

Gc
977.801
V59j
v.2
1151553

M. L.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

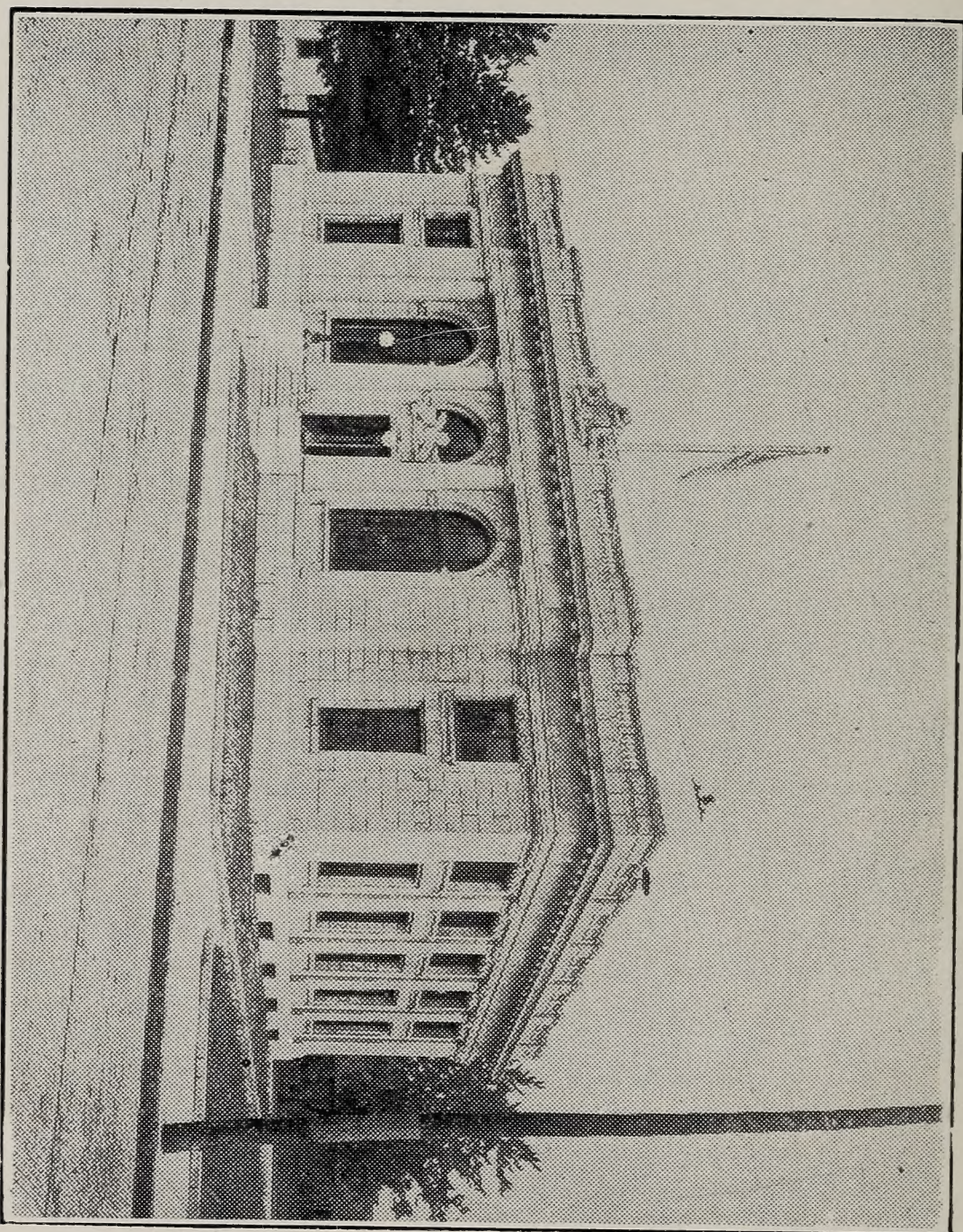
ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01094 9375



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018



POST OFFICE, NEVADA.

HISTORY OF
VERNON COUNTY,
MISSOURI

PAST AND PRESENT

Including an Account of the Cities, Towns and
Villages of the County

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
J. B. JOHNSON

VOL. II

ILLUSTRATED

1911
C. F. COOPER & CO.
CHICAGO

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF
FORT WAYNE AND ALLEN COUNTY, IND.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

VOL. II.

	PAGE
Creel, Hon. W. S.....	738
Dean, Robert S.....	676
Falor, Charles	788
Falor, Elias	604
Foster, J. B.....	798
Foster, W. Y.....	658
Hildebrant, Henry F.....	834
Jarvis, Dr. H. C.....	854
Jarvis, Coat of Arms.....	862
Johnson, Hon. J. B.....	864
Melick, Dr. Wesley.....	914
Melick, Mrs. Wesley.....	914
Melick, Dr. Wesley's Home.....	702
Melick, Dr. Wesley's Evergreen Farm.....	636
Moore, Harry C.....	922
Post Office, Nevada.....	Frontispiece
Rockwood, Dr. Charles E.....	980
Schell City Public School.....	560
Tillotson, Mildred J.....	1016
Tillotson, Hiram L.....	1016
Weltmer, S. A.....	1040
Wright, J. W.....	1070
Wright, Mrs. J. W.....	1070
Wright, Joseph H.....	1070

known family of school teachers and a minister of the Christian Church.

IN WAR TIMES.

1151553

Blue Mound township passed through a severe experience during the Civil War. So harrowed were the people and so full of danger was their situation that all those who lived in the lower congressional township, except Joshua Hightower, left the country, and some of them never returned.

The first tragedy in the township occurred in the fall of 1862. Two men who had been in the rebel service, either as bushwhackers or regular soldiers, and whose homes were in St. Clair county, were pursued by a company of St. Clair militia who knew them and were overtaken and killed on Lady's branch, west or southwest of Connely's Springs. The militia then went to the residence of Mr. A. B. Howard, told him they had killed two rebels "up there on the branch," and added that he had better "go up and bury them." Mr. Howard did so. Assisted by a few of his neighbors he dug a hole, wrapped a blanket around the bodies and gave them as decent a burial as possible. After the war friends came from St. Clair county, gathered up the remains and removed them to their home cemeteries.

But the most serious raid into the township was made by a squad of six or seven of the St. Clair county militia in January, 1863. About 10 o'clock at night this band of miscreants—for such they proved to be—made their appearance at the residence of Mr. A. B. Howard. Two of them dismounted and entered the house, and began seizing such articles as they fancied. Mrs. Howard endeavored to save their property, when one of the robbers pushed her aside and handled her rather roughly. Mr. Howard caught up a poker and struck the ruffian several severe blows, when the fellow's comrades opened fire with their revolvers. At the first fire Mr. Howard was shot through the body and fell. The brigands then robbed and pillaged the house, barn, and stables, taking property of all kinds, and then set fire to the house, which was totally consumed with all its contents; what the robbers left the fire burned. Mr. Howard was rendered an invalid from his wounds and never recovered from them; he lingered, however, till December 12, 1864, when he died from their effects.

The brigands moved off into the northeastern part of the

Donahoe - 47.50 (2x1/2)

township, near Belvoir, and stopped at the residence of Mr. Eddy, a former merchant and hotel proprietor at Papinsville, and a gentleman universally respected. It was now 1 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Eddy was called out of doors, and then told to run for his life. He ran but a short distance when he was shot through the mouth; he fell, got upon his feet again and again started to run. He did not proceed far, however, when he was overtaken and killed.

It is but justice to say that while the victims of this raid were "Southern men," they were not shot because of their politics solely. The raiders, too, while they were in the Federal militia service were so more for purposes of robbery and plunder than because of devotion to the Union cause. It is claimed that the leader of the party was afterward hung for the murder of a Union man, a citizen of this county. It was soon after this raid that all the citizens left except Joshua Hightower.

The natural features of the country here forbade its being a favorite locality for bushwhackers and bushwhacking. Whatever fighting was done, therefore, must be in fair open field; and so both bushwhackers and jayhawkers kept out of it, save when on predatory incursions. A number of the men of the township of Confederate sympathies left for Price's army from first to last, and it is reported that nine of them were encountered by the Federals and killed before reaching their destination.

EARLY CHURCHES OF BLUE MOUND TOWNSHIP.

Presbyterian. Bethany Presbyterian Church, located on the northeast quarter of section 33, in township 37, was built in 1884, and cost about \$1,500. The quarter share of the expense of the building was borne by Messrs. George W. Poage, John Kincaid, Wm. A. Terrill, Dr. Nelson, W. S. Fewick, M. J. Moss and Rev. Milster. The organization was constituted about the year 1870, with only a few members, among whom were H. B. Cresap, Mr. and Mrs. Poage, Mrs. Moss and Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt. The first pastor was Rev. Montgomery, of Clinton; he was succeeded by Rev. Baker, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. A. W. Milster.

Baptist. The Blue Mound Baptist Church organization dates from the year 1871. The original membership numbered about twenty-five persons. The church building stands on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 35, in township 38,

in the northern part of the township, a mile south of the Osage. It was built in 1880, and cost \$1,000, in round numbers. The first pastor was Rev. Wolf, of Clear Creek township. He was followed by Revs. Smith, Ingram, Owens, and Smith again.

Christian—Berea Church. The church was organized by Brother W. H. Bryan, at the Smith school house in Osage township, about 1876. In 1880 the organization was moved to the Howard school house in Blue Mound township, where it remained until the Berea Church was built in 1883. This building was 32x54, 16-foot ceiling, a good building and in good shape at the present time. Its first elders were J. Q. Thompson, O. P. Compton, and E. T. Letton. It was dedicated by Brother M. M. Davis in August, 1883. Among the preachers who have served the church are Brother W. H. Bryan, Brother Birge Greenstreet, W. W. Warren, Brother Claypool, Brother King, Phil Stark, Brother Adcock, W. W. Blalock, Alva Blalock, Brother Pontious, and C. B. Wait, its present pastor.

M. E. South. A class of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized in this township before the Civil War. Some of the members were Avery B. Howard, Daniel Dale, Joshua Hightower, and their families.

BELVOIR.

The village of Belvoir stood on the northeast quarter of section 25, in the northeast corner of Blue Mound township. The site was originally entered by John F. Son, December 2, 1839. Mr. Son, as elsewhere noted, established a ferry here at an early day, and operated it for many years. The site was long known as Son's ferry.

For a time after the war Belvoir was a fairly thriving village. Col. Tom Austin, of Nevada, was its principal citizen, and he worked zealously for its advancement. It was hoped that a railroad would cross the Osage at this point, but that hope was dispelled, and there was a stampede from the place from 1871, upon the location of Schell City. Sometime afterward Colonel Austin went back to Nevada and the town went to decay.

The only remaining town in the township of Blue Mound is Ketterman, a hamlet of about fifty souls. It is located in the southeastern part of the township, and gets mail by rural route from Walker.

BADGER TOWNSHIP.

Badger township comprises township 35, range 30. In the aggregate the general surface is fairly divided between timber and prairie. The latter embraces the central and southern portions of the township, while the timbered lands lie generally in the northern part, along the west fork of Clear creek, and its tributaries, Sturgis and Camp branch. There is some rough land in the township. In general the farming lands are of superior quality, and there are many fine farms.

The coal stratum underlying the township has not been opened very extensively. In about 1874 a mine was established in the southeastern portion of the township, on the farm of A. Miller, and it is claimed that this was the first regular coal bank in the township. There is an abundance of coal, timber, stone, water, and clay in Badger township.

The peculiar rock formation, called the Clear creek sandstone, exists in this township to a considerable extent. On section 16 and elsewhere in the vicinity it abounds as a fine, valuable gritstone, suitable for grindstones, whetstones, and oilstones. Forty years ago the settlers here made their own grindstones, and on one occasion Dr. A. Badger took a load of them to the Gasconade country and sold them very readily to the settlers.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Perhaps the first actual settlers in Badger township were Esq. Isaac D. Smith and his son-in-law, John Hanson, who came in 1842 to the northern part of the township on the north side of Clear creek. Smith located in the timber on section 4, and Hanson east of him, on section 3. But the same year Judge James Overstreet settled in the northeast corner of the township on the southwest quarter of section 1, half a mile northeast of Westminster church.

In 1843 a man named Johnson came in and bought out Judge Overstreet, who moved over into the eastern border of Cedar County, where he lived a short time. With Johnson came his son-in-law, a man named Scruggs, who settled on section 9, on the south side of Clear creek, south of Esq. Smith, and two miles west of Westminster. Johnson in a few years sold out to Dr.

Badger, and he and his son-in-law, Scruggs, removed to Van Buren, Ark.

In the spring of 1843 the Tippitt family—Singleton, James, and their father—came in, and with them a Mr. Woods, a son-in-law of the old gentleman. All located in the western part of the township on Clear creek. James Tippitt settled on the north side of the creek (se. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7); Singleton Tippitt was a mile north (se. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6) in the edge of the timber.

In June, 1844, Dr. Albert Badger, for whom the township was named, settled on the northeast quarter of section 11, in the northeastern part of the township.

In the summer of 1846 Dr. Harding and family settled in Badger township, and in the spring of 1847 Thomas Shivers and Mr. Wooliver came in. The latter bought out Esq. Isaac Smith, who moved over on the southwest quarter of section 1. He sold his farm to Stapp and went to Texas in 1855. Thomas Shivers, who settled on section 20, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and served under Andrew Jackson.

Of some of the first settlers of Badger township it may be stated that Isaac D. Smith was born in Lee county, Virginia, March 22, 1800; emigrated to Williamsburg, Ky., in 1817, and married there in 1820; came to Osage county, Missouri, in 1833, and settled on the site of Linn, afterward the county seat. He raised eleven children, nine of whom, in their turn, had large families. He died in 1852 at Old Montevallo.

John Hanson, Smith's son-in-law, was an eccentric character, rough, uncouth, and semi-civilized. It is said that he never, or very rarely, wore a hat or any sort of head covering, but went bareheaded in all sorts of weather, his long, matted, shaggy hair furnishing sufficient protection for his cranium. He lived in the woods in a little pole cabin, which he removed three times in order to be near firewood. He said it was easier to move his cabin to the wood than to move the wood to the cabin. The cabin could be moved in one day, but the wood required several days to move. His house was always set in the thick timber, and when this was cut down and burned for a considerable radius around, it was time to move again. Hanson died in this township and was buried in the Stapp graveyard.

In August, 1846, when this territory formed a part of Bates

county, there was an election in what is now Clear Creek township, then about the center of what was designated as Clear Creek precinct, a district twelve by twenty-four miles in extent; the voting place was at Overstreet's Sulphur Springs, in Virgil township. Isaac Smith, of the Badger settlement, was chosen justice of the peace.

The first case before Esq. Smith was a notable one. It was an action for debt, based on a running account. The parties lived some miles away. The plaintiff, Peter Welch, could read and write, but the defendant, Thomas Massey, could not, and therefore engaged a lawyer, Hon. Kindred Pearson, to conduct his defense. The cause was tried before a jury, with Esq. Smith to decide the law points. The defendant's counsel examined the account sued on and demanded a non-suit, because he said the aforesaid account was not "intelligible." The magistrate was surprised but silent. Repeated demands for a non-suit at last brought the summary inquiry: "Mr. Pearson, what the devil does 'intelligible' mean?" After a few seconds of cogitation, head-scratching, and palaver, the attorney answered: "Your Honor, in this case, the word 'intelligible' means alphabetical." "Well, that's worse than the other," rejoined the dignitary; "what the devil does alfybetikle mean?" The lawyer, with a perverseness peculiar to his profession refused to serve as a dictionary, and thereupon the 'Squire overruled his motion for a non-suit, to the great delight of the spectators, who were eager to see the first lawsuit in Clear Creek precinct carried to a conclusion.

The trial was before a jury, and lasted from noon of one day until after breakfast of the next, the court remaining in session and the cause progressing through the entire night. Smith's "women folks" cooked for and fed the entire crowd, litigants, counsel, witnesses, jury, and spectators, providing a bountiful dinner and supper, and a "snack" at midnight, winding up with a substantial breakfast the next morning.

Both the plaintiff and defendant had presented accounts and sworn to them, and each had provided a number of witnesses who had testified in support of his claim. The case became involved and so mixed up that Esq. Smith and a majority of the spectators declared they couldn't "make head or tail of it." But the gentlemen of the jury were equal to the occasion. After a

short season of deliberation in a brush patch near the house, they returned and solemnly announced their verdict: "We decide that both accounts shall be squared."

The decision was entirely satisfactory to everybody but the constable. That officer had ridden over the county for miles and miles, through brush thickets and over rough country, swimming streams and climbing hills, in the discharge of his duty, summoning witnesses, jurymen, and the parties litigant, and now he was ignored entirely—no provision having been made for the costs of the suit. He at once stepped forward and demanded his fees, and swore that somebody had to pay them. Esq. Smith asked the jury to reassemble and redeliberate and assess the expenses of the trial properly and equitably; but Kindred Pearson objected, unless the case should be tried over, *de novo*, as the lawyers say.

Appalled at the consequences of a new trial, involving, as he knew it would, the feeding of another hungry crowd, Esq. Smith threw up his hands and expostulated: "For the Lord's sake, boys," said he, "fix it up some other way without a new trial. By gonny, I'm clean out of meat and my wife had to borry meal for breakfast. Please don't have a new trial, boys!"

The matter was finally referred to the constable as the party most interested, and he decided that as Welch, the plaintiff, had brought the suit, or, as he expressed it, had "commenced the fuss," it was but fair that he should pay the costs. The justice affirmed the decision. Then Welch arose and said, "I am satisfied, gentlemen; and now if that constable, and all the other constables in Missouri, can find any property belonging to me that is exempt, they are welcome to it; as far as I know I haven't got half the property the law allows me. Good-day, gents!"

So ended the case. The litigants shook hands and were once more friendly. The spectators were awed and imbued with due reverence for the majesty and the workings of "the law," and it somehow seemed as if a great and beneficial event had occurred. But somehow it seemed rough on the constable, who had for his only recompense the consciousness of duty well performed.

In the summer of 1844, the first school south of the Osage and east of Upper Drywood, was taught at the residence of Isaac Smith, in this township, by James Hays. The teacher had a dozen scholars, the children of the few settlers in the country, their

age varying from five years to twenty-one. The branches taught were rudimentary, and the course of instruction was simple and not at all thorough. Dr. John Smith, afterward a well-known citizen of this township, was one of the pupils at this school. It is claimed that this was the first school taught in Vernon county.

Although the first school in the township was taught in the summer of 1844, the first public school house was not built until 1860, when the Badger school house, a little south of the residence of Dr. Badger (near the center of section 11), was erected. The first school in this building was taught in the winter of 1861, by Hon. Alfred Cummins. Mr. Cummins taught his first school in Virgil township in the summer of 1859.

The first preachers in Badger were Methodists. Rev. Mr. Crow came in 1844, and preached occasionally until 1855. Rev. Ashcraft held services here from 1849 to 1856. Rev. T. J. Wallace, of the Christian Church, came to the township prior to the Civil War. Rev. Ashcraft lived at the "Seven Mounds," in Cedar county, while Rev. Crow resided in what is now the northern part of Dover township.

In the early settlement roving bands of Indians frequently camped in the bottoms, while they hunted in various parts of the country. The women made baskets and all of them traded and trafficked more or less with the settlers. The savages were representatives of various tribes, the Osages, Pottawattamies, Miamis, Sacs and Foxes, and perhaps others. All were friendly.

Game was abundant. Packs of wolves and herds of deer were to be found on the prairies, and flocks of turkeys lived in the timber. The Indians preferred this ground for hunting to the territory out in Kansas, even as far west or southwest as the Arkansas river.

During the Civil War Badger township was the scene of a tragedy or two, and the few citizens that were left were preyed upon rather disastrously. Many wagon loads of corn, hay, and oats were hauled off and fed out by the Federal cavalry.

In the spring of 1862, two Confederates were hung in the edge of the Clear Creek timber, in the northeast corner of the township (northeast section 1), north and east of Richard Butler's. Their names were Thomas Ryan and James Johnson, and their executioners were Kansas men under the command of Captain Moore probably. Ryan lived in Clear Creek township; he was a young

married man and a son of Wm. Ryan; he had been in Price's army and was a prisoner at Clintonville. Captain Moore had gotten hold of him and was carrying him through the country. Johnson lived near Nevada; he too had served under General Price, but was at home when captured.

Valentine Mashaney, of this township, was killed by a detachment of Company A, third Wisconsin cavalry, on a charge of feeding, harboring and otherwise aiding and abetting Confederate bushwhackers.

The prairie portion of the township was not settled until after the war. A few fields had been opened by parties living in the timber, but no houses were built out upon the prairie until after 1865.

Some of the hard characters that infested the Clear creek country after the war located in this township. A man named John Wilson was hung on Clear creek by the "Regulators;" he was accused of horse stealing and other crimes. An old German named Wonsettler located here afterwards. He and his wife were noted pilferers and thieves. The "Regulators" visited them and gave them both a sound whipping and ordered them from the country.

The land in this township was surveyed by the government and placed in market in the year 1843. No entries were made prior to that year, although a few claims had been taken.

Badger township was organized in January, 1873, and named in honor of Dr. Albert Badger, one of its oldest, prominent and most worthy citizens. It is now well improved and settled and contains good farms and comfortable homes, the abodes of a very respectable class of citizens.

Greene Springs located in the northeastern part of the township have been noted for many years for the medicinal virtues of the waters. A few people make their homes here, and if they had railroad facilities no doubt they would rival the famous springs of Eldorado.

A village or town adjoining this spring was regularly laid out and platted on the land of John C. Shaffer (south half northwest quarter southeast quarter section 12-35-30) by Mr. Greene, on the 25th of September, 1886, and named Greene Springs.

EARLY CHURCHES OF BADGER TOWNSHIP.

Presbyterian Church South. In 1868 this church was organized with the following members: Charles N. Logan, Sarah Logan, Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, Miss Sarah Logan, Miss Nancy Logan, Miss Emma Badger, Dr. A. Badger, Mrs. Sarah E. Badger, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. E. D. Harding, Mrs. Joseph E. Harding, Josephine Arrington, Henry L. Badger, William A. Gose and Barbary Gose. A frame church building was erected in 1882 on the northeast corner of section 11, which cost \$1,200.

Christian Church. The organization of this church was effected April 23, 1881. The original members were John G. Haley, J. R. Sumner, wife and daughter, John F. Barrey, wife and son, D. S. Mosley, wife and daughter, G. W. Sullivan and wife, R. T. Mountjoy and wife, T. J. Haley and wife, J. D. Cline, J. H. More and wife, William A. More and wife, I. C. Bole and wife, Francis Lynd, Mrs. M. J. Ewell, Mollie Ewell and M. S. More. In 1882, on section 29, a frame house of worship was erected at a cost of \$750.

West Fork Christian Church was organized in 1874. Some of the first members were M. P. Stroud, Priscilla Stroud, Charles Boland and wife, George Sullivan and wife, David Morresly and wife, Sophia McGavney and George Mountjoy and wife.

MARVIN CHAPEL—BADGER TOWNSHIP.

By
LEE KIBLER.

M. E. Church South. Marvin chapel is located on section 20 and was erected in 1884 at a cost of \$800. In 1908 the church was remodeled and enlarged at a cost of \$1,200. The original members were Elizabeth Sullivan, Henry Purnell and wife, Andrew Kibler and wife, I. T. Kibler and wife, M. M. Haverstick and wife, J. M. Anderson and wife, W. McGary and wife, T. Y. Brannock and wife, L. A. Swaney and wife, Mrs. J. B. Moon, E. C. Hedrick and Cora Haverstick. Those still holding membership of the original members are L. A. Swaney and wife, Mrs. Sarah Kibler, W. McGary and M. M. Haverstick.

The organization of this church occurred in 1882 by Swift and Dowdy, while pastors of the Nevada circuit in the fall of 1883 the Nevada circuit was divided, forming what is known as the Sheldon circuit of which Marvin chapel is a part and was served one year by H. L. Anderson as pastor, at which time he was succeeded by E. H. Morrison (1884), who was followed in 1885 by D. B. Price. After serving one year, C. A. Emmons came on the work and was pastor two years, being succeeded in 1888 by B. H. Gragg. In the fall of 1889 came J. T. Loyal as pastor and served the church one year, being followed in the fall of 1890 by T. C. Puckett, who remained on the work two years, and was succeeded by J. F. Robb in 1892, who was followed in 1893 by W. P. Barrett, who was pastor one year, being succeeded by L. M. Phillips in 1894, who remained two years. In the fall of 1896 S. G. Welborn came as pastor and served the church two years, being succeeded by J. J. Reed in 1898, who remained till 1901, when Marvin chapel was cut off from the Sheldon circuit and put with Austin chapel of Nevada, and Jacob Shook made their pastor. After serving one year, Marvin and Austin was separated and Marvin put back on the Sheldon circuit and served one year each by the following pastors: F. E. Gordon (1902), L. F. Shook (1903), R. J. Kyle (1904). J. Y. Busby came on the work in the fall of 1905. After serving the people about six months, he was very suddenly called to his reward, dying in the home of J. F. Hill. His funeral was preached at Marvin chapel by W. G. Beasley, after which he was laid to rest in Deepwood cemetery, Nevada, and Joseph King was pastor during the balance of the year and was succeeded in the fall of 1906 by C. L. Stofer, who remained one year, followed by E. S. Ailor in 1907. In 1908 J. D. Randolph was appointed to the work, but was soon transferred to another conference and Joseph King was pastor for one year and was followed in 1909 by T. C. Puckett, who is the present pastor.

The present membership is 155. The Sabbath school in connection with the church has a membership of 200. D. M. Hoffman served as superintendent from the building of the church till the fall of 1898, at which time he was succeeded by Lee Kibler, the present superintendent. The trustees are L. A. Swaney, E. M. Rhodes, W. McGary, W. F. McDavid and W. C. Simonson.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

Center township comprises congressional township 35, range 31. It occupies exactly a central position in the county from east to west, and its northern boundary is in the center from north to south.

A little more than the eastern two miles of the township is prairie; the remainder was originally covered with timber. Little Drywood in the western part, Moore's branch and Birch branch, in the southern, which are the principal streams, are widely bordered with timber.

South of Nevada, and almost adjoining the town, most valuable quarries of blue sandstone have been opened. The stone is well adapted for ornamental work of various kinds and much of it is in use in the asylum and in other buildings. It is but reasonable to conclude that this stone is to be found elsewhere, since the general variety to which it belongs (hydraulic sandstone) is frequently to be seen. There are numerous exposures of sandstone along the streams, notably on the western border of Nevada, on the Ft. Scott road.

Coal has been found in the northwest quarter of the township. The belief that natural gas exists under the surface near Nevada is not sufficiently general and strong as yet to induce speculative capitalists to bore for it. The greater portion of the coal consumed in Nevada is brought from other parts of the county. Near Nevada a gravel bed exists as a depth of sixteen feet, and that in this bed logs and sticks have been found in digging wells. South of Nevada, on Birch branch, is a good mineral spring.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first actual settlers in Center township were John Hale and Jesse Anderson, who came directly from Pulaski county here in the fall of 1840. Hale located about three miles west and north of where is now the public square in Nevada, and Anderson built his cabin a little east of the southwest corner of the fair grounds. At the same time a man named Swearingen settled on the asylum grounds, his house standing a short distance west of the site of the main building; he was from Independence, Jackson county. In a year or two Swearingen sold

P

his claim to Henry and John Herriford and removed over on Big Drywood.

August 10, 1841, Hale and Anderson were re-enforced by the arrival of Luke Hale and James Skaggs, the former the father and the latter a brother-in-law of John Hale. The Hale family came originally from Bledsoe county, Tennessee. Luke Hale died in the fall of 1853, and was buried in the old graveyard, northwest of Nevada. Anderson died at Luke Hale's probably in 1844; John Hale died in Kansas, and James Skaggs died in Moundville township in February, 1871.

David Teel, a Pennsylvanian, and the father of Peter Teel, came from Knox county, Illinois, by way of Clay county, Missouri, to Vernon, and in July, 1842, settled at the head of Birch branch, near where the railroad depot now stands. Mr. Teel and his family occupied temporarily an empty cabin which had been built a year or two previously by John Son, Jr., whose father, Samuel Son, lived two and a half miles north of Nevada. John Son had built his cabin, lived in it for a time, and then moved back to the neighborhood where his father lived. In a week Mr. Teel removed to another vacated cabin, which had been built and occupied by "Runaway Bill" Moore; in a short time thereafter he bought out a claim on which old Nicholas Ganther had settled, north of the Minden railroad (north part of section 21), a little more than a mile south of Birch branch.

At that time there were living in the township, besides the Hales, James Skaggs, and Jesse Anderson, and perhaps one or two others; Rev. Benjamin Moore, who lived on the branch bearing his name on the west half of section 28; his son-in-law, Samuel Beavers, lived half a mile to the westward. Both Moore and Beavers were from Ohio, and were members of the United Brethren Church, Mr. Moore being a minister of that denomination. Simeon and John Moore were also early settlers on Moore's branch.

Wm. Mann lived a mile south of James Staggs (southwest quarter section 9), north of the M., K. & T. railroad. Mr. Mann was a settler of some prominence and consequence. He was a good blacksmith, a fairly good doctor, a man of some means and a slave owner.

Hugh Ferguson lived nearly a mile south of Mr. Mann (southwest quarter section 16) between the two railroads. Near him

lived his brother-in-law, a man named Hammons, who died in the fall of 1842, and was buried in the Moore graveyard—the first death and burial of an adult in the township. Louis Wilder married Hammons' widow and resided in the neighborhood. Horace Wentworth was another early settler in the neighborhood of Ferguson, living on the same section.

In 1843 Hugh Ferguson put up a band mill. He, Louis Wilder, and David Teel went down on Horse creek and got the stones and put them in proper shape for use. This mill was the first in the township, and served the purpose of the settlers very well.

In about 1844 or 1845 Ferguson, Wilder, and Wentworth moved back to Knox county, Illinois, from whence they had come directly. All three, however, were Kentuckians originally.

In 1845 John J. Baxter located at Son's Point, a locality a mile and a half east of the present court house, not far from the cabin mentioned as the work of John Son, Jr.

In 1846, Thomas H. Austin settled on a tract of land, a portion of which is now included within the city of Nevada. His house was located about one-fourth of a mile south of the present court house. Colonel Austin purchased the claim from a man named Allen, who went elsewhere. Austin himself entered the land in 1854.

The first settlers built their houses in the edge of the timber and farmed the prairie principally, although nearly every family had a "truck patch" in the timber. There was but little farming done, however; no attempt was made to engage extensively in general agriculture. If a sufficiency of "bread" corn and a few vegetables for home consumption were raised, the people were satisfied. There were serious drawbacks, too, to an extensive scale or system of farming. The green-head flies were so bad on the prairies in summer that but little plowing could be done with horses during that season, and every fall the prairies were swept over by disastrous fires, which frequently invaded exposed fields and destroyed the crops. There was little inducement, moreover, for engaging largely in grain or crop-growing. There was no home market worth quoting for wheat, corn, and produce, and it would not pay to haul it to Independence and Boonville for the prices then in vogue.

Trading was done by the first settlers at Chouteau's post, on the Marmaton, two miles above Deerfield; upon its abandonment

they resorted to Balltown and Montevallo, until Nevada was started. From the first settlement until 1855 there were two or three drouthy years, when crops were either a total or a partial failure. At these times the people were driven to go either down into the Spring river country or east on Sac, in order to procure provisions from their more fortunate neighbors.

The country was as healthy as to-day. The principal diseases were chills and fever, and rheumatism. The first physician that practiced in the "Haletown" settlement was Dr. White, who settled at an early date seven miles north of Nevada, but who in 1852 removed to John Hale's place. After the war, Dr. White married the widow of A. G. Hale, of Ft. Scott, and died on the Marmaton.

Religious services were held by the Methodists at a very early date. In October, 1841, Rev. Reuben Aldridge, serving as a missionary of the M. E. Church, held a two days' meeting on Jesse Anderson's place, and organized a class. People attended from far and near. Afterward the Missouri Conference sent circuit riders into the country, who preached at "Haletown"—as the settlement near Nevada was called—every four weeks. The first of these circuit riders was Lorenzo Waugh, an earnest, zealous preacher, prominently identified with the history of the Methodist Church in southwest Missouri. He was succeeded by Rev. Leeper.

With the location of the county seat at Nevada City, the country in Center township began to improve and grow in value; but, like other portions of the country, it had just begun to settle fairly when the Civil War came with its swords and torches, and from 1861 to 1866 there was no progress, and indeed the township did not hold its own.

After the war, or in 1866, this township started up again and in a few years, so rapid had been its advancement, it was difficult to believe that there had ever been a war, or that the prosperity of the country had ever been checked by any cause whatever. This course of prosperity has been uninterrupted to the present time.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Clear Creek township is composed of congressional township 36, range 29. It is bounded on the east by Cedar and St. Clair

counties, on the north by Bacon township, on the west by Walker, on the south by Virgil. About two-thirds of the township—chiefly the northern portion—is prairie. The timbered tracts lie in the southern or southeastern portion, along Clear creek, with a small tract in the northeast corner, on a branch of Kitten creek.

The general surface of the township slopes from north to south into the Clear creek valley. In the northern part there are beautiful undulating farming lands; the central portion dips more rapidly, while in the southern portion runs Clear creek from southwest to northeast.

Clear creek—from which stream the township is named—enters from the south about midway from east to west on the township line (southwest corner section 34), and leaves the township in the east at a point about midway between the northern and southern boundary lines. It receives in this township, soon after entering, the waters of the West Fork, which flows along the southern line for three miles or more; also Fly creek and Stone Coal branch, which come in from the south, in the southeastern portion of the township, and empty into the main stream, the first a mile and a half and the second half a mile from the point where it leaves the county; and the Melton branch which comes in on the north side, half a mile above the mouth of Fly creek. The West Fork receives Robinson's creek, which flows along the west side of the township for four or five miles.

The Clear creek sandstone is the chief formation along Clear creek and throughout the greater part of this township. It is generally of fine quality and a good article of gritstone. Grindstones equal, if not superior, to the famed Berean stones of Ohio, have been obtained from the exposures along this stream.

In the southeastern portion along Clear creek there is found a good quality of limestone, of the variety known to geologists as the Keokuk limestone—because the same kind of stone was first found and described at Keokuk, Iowa—and this stone is reasonably abundant. Prof. Broadhead says there are occasional outcrops of this stone as far north as in section 13, where Clear creek leaves the county, and thence up the stream to the old White Oak mills, in the northwest southwest section 26. He gives us a section of the earth at the White Oak mills, going down about ninety feet, which he says is as follows:

“First, a few feet slope from the top; then twenty-five feet Clear creek sandstone, tolerably fine grained, with some micaceous beds (containing mica), and containing fossil remains of plants—the stone occurring generally in even flags which make good grindstones; then twenty-one feet of slope, with a thin coal seam in the lower part; then outcrops of shale and fragments of coal; then thirty-three feet of slope to the water in Clear creek, the lower twelve feet being carboniferous limestone.”

Three-quarters of a mile south the Professor observed twelve inches of coal in place, about fifteen feet below the Clear creek sandstone; the coal was capped by light blue shale. A mile east of the mills Prof. Broadhead gives us another section of the rocks, etc., as follows:

“First, five feet of sandstone; twelve feet of drab, sandy shales; five feet of thin layers of sandstone; two inches of rotten coal; thirty-two and one-half feet of deep blue shale, with bituminous layers, and a seam of bituminous coal ten feet from the top; one and one-half feet of shales mingled with concretions or lumps of pyritiferous limestone, from six to eighteen inches in diameter; two and one-half feet of black shales; six inches of rough, sandy pyritiferous limestone, containing a fossil gastropod (or snail); four and one-half inches of coal; two inches of black slate; two feet of fire clay.”

The four and one-half-inch vein of coal is probably the same as that at the mill, and the seam in the large shale formation is doubtless the same as that half a mile south of the mill, which also appears in the creek banks a mile above.

The learned Professor states that the sandstone here is of firm texture and generally very durable. It is sometimes ripple marked and full of wavy lines, such as would be formed by gently flowing mud, for there is absolutely no clay in its composition. He suggests that it may be fucoidal—that is, made by sea weed.

Of the sandstone in this township he says:

“Even, firm, and durable beds were observed at White Oak mills. Formerly very good grindstones were made here, as well as at several other places in the neighborhood, and were quite an article of export. The rock forms an excellent grit, suitable for grindstones and coarse whetstones and may in the future be

a valuable source of revenue to the inhabitants. (Geolog. Surv. Rep., 1873-74, p. 137.)

In the northeast part of the township (northwest southeast section 7), near Kitten branch, there are two fine sulphur springs. One discharges three quarts and the other three gallons a minute. The water is very pleasant.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settler in Clear Creek township was James Fergus. In the fall of 1837 he came over from St. Clair county and built a cabin on the southeast quarter of section 24, within a quarter of a mile of the Cedar county line, and a mile south of where Clear creek leaves the county. His daughter, Virginia, who was born May 13, 1839, was the first white child born in the township. Mr. Fergus was the first elected sheriff of Vernon county, and died in office, October 13, 1859.

Some years after Mr. Fergus settled in this township, the Packard brothers came to the country. There were three of them, Alanson, Phineas and Horatio; all were from Ohio, and they must have emigrated to Missouri about the year 1840. Alanson Packard lived in 1844 in Cedar, near the point where that county corners with St. Clair and Vernon. His brothers lived in the southwest part of this township, south of Clear creek—Phineas on the northwest quarter of section 36 and Horatio on the southwest quarter of section 25.

Dr. Badger relates, as portraying the character and mode of living of some of the first settlers of this quarter of the state, that in the fall of 1844 he went to the house of Phineas Packard, in what is now Clear Creek township, to borrow a cross-cut saw, belonging to Alanson Packard, of St. Clair. Accepting an invitation to dinner, the Doctor seated himself on a three-legged stool at a clap-board table. Surrounding the family board were the Doctor, Mr. and Mrs. Packard, and their eight children, grown up boys and girls, some standing and some sitting on stools. The table furniture consisted of two-thirds of an iron kettle and three battered tin cups. The kettle contained a boiled chicken and a quantity of thick soup, while on one corner of the table were piled three pones of corn bread, constituting the bill of fare.

The host drew from his belt, which upheld his leather

breeches, a hunting knife, and severing a leg of the chicken and filling a cup with soup, he placed them before the Doctor; the corn pone was next handed round. There were not cups enough to go around. The boys and girls understood this, and each formed from the soft part of the bread a miniature fort or bastion on the board, and into this enclosure a ration of soup was poured, and "sopped" out with another piece of bread at will. Occasionally a little crevasse, or break in the levee, occurred and a small stream of gravy would trickle forth, but it was soon suppressed by the swift motion of a finger, and the rift in the embankment closed. The host and Dr. Badger ate with their pocket knives; the rest used their fingers.

Phineas Packard, though a poor, rough man, was a worthy one, and reared a respectable family. He was a sincere Christian, and Dr. Badger testifies that the Packard family was one of the happiest he ever knew, even if they were without knives and forks or plates and spoons.

It is difficult to determine at this late day the names of all of the very first settlers in this township, and the location of the settlements in their proper and regular order. It is certainly known, however, and may with confidence be stated, that among the first were J. A. Neafus, William Collins, James Craig, Rev. R. A. Blakey, Conrad G. Carr, and Lawrence Drenning. All these were here before March, 1857, when Judge H. P. Mobley settled here and the majority lived in the lower part of the township.

Judge "Coonrod" Carr, as his Christian name was sometimes pronounced, was from Illinois, and finally died in that State while on a visit; he was one of the first justices of the Vernon county court. Mr. Neafus was from Callaway county, Kentucky, originally, but came directly from Henry county. J. T. Sullivan came with Blakey to the country. Judge Mobley was from Hickman county, Kentucky.

Maj. H. W. Corker was an early settler in this township, and made persistent efforts to establish a grist mill on Clear creek. He tried first to run a water mill, then he employed steam to drive his machinery, but both schemes failed, and in 1855 he gave up the attempt and removed over into Walker township.

The township was sparsely settled until after the Civil War. The first church was built before the war, chiefly through the

efforts of Rev. R. A. Blakey. It was a log building and stood on section 34, near the residence of Mr. Blakey. There were no public schools until after the war, but there were private schools at private houses before that time. William French, of St. Clair county, was one of the first teachers.

One of the first townships in old Bates county comprised the eastern portion of what is now Vernon and was called Clear Creek. The voting place was at Judge James Overstreet's, down in Virgil, and some of the early justices of the peace were Isaac Smith, Judge Overstreet and Samuel Dunnagan, who lived at Dunnagan's Grove, near the Barton line.

During the war it was six of the jayhawkers to half a dozen of the bushwhackers, and between the two the people of the township had a rough time of it. Some of them were driven out, after having their horses taken, their stock driven away, and their houses plundered.

Marchbanks' and Taylor's bushwhackers found occasionally a snug refuge in the Cedar creek timber in this township, but there were never any encounters between them and the Federal forces. The Cedar county militia "made it hot" for the Confederate sympathizers here—the unarmed portion, at least—but they did more foraging than fighting.

The old Blakey graveyard on section 34 is the oldest cemetery in the township. In August, 1886, the name was changed and the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Association organized, with J. M. Carr, president; John Kelly, vice-president; George H. Mobley, secretary and treasurer; John Kelly, George H. Mobley and William A. Brim, trustees.

Dedrick. The village of Dedrick, located on the Eldorado branch of the M., K. & T. R. R., is a local trading and shipping point of some importance, containing general stores and other conveniences.

CHURCHES.

Mount Vernon M. E. Church South is located on section 20, Clear Creek township. The organization of this church was effected about the year 1861. The following were the original members: B. N. Buford, A. J. Edmiston, — Carroll, Benjamin Snodgrass, Eli Pentecost, Mose Everman, J. C. Newland, John

Buford, S. Hill, A. M. Sullard and their wives; Mrs. Easley, Mrs. Julia Lancaster and Mrs. S. Morgan. In 1884 a frame church building was erected which cost \$1,000.

Oak Grove, Baptist. December 20, 1885, this church was organized with the following members: S. P. McCrary and wife, Jasper McCrary and wife, Stephen Easley, Samuel Nance and wife, Josephus Collins and wife, James Roberts and wife, Frank Beauchamp and wife, William Hurt and wife, Mrs. Sadie Corbin, John Stephens, Charles Gardner, Nancy Holland and Jane Hardin.

Veve Branch, Reorganized Latter-Day Saints. The branch of the above named church was organized in Clear Creek township January 17, 1892, with the following officers: Joseph Sterling, president; R. T. Walters, priest; G. M. Shearer, teacher, and W. H. Lowe, deacon. The same year a church building was erected twenty-six by forty feet, costing \$620 and located on section 15, range 29 in Clear Creek township. The present officers are W. H. Lowe, president; Joseph Sterling, elder; L. B. Glick, teacher; Reuben Glick, deacon. The membership now numbers ninety-six and the enrollment in Sunday school is fifty.

COAL TOWNSHIP.

Coal township comprises all of congressional township No. 35, range 33, and its western boundary line is a portion of that of the state and county.

The Marmaton cuts the northwestern and northeastern corners of the township; Moore's Branch flows from west to east along the southern tier of sections and empties into Big Drywood, which runs from south to north through the eastern portion, leaving it a little more than two miles from the northern line. Sprague's branch and numerous other small streams furnish an abundant running water supply.

By far the greater portion of the township is prairie. The only timbered tracts are those which fringe the larger streams. Away from the bottoms the soil is generally loamy and very fertile. There are a few elevated ridges or truncated mounds in the western parts, where there is some stone. On the northwest quarter of section 14 is an excellent quality of potter's clay, largely used by the Deerfield pottery.

COAL.

The township takes its name from the great abundance of this mineral within its boundaries. It underlies every section and can be obtained almost everywhere by light stripping. So far as it has been developed most extensively it exists north and south of Clayton; on section 17, on section 20, where the vein is from eighteen to twenty inches; on sections 18 and 19, along the Kansas line, where it is from twelve to sixteen inches; and in the vicinity of those localities. At every point the coal is found at but a trifling depth from the surface.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first American settlements in Coal township were made in the southern part along Moore's branch. Smith Profitt was the first settler. In the spring of 1838 he came to the country with Kinchin Gammons and built a cabin on the south side of Moore's branch, on the southeast quarter of section 34. A year or two later his brother, Judge William Profitt, and William Horner, a son-in-law of the judge, came to Moore's branch, to the westward a mile or so. Judge Profitt located on the north side of the branch, on the south side of section 28 and the north side of section 33. Horner was on the west side of 34. The Profitts and Horner were all from Tennessee.

Judge William Profitt was a prominent citizen in early days. He owned slaves, farmed extensively and was elected one of the first county judges of Bates county in 1841; Col. George Douglass and George Manship were the two others. He died on his farm about 1850. William Horner sold out to J. B. Logan, in 1856, and went to California.

A man named Reed settled on section 32, a mile or more west of Judge Profitt's, in and about 1844. In a year or two he sold to John Linn. John Linn was a native of North Carolina, but came from Barren county, Kentucky, to Vernon county, locating at first on Chouteau's place, near Deerfield.

Jacob White located on section 13, half a mile west of Hogan's crossing on Drywood, about 1853.

The prairie portions of the township were not occupied until after the close of the Civil War. The general objection to that character of soil was coupled with the scarcity of timber on its

surface, but the latter difficulty was in great part overcome by the discovery of coal in such large quantities so near the surface. The building of the railroad was of great advantage to the thorough settlement of Coal township.

The first settlers cultivated the borders of the prairies next the timber and did not clear off much timber. They raised good crops, too, without much difficulty. The greatest trouble encountered was the prairie fires. Every farmer surrounded his fields with a belt of plowed ground in the fall of the year, but often the fire was so large and fierce that men, women and children all turned out to fight it and to burn against it.

Trading was done at Bugg & Wilson's store, at Fort Scott, at first. Milling was done at Balltown, and on Sac and Spring rivers.

It was in the northeast corner of this township, on the Marmaton, where the storehouse of Edward and Charley Chouteau was located in early days. Old Henry Heriford, too, had a store in the western part of this township, near the line, in pioneer times, and was a well-known citizen of the county for many years.

Although the first settlements in this township were made along Moore's branch, it is impossible to state how that stream derived its name. Presumably, in the long ago a man named Moore settled on its banks, but doubtless not in Missouri; no settler of that name is remembered as having ever lived in this quarter. The stream was called Moore's branch when the first settlers came, and, perhaps, he for whom it was named lived on its head waters over in Kansas.

A tragedy of early days in this quarter was the assassination of Samuel Lambert, who lived on Drywood, near the ford that yet bears his name. Mr. Lambert was returning to his house and was shot as he was entering the dooryard. The ball struck him in the back, at the crossing of his suspenders, and was evidently fired by an expert marksman in ambush. So mysterious was the affair that one of his sons was at last thought by some to be the guilty party, but nothing could be proven against him, and he was doubtless unjustly accused. The real perpetrator was never discovered. The assassination occurred about the year 1850.

During the Civil War the few citizens living in Coal town-

ship had a memorable experience. The battle of Drywood or Hogan's Crossing was concluded on section 13 in this township, and from that time until peace was made the prairies were hoof-beaten by the continued trampling of Federal and Confederate raiders.

October 27, 1864, the day when General Price's defeated legions retreated through this county, hundreds of the Confederates passed through the eastern portion of the township in the greatest distress and demoralization. Hungry and fatigued and half delirious from loss of sleep and expecting every moment that the Federals would fall upon them, the poor fugitives were scarcely conscious of what they did. The prairie for two miles west of the Drywood was strewn with guns, pistols, broken down wagons, sore-backed and wornout horses and mules, and other debris of the wrecked and shattered army.

In their bewilderment some of the men, in trying to find the Lambert ford over Drywood, went two or three miles south of Moore's branch, then turned and coming north, by painful and harassing marches, made up the distance they had lost. In passing where the Logan schoolhouse stands, these men abandoned much plunder. Passing the house of Mrs. Mary Logan, as that lady related, the famished soldiers begged from her almost the last morsel of food she possessed.

One old soldier, from Benton county, Arkansas, sank down in Mrs. Logan's dooryard, sick, starving and exhausted. In a few hours he died on her doorstep. His body was buried, uncoffined, by two old men and a few women of the neighborhood in the old Profitt graveyard. Months afterward the skeleton of a young man, with a rusty pistol belted about the waist, and clad in gray, was found in the Drywood timber. The fleshless fingers of one hand were still grasping a dry and withered bunch of wild grapes. It was not certain, but it was believed that this man, too, died of fatigue and starvation.

THE VILLAGE OF EVE.

The village of Eve, formerly Clayton station, at the junction of the M., K. & T. R. R. and the Kansas Southern railroad, has a population of about 100, some shipping and merchandising, and is a thrifty and progressive community.

CHURCHES.

The Christian Church. The organization of this church was effected February 28, 1877, with the following among the original members: M. E. Cox, J. N. Bridges, Maggie Bridges, S. S. Dunn, Lerrilda Dunn, J. P. Hale, Mary Hale, Amos Huddleton, A. J. Emerson, S. P. Simms and Mrs. M. E. Simms. A church building, a frame structure, was erected in 1884 at a cost of about \$1,501.29. The first officers were J. P. Hale, John Nanson, H. J. Emerson and J. Bridges. The church enjoys a fair degree of prosperity.

Bethel M. E. Church. In 1876 a church edifice was erected on section 20 at a cost of \$2,200, and dedicated the Bethel M. E. church. Through the kindness and active help of some of its members the actual cost was greatly reduced. Among the original members of this organization may be mentioned B. Bradley and wife, John C. Bradley and wife, Theophilus Rimbey and wife, H. T. Woods and wife, Frank Couch and wife, Philip Hudson and wife, J. G. Witt and wife, Susan Mosher, — Thompson, Mary Rimbey, Mary E. Fairchild, H. H. Sanson, Mrs. Sarah True and Minta Woods.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Deerfield township comprises all of township 35, range 32. It lies between the two Drywoods and immediately south of the Marmaton, and is therefore bordered with timber on three sides. A central portion of the township is gently rolling prairie, abounding in fine fertile farms.

The Big Drywood empties into the Marmaton in the northwestern part of this township; along the banks of the former stream, a mile or so from the mouth, are considerable bluffs, where the sandstone is freely exposed. Hackberry creek is in the southwestern part and flows northwest into Drywood. The Little Drywood empties into the Marmaton half a mile from the northeast corner of the township. McCoy's branch, so named from an early settler who located near its mouth, rises in the northern part of the township and empties into the Marmaton.

In the southern part of the township, near Moundville, coal is mined very successfully; and so also in other parts of the township this mineral is found. There is more or less "grease rock" in

the southwest part, and in the southeast corner of section 20, between Tucker's branch and the Hackberry is an "oil well." Recent discoveries of oil or gas have been made on the property of Parson Henry Hogan, of this township, and also at other places noted below:

W. W. Armstrong in Drywood.

George Eaton, Moundville township.

Williams Borders in Coal township, Rich.

Old Shively place (Rybers), Deerfield township.

Thomas place, three miles east of Nevada in Center township.

Dr. Churchell and W. L. Dalton, Nevada.

Parson Henry Hogan, Deerfield township.

Oil or gas has been struck on above named persons' farms in the townships as indicated. These as a matter of course are in addition to Dover, Richland and Henry townships. In the northern part and especially in the northwestern portion there is considerable elevation of the land with occasional mounds.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlers in this township were Col. George Douglass, who came to the north side of the Marmaton (northeast quarter section 6), a mile northeast of Deerfield, in May, 1834; Abram Redfield and Capt. Alexander Woodruff, who settled near Deerfield in 1836; (?) John Chorn, who located near Big Drywood on section 19, two and a half miles south of Deerfield, and Gabriel M. Stratton, who bought out Chorn's claim in about 1837 or 1838. Ebenezer C. Howe came in 1839 and settled at Deerfield, having previously come to the Union Mission in 1838.

Woodruff's house was three-fourths of a mile north and east of Deerfield, across the river from Colonel Douglass'; Redfield's was a quarter of a mile south of the village; Howe's was half a mile west of north, nearly in Coal township. Ebenezer C. Howe was a native of Livingston county, New York. He died December 5, 1850. He was the father of thirteen children.

Old John Chorn (pronounced Corn) was a singular character. His cabin was a wretched affair, hardly as comfortable as an Indian wigwam, and he lived in it in a condition of squalor and filth. His companions were his dogs, and he hunted, ate and slept

with them on terms of perfect freedom and familiarity. He was quite a successful hunter, and, aided by his dogs, caught many a deer. His claim was the land on which afterward, in September, 1861, the principal portion of the Drywood skirmish was fought. Where he came from and what became of him cannot now be learned.

In 1856 Judge J. H. Requa came over from Bates county and settled on section 5 in the northwestern part of the township, nearly two miles northeast of Deerfield. The quarter section upon which he settled he purchased from Abram Redfield, Esq., for \$120. Although Esquire Redfield had entered the land, he had forgotten it and sent Requa on a wild goose chase to the land office at Clinton to enter it for himself. He was astonished when Requa returned in a little ill-humor and said: "Why, squire, you already own that land you sent me to enter. Colonel Marvin, the register, says you have owned it for five years." The honest and well-meaning Esquire Redfield then agreed to sell the land to Requa for \$80 less than even the entry price—a very cheap tract indeed.

When Judge Requa came Esquire Redfield lived at Deerfield; William Modrel lived half a mile west; Capt. H. C. Cogswell lived on the old Douglass farm; ex-Sheriff G. M. Stratton was on the old Chorn claim, at Hogan's crossing of Drywood, and Thomas Puckett was on the west side of section 4, a mile east of the iron bridge. There were absolutely no settlements on the prairies in the central and southern portions of the township. Puckett's farm was the only one between Requa's and Nevada, or the two or three buildings at "Haletown." Mr. Puckett died on his farm after the war. Chouteau's store on the Marmaton, two miles northwest from Deerfield, was just breaking up.

In the year 1857 W. W. Prewitt and his father-in-law, Smiley H. Sample, came from the Missouri river to the north central part of the township, a mile northwest of the village of Prewitt (or Ellis). Major Prewitt had entered several hundred acres of land and sold a farm to Sample. The main portion of the Prewitt farm was the northeast quarter of section 9. These were the first settlements in that quarter.

But soon after 1857 nearly all the land in the township was entered and some tracts settled. The tracts along the Nevada and Fort Scott road were in favor, but the land along Hack-

berry and the Drywoods was eagerly sought after. Not, however, until after the war were the fine prairie lands of the township settled generally in all parts.

DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

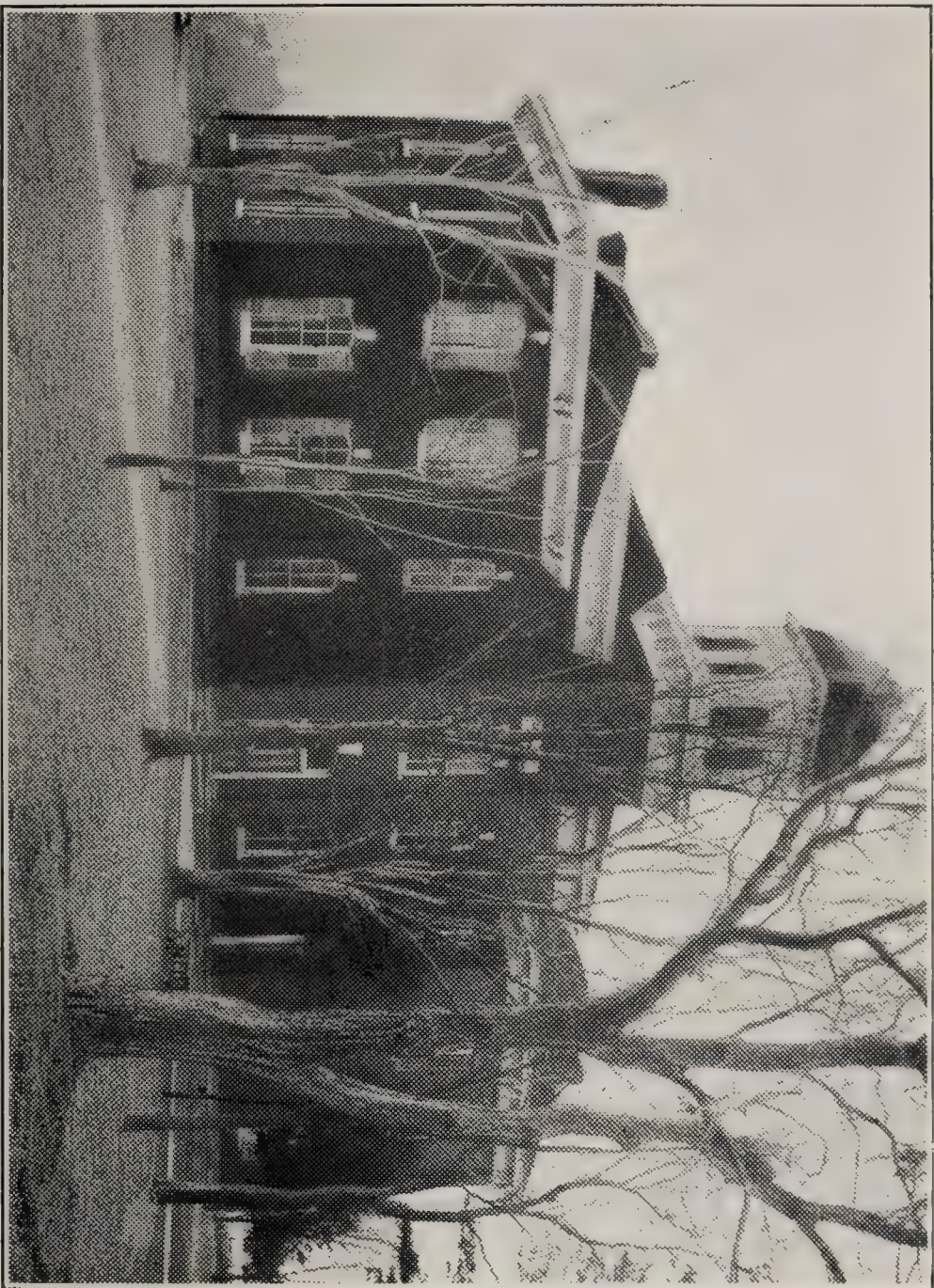
The skirmish on Big Drywood came off in this township on section 19 at Hogan's crossing of the Big Drywood, September 7, 1861. No other hostile encounters are remembered to have occurred in the township during the war.

In the early part of the year 1863 the two companies of the third Wisconsin cavalry which were stationed on the borders of the township made their appearance. Company D, Captain Shaw, was at the Lambert ford on Big Drywood, three and a half miles south of Deerfield, and Company F, Captain Vittum, afterward lieutenant-colonel, was near the Shively ford on the Marmaton.

General Price's army made its appearance twice in this township. The first time, in September, 1861, it entered determined and confident, and left victorious and exultant. Three years later, in October, 1864, it came again, this time crushed and demoralized, and left crippled and despondent. The defeated army camped at Deerfield on the night of October 26, and the soldiers got a few hours of much-needed rest. Next morning before daylight the retreat was resumed, and the poor, dispirited raiders, weary, hungry and apprehensive, departed by the light of burning wagons and to the sound of exploding ammunition. For years afterwards pieces of the debris of the wrecked army were picked up at Deerfield and on the prairie to the southward—guns of all kinds, cannon balls, shells, etc. The army crossed Drywood at the Hogan and Lambert fords, where three years before many of the same men had passed when they had driven Montgomery and Moonlight back into Kansas. The night the army lay at Deerfield General Price made his headquarters at the house of Esquire William Modrel, who then lived half a mile west of the village.

From first to last three citizens of alleged Confederate sympathies were killed in this township and one Federal soldier. It is asserted, however, that two of the three citizens were really Union men, while it is certain that the third was harmless, no matter what his sympathies may have been.

On the night of March 31, 1863, a band of "red legs" came



SCHEEL CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL.

down into Vernon county on a marauding expedition. They first visited the residence of Col. Smiley H. Sample, who lived on the Fort Scott and Nevada road, a mile northwest of Prewitt. He had a considerable sum of money which his wife secured and hid away when she first heard the robbers. Colonel Sample was called out and shot down while standing on his cellar door. The ball passed through his heart, killing him instantly. The robbers failed to secure the money they were after and rode on to Deerfield. Here they came upon and killed Marcus Woodruff, a young man, a son of the pioneer settler, Capt. Alexander Woodruff. The killing was wholly unprovoked and unextenuated. Marcus Woodruff was a cripple, unable for military service, and not inclined to take an active part on either side. He was, perhaps, a Confederate sympathizer, but he was not killed on account of his politics, but in recklessness and wantonness.

Colonel Sample was a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman, a good citizen and universally esteemed. He was really a conservative Union man. Of Northern birth and lineage, he was never a secessionist and had done nothing against his government. He had been given "protection papers" by the military authorities at Fort Scott, in whose confidence and esteem he was. At the time of his death Colonel Sample was about sixty years of age.

The Federal commander at Fort Scott made an effort to capture this murderous band of "red legs." They committed depredations on Unionists and Confederates alike, and a detachment of Federal cavalry hunted them through eastern Kansas and finally, after killing three or four of them, broke them up.

In the summer of 1863 a scouting party of Kansas troops shot and mortally wounded a man named Fitzwater, who lived near Deerfield. His murderers called him a rebel, but he was really in the employ of the government, under John Lambert, at the time. He was in humble circumstances, and hearing that he was badly wounded, General Blair sent an ambulance for him and conveyed him to Fort Scott, where he died in spite of all the surgeons could do for him.

In November, 1862, the Mayfield boys and others raided the Union men along Drywood, taking horses and other property, and chasing the owners into the woods. There were fifteen men in the band when they took breakfast one morning near Deerfield. Esquire Redfield went to Fort Scott on the 11th and asked Major

Henning, the then commandant, that troops might be sent over. Some families left the country, deserting their homes.

A Federal soldier, who, it is claimed, was either a lieutenant or a sergeant and on recruiting service, was caught by a squad of bushwhackers and hung on the Drywood. The details of this affair cannot be learned, but it is said that the killing was simply an atrocious murder of an unarmed and defenseless prisoner.

No houses were burned in the neighborhood of Deerfield by the Federal soldiers, and but little property destroyed, although thousands of them passed through the country. The citizens attributed their immunity from molestation and injury to that stanch old Unionist, Esquire Abram Redfield. Known from the first, and at all times, and under all circumstances, to be an unconditional Union man, Esquire Redfield was regarded with great favor by the Federal soldiers everywhere, and his influence over them was very great. At Fort Scott he was in especial esteem, and it was said of him that he could get anything he wanted from the officers there.

Esquire Redfield used his influence for good. His generous, manly nature led him to do good at all times, and during the war he had abundant opportunities for pursuing his inclination. His neighbors came to him in their distress as children run to a father. Some of them were openly avowed disunionists, others were pro-Confederates at heart; but when one of them lost a horse or had a son taken prisoner, or had gotten into trouble with the Federals in any way, he went straightway to Esquire Redfield for relief, and always got it. Many a horse was recovered, many a prisoner released, many a house saved, and many a life spared through the kindly offices of this good man. Abating not one jot or tittle of his Unionism, wishing eternal confusion and destruction to the Confederacy, he yet sympathized with those of his Confederate neighbors when they were mistreated, as he did with all others who were in distress, and did what he could for their relief.

In the beginning of the troubles at one time some Vernon county secessionists set out from southwest Missouri with the avowed object of "cleaning out" Esquire Redfield and some other Union men, in retaliation for what the Kansas troops were said to have done, but on arriving here they were easily persuaded to forego their intentions.

An honest man before the war, upright in everything, Abram Redfield was an honest man during the war, faithful in all things and abounding in good works. When he died December 8, 1862, he died the death of the righteous, mourned by all that knew him. He was a member-elect of the legislature, but had not taken his seat. Conversing with his friend, Judge Requa, only a few hours before his death, he remarked: "I don't believe I will go to Jefferson this winter; what's the use?" Judge Requa reminded him that if he went he might be able to do something for the scheme of compensated emancipation, in which the slaveholding Union men of the state were interested. "Ho!" (his peculiar expression) exclaimed Mr. Redfield; "well, then, I'll go; if I can do any good for the Union men I'll go; just as soon as I am well, I will go."

He (as was afterwards his wife) was buried in the Deerfield cemetery, and his memory is blessed by the many who recall his good deeds and his pure and noble life.

A melancholy incident in the history of this township was the drowning of George G. Weber, a young man, twenty-one years of age, who was the son of Henry Weber, a resident of the Hackberry neighborhood. The incident occurred about 5 p. m. of Wednesday, July 27, 1886. Mr. Weber, his three brothers, their father and a man named Wolf were seining near the Lambert ford when young Weber attempted to swim across the stream, just below the sein. He soon lost breath and sank. Mr. Wolf plunged in to the rescue, but returned to the shore to remove his boots, and in the delay Weber rose and sank again and was drowned. The body was drawn to the shore with the sein, which in the excitement was not used to save the young man's life.

Singularly enough, exactly three years prior to young Weber's drowning, or on July 27, 1884, at about the same hour in the day, and near the same spot, Prof. A. L. Gibbs was drowned in Drywood. He was from New York and was a noted teacher of penmanship.

A few years after the war a man and his son traveling through the country attempted to ford Drywood farther down the stream, near Deerfield, and both were drowned.

The number of bridges now across the stream obviates the necessity of fording the stream.

DEERFIELD.

The village of Deerfield stands on lot 2, of the northwest quarter of section 7, in Deerfield township, running up the township line on the west, and to within a mile of the line on the north, making its location in the northwest corner of the township. It is a station on the M., K. & T. railroad, and is a thrifty little burg of something over two hundred inhabitants, with churches and good schools, and well-stocked stores and shops of various kinds.

The town was regularly laid out December 19, 1871, by David Redfield; J. E. Harding, surveyor. A school house was built here before the war and was known far and near as one of the first in the county.

The Deerfield pottery was established by David Redfield in 1871. Ten years later it was burned, and in 1882 was rebuilt.

Prewitt, or Ellis, as it is now called, is located on the M., K. & T. railroad, east of Deerfield. The town was laid out July 5, 1876, by W. A. Still, and named in honor of Maj. W. W. Prewitt. In naming their station the railroad company changed the name to that of Ellis. Though a small place, it has a good general store conducted by John J. Hall.

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

Dover township comprises congressional township 34, range 30. About one-third of the township was originally prairie land; the remainder being timber land, much of which is now in cultivation. Clear Creek, including Little Clear creek—or Little Peshaw—flows from southwest to northeast through the township, and receives also the Walnut branch, which, rising a little west of Bellamy, flows north through the eastern part of the township.

It is a long clear creek and its tributaries where lie the timbered tracts of coarse, scraggy “jack-oaks,” for the most part. The soil here is generally thin and unproductive; the sandstone lies on the ground or near the surface, and the land is with difficulty reduced to cultivation. Much of the timbered area, too, is rough and broken.

The prairie lies in the extreme western, the northwestern, the southwestern, the southeastern and a portion of the eastern sections of the township. In the southeast corner of the township,

on section 25, is the famous Dunnagin's grove. A little northwest of this grove, and between it and Bellamy, are scattered on the prairie some tumuli, which may be artificial mounds.

The sandstone in this township is very abundant, very prominent, and very fine. On the Walnut branch, west of Bellamy, on northwest section 23, is some very excellent gritstone, as fine, and even finer, than the famed Berean sandstone of northern Ohio, so renowned for grindstones. In other parts of the township the same variety doubtless exists.

West and southwest of Bellamy are flowing wells of bitumen, called by the people "tar springs." The asphalt is of fine quality, as good as any. How far this flow may be increased by the aid of exploration and introduction of machinery and other appliances cannot be said.

The presence of bitumen or petroleum in the southern portion of this township is well established, and the "oil springs," as they are termed, were known to the first settlers. Stones saturated with bitumen, called "grease rocks," were collected by the pioneers and used for illuminating purposes, as substitutes for the old pine knots of old Tennessee. Near the center of section 27, a mile and a half southwest of Bellamy, a flow of oil was obtained which caused some excitement. Certain parties in Nevada were prepared to purchase the property and develop its resources, but satisfactory negotiations could not be conducted with the owner.

Good mineral paint is found in the southwest part of the township in considerable quantities. A deposit of bright red ochre on the upper Clear creek is remarkable.

There is a good "tar spring" on section 24, half a mile south and the same distance east of Bellamy. Another is on section 27, a mile and a half southwest of Bellamy, near the oil well before mentioned; and another is south of the last named, on section 34. "Grease rock" has been found in various quarters of the township. On the east side of section 16 is a fine sulphur spring; there is also a good one on section 23; two or three others are said to be along Clear creek, while on section 27, near the oil well, is one mingled with tar. The "tar spring" on section 27, and also the sulphur spring near by, are noted by Prof. Norwood in his report published in Broadhead's Report of the Geological Survey of the County, page 154.

Specimens of "grease rock" or "oil rock" obtained in this township have been examined by experts and declared to contain petroleum or coal oil, and to indicate the presence here of vast quantities of that substance. There are those who are confident that the southern portion of Dover township will one day become a great oil producing region.

COAL.

The coal in Dover township is abundant in the southern part. At Bellamy the mining, in times past, has been extensive. The want of a railroad running through prevents the development of the coal fields of this township.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlers of this township came in about 1842, in which year a man named Britton settled on the northeast quarter of section 7, north of the branch. He was from Greene county directly. On his death here, which occurred about 1844, his farm was sold to Charles Massey. About the same time Stephen Wilson located on Clear creek, near the Collins bridge (lot 9, northwest quarter section 2); and a little east of him Andy Sharp came soon after. Wilson was a one-armed man, and a school teacher. He had a wife, but no children, and the couple died many years ago.

John Prior and John Branson came from Gasconade county to this township in 1843. Prior settled first on the northeast quarter section 19, but in a short time located at the spring near Warwick P. O., section 20. Branson lived on the southeast quarter section 19, across Little Clear creek, on the south side, from Prior's first location. Branson set out the old orchard from slips brought from the Harmony mission.

In 1844 Peter Welch took a claim in the northeastern part of the township on lot 2 or 3, northwest quarter section 2—and removed from Cass county. Isaac Lemmons settled on the site of Warwick postoffice, but in a few years sold his claim and moved over on Little Drywood, in the northeastern part of Moundville township. The same year Nathan Jarrell came from Pulaski county and settled in the northwestern part of the township, on lot 6, northeast quarter section 5.

In 1845 there was a considerable accession to the population.

On the 7th of April the families of Thomas Capeheart, Daniel Prior, and Mrs. Tabitha Frazier landed at the spring near Warwick, where John Prior was then living, and soon after found homes for themselves in this vicinity. All were from Gasconade county. Capeheart was a brother-in-law of Prior, who was a son-in-law of the widow Frazier, and the latter was the mother of Joe Frazier.

The same spring—1845—Nathan Creek came to lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, northeast quarter section 2, and bought a claim of his brother-in-law, Peter Welch, who had come the previous year. He was a Kentuckian, but came to Vernon directly from Cass county. He stated that Welch did not make the first improvement on his claim, but that there was a deserted cabin standing there in 1844, when he (Welch) came. Who built this cabin cannot now even be conjectured. Mr. Creek was a stonemason, and did nearly all the stone work in this neighborhood in early days. He was employed at Fort Scott when the Mexican war broke out.

In 1844 Samuel Dunnagin settled in Dunnagin's Grove (section 25), in the southeastern part of the township. His house stood in the northeastern part of the section, within 200 yards of where the church building now stands. Here he died in the year 1867.

Elias Riley came from northeast Missouri to the northwest quarter of section 15 in February, 1857.

Daniel Prior was on section 16, about a mile west of Riley, and had been there long enough to have a bearing orchard. South of Prior, on the same section, was John Woodward. Jesse Mattox lived in the center of section 22, having come in the previous fall from Monroe county. Calvin Goss, a son-in-law of Morris Baker, had recently come to the site of Warwick post-office.

Zach and David Williamson were on Little Clear creek, on section 19. Joe Frazier and Tom Massey were on the east side of Clear creek, below the forks, on section 4, and a little farther down was Abram Woodall. A. J. Phillips was on the west side of Clear creek, in the northeastern part of the township.

Wm. McCoy lived south of Riley; he was killed during the war by Joe Phillips, who accused him of wrongful interference in his domestic affairs. Joe and George Abbott lived on Clear

creek, on the west side of section 28 or the east side of section 29, south of where the Baptist church now stands. William Curry lived north of the Abbotts.

TRAGEDIES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The killing of the seven bushwhackers at the Gabbert place, in this township, in May, 1863, is detailed elsewhere. The Gabbert house was burned at the same time.

There were a number of other tragedies and burnings in this township during the war. In every instance reported the Confederates and their friends were the victims. Probably this was because there were no Union men of the unconditional stripe in the township to kill or burn out. The Mayfield family, including Brice and Crawford, lived in section 14 of this township.

Among those tragedies may be mentioned the killing of Shelby Jarboe, who lived on Little Clear creek, a mile north of Warwick. Jarboe was of Confederate sympathies, but had never taken up arms. He was husking corn in his field early one morning, when some Kansas troops came riding by, on a scout through the country. On their approach Jarboe, fearing they might harm him, ran and concealed himself in a shock of corn. The soldiers saw him, thought he was a bushwhacker, called to him to come out, and when he did not do so fired into the corn shock at a venture and shot him through. They declared afterward that they would not have harmed him if he had not acted so suspiciously.

It was on Walnut branch, in section 11, where Joe Ray was killed, in the summer of 1864.

George and Lafayette Prior were killed at their home on Clear creek, in section 16, by a detachment of Federals under Lieutenant Pond, of the Third Wisconsin. Both were young men. George had been for a time in the Confederate army, but at the time they were killed both boys were generally deemed harmless, although the Federals said they were bushwhackers. Lieutenant Pond rode over to Elias Riley's and ordered him to bury the Prior boys, which he did.

In March, 1861, the Kansas troops burned Jo Frazier's house on Clear creek on the lower part of section 4; he moved his family into another house near Warwick, and in July, 1863, the Kansans came back and burned it also. Not only were the corn

fields and smoke-houses of the "rebels" levied upon by the Federal troops, but even the professed Union men were visited by the foraging parties. On one occasion Capt. L. J. Shaw, of the Third Wisconsin, stationed at the Lambert ford on Drywood, came and took 1,000 pounds of bacon for his men and seven tons of hay for their horses from Elias Riley, who at other times was fed on and plundered by the bushwhackers.

Often the Federals and rebel scouting parties came together in this township. The Clear creek timbers abounded in coverts and lairs for the bushwhackers, and often the "Feds." ran on them. In June, 1863, Joe Frazier and half a dozen other rebel partisans were encamped on Little Clear creek, a mile or more northwest of Warwick. They were washing in the creek, when a scouting band of Kansas troops crept up and leaped upon them, scattering them in all directions. Philip Brown was killed.

South of Joe Frazier's, on Clear creek, Will Kelly, another bushwhacker, died fighting. He and Tom Moore had started to Ft. Scott on a matter of business. Half a mile out on the prairie they met ten Federals and turned and fled. The soldiers chased them into the brush and an overhanging limb knocked Kelly from his saddle. The Federals said he disdained to surrender. Emptying his revolvers he threw them at his pursuers and died like a Spartan. "We hated to kill him, he died so game," said the leader of the Federals.

BELLAMY CITY.

The town of Bellamy City was laid out by Thomas Bellamy, in September, 1882. It stands on the northeast quarter of section 23, Dover township, on a high prairie, in a most beautiful location.

Dover Cemetery. On section 21, was regularly laid out in 1866, by an association of citizens. The site is to be used "forever" as a cemetery. It is an old burial ground; interments were made here as early as in 1850.

CHURCHES.

Warwick Baptist Church. The organization of this church dates from January, 1881, some of the original members being

M. M. McGrew and wife, F. M. McGrew and wife, E. D. Owen and wife, Henry Owen and wife, C. Collins and wife, and two daughters, John Owen, Jennie Owen, J. James and wife, J. De Villiers and wife, Fannie Wilson, D. Job and wife, Mrs. R. Doyle and daughter, and Jephtha Rauthbun and wife.

Olive Branch Baptist Church. Was organized soon after the war with C. D. Smith and wife, H. L. Williams and wife and G. Drummond and wife among other constituent members. Worship was conducted in a school house until 1884, when a neat frame building, costing about \$700, was erected.

Dunnagin's Grove Christian Church. To Elder Wallace, well known in this community, is due much of the credit for the success of the organization of this church, which was started June 3, 1877. The first members were, as far as remembered, C. D. Lindsey, E. Riley and wife, J. W. Keithly and wife, H. C. Wallace, who was also the first elder; E. W. Smith and L. Batts and wife.

DRYWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Drywood township is composed of congressional township 34, range 31. Although scant six miles in width, from east to west, it extends from the Barton county line north eight miles.

Three-fourths of the township is prairie. The only timbered tracks lie along Pleasant Run and its tributaries in the southwest, and the Landon and Lost branches in the northwest. The general surface is level, but along the streams it is broken. The sandstone is exposed in many places, especially in the western part of the township.

Pleasant Run is appropriately named. It is indeed a very pleasant stream. Rising a mile north of Sheldon, it flows in a general direction to the northwest, leaving the township two miles north and five miles west of its source at the railroad, and empties into Little Drywood. Along its banks in many places the sandstone forms cosy grottoes, and with the trees and bushes presents delightful retreats and pleasant seats.

On the southwest quarter of section 23, a little west of the railroad water tank north of Sheldon, a fine natural mound rises out of the prairie to the height of sixty feet, its base covering more than an acre of ground. From the top of this mound, which is covered with ferruginous sandstone, a delightful view of the surrounding country is to be had.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Perhaps William Hudson was the first actual settler in Drywood township. In 1840 or 1841 he came from Alabama to the north west corner of the township and settled on lot 6 of the northwest quarter of section 6. Here he built a large double log cabin, known as Hudson's tavern, because he entertained travelers, passing over the road known as the Texas trail—the main road from Balltown to Fort Gibson and on to Texas. Here was the voting precinct of Drywood township, when this was a part of Bates county. Hudson was one of the county judges of the county (Bates) from 1842 to 1846, and one of the townships of Bates county was named for him.

A mile or more south of Hudson, on lot 2, lived Jesse Mundin, an Illinoisan, in 1842. In 1846 he evacuated his claim, however, and went to Jasper county. A little south of Mundin, on lot 1, lived Dr. James White; and still below, on section 7, lived a man named Bigham; both Bigham and his wife died about 1847.

According to the testimony of Peter Teel, who came to the country in 1842, there was a considerable settlement at that time in the neighborhood of Avola. The families of Jefferson Copeland and Jesse Copeland, and the Nugents, Halls and Bloomfield were living here. The Halls and Nugents lived on section 19, west and northwest of the village. All were from Illinois. A few years later the Nugents removed over on the Osage and the Copelands and Halls to Iowa.

Samuel Simpson came in 1847 to the southeast quarter of section 18, a mile north and a little west of Avola. His brother, Benjamin, came the same time and located on Pleasant Run, afterward at "Shanghai." The Simpsons were natives of Kentucky, but came directly to this township from Gasconade county. Ben Simpson was killed in the Confederate service during the war.

Other early settlers in the township were Judge Grace, who lived in the northeast corner of the township; Dr. Helper, who lived near Sam Simpson; Barnett Boulware, who lived a mile east of Avola, having removed there from the western part of the county in 1855, where he married a Miss Apperson, daughter of Mrs. Celia Apperson, who came to Harrison township in 1842; Rev. Thomas R. Davis, who lived near Shanghai.

In 1850 Jonathan Estes, with his wife and five children, came

from North Carolina and settled in this township, on the north side of Pleasant Run, on the south part of section 6. He built a blacksmith shop on the old Nevada and Lamar road, and this he operated for some years. During the Civil War he was compelled to leave, and with his family removed to Cooper county. Returning in 1865, he found his farm dismantled by the storms of war, but in a few years he had about made his losses whole. Mr. Estes died in 1879; his wife in 1876. His eldest daughter, Helen M., married George C. Hardy, of Moundville township.

The first postoffice in the southern part of Vernon county was at the residence of Judge William Hudson, who was the first postmaster. The office was called Drywood. After Judge Hudson the next postmaster was Judge James Grace. After the war Peter Teel had charge of the office for many years. Then it was moved a mile to the eastward, and when Milo was established the office was discontinued or practically removed to Milo.

SHANGHAI.

In the southwest corner of this township in the northeast quarter of section 31 there was a locality before the war called "Shanghai." (The situation was about a mile and a half south of Avola.) Several years before the war Rev. Thomas R. Davis started a steam sawmill a quarter of a mile from the exact location where he had laid out a town which he called "Fairview." At "Shanghai" proper Benjamin Simpson had a considerable dry goods and grocery store, and there was a blacksmith shop, a grocery and two or three dwelling houses.

Shanghai was a hard locality. A great deal of whisky was sold and drank and the place was the scene of frequent brawls and fights. In vain did Mr. Davis try to repress the sale of whisky and the proceedings of those who drank it. When the war broke out Mr. Davis went to Illinois, where he remained until it was over. Nothing more was heard of this place after the war and the site is now an excellent farm.

During the Civil War Drywood township was the scene of some tragedies worthy of note. All occurred at or in the immediate vicinity of Shanghai.

In the fall of 1861 the first tragedy occurred at the cross-roads near the house of Mr. Davis. A Union citizen from Barton or Dade was fleeing into Kansas. His family was with him,

as was another man, and the entire party were traveling in a wagon. At Davis' they were overtaken by a party of secession troops who had followed them. The Union man jumped from his wagon to defend himself, but the leader of his pursuers shot him dead after an exchange of shots between them. The other man's life was spared, but the dead man's arms and his saddle were taken. The family were then allowed to go on to Kansas, taking the dead man with them.

Another time, in 1863, a Union man named Buffington, who had lived near Greenfield, was on his way to Fort Scott in a wagon with his household goods. He, too, was overtaken at the Davis place by a party of Confederates and killed. His horses were taken at the time, but his wagon, some harness, a spinning wheel and other trumpery were scattered about and left to decay.

In the fall of 1864—some say it was at the time of the Price raid—three Confederates, or bushwhackers, were captured down in Barton county (at Jesse Riggs', probably), by some Kansas troops, brought to Shanghai and hung on the apple trees in Mr. Davis' orchard.

But in the summer of 1863 an incident occurred at Davis' which was bloodless in its character, but exciting, full of interest and fairly humorous. Benjamin Archer and Benjamin Simpson, Jr., two young bushwhackers, just setting out, waylaid two Kansas soldiers at the Davis house. The soldiers were mounted and going from Lamar to Fort Scott. Archer and Simpson were in Davis' abandoned house; one had a musket and the other a horse pistol. The road ran by within thirty yards of the doors and when the soldiers came opposite the house the boys poked their weapons through a crack and called out, "Halt! Surrender or we will blow you through!" The soldiers stopped and threw their arms over the fence, when Archer went out and dismounted them. Simpson came out and the two buckled on the captured revolvers and carbines, mounted the horses and sent the prisoners on to Fort Scott. The Kansans were greatly chagrined when they found how they had been taken in. They swore as only troopers can swear and declared they believed Archer and Simpson when they said, "There are ten muskets and shotguns pointing at you." But at last they made the best of the situation and good-naturedly set out on their trudging journey to Fort Scott.

In the spring of 1865, before Lee surrendered, a Federal sol-

dier, named Wilhite, was killed by some bushwhackers at the house of Joseph Copeland on the Landon branch. The soldier lived in Cedar county, near Stockton; he was on his way to Kansas on private business and stopped at Copeland's for the night. The bushwhackers rode up dressed in blue and claimed to be Federal soldiers from Fort Scott. The soldier was deceived, admitted his identity in spite of the hint of Mr. Copeland that he was in danger and the bushwhackers took him out and shot him. His body was buried on the Landon branch on the south part of section 4. In years past the lonely grave was strewn with flowers every Decoration day.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

According to the best information obtainable, the first permanent settlement in Drywood township was made a score of years before the beginning of the Civil War. The credit is due to one of three men—Barnett Boulware, L. Caney Grace or Samuel Simpson. These three men, with their respective families, located in 1840 or thereabouts in the neighborhood of what was later Avola in West Drywood. As is usual in all new countries, the first settlements were made in the vicinity of water courses, and this is, in all probability, the reason that Little Drywood and Pleasant Run were chosen as the first homes of white families in this township. L. Caney Grace, who was probably the township's first settler, came from Tennessee, a state which, with Illinois and Indiana, furnished the majority of South Vernon's emigrants. While the first permanent settlements were made about 1840, it was only shortly before the time of the Civil War—in the early fifties—that this section began to attract general attention.

The township's first schoolhouse was built in 1850 at what was later Avola, and, curiously enough, the pine lumber from which it was constructed was hauled from Arkansas—from Van Winkle's sawmill—a mill in northern Arkansas, well known to southwest Missourians of the early days, and the nearest point at which sawn lumber could be obtained. The old schoolhouse stood for many years, its exterior blackened and charred by prairie fires which many times threatened its destruction and, in fact, it was only by heroic effort of volunteer fire fighters on several occasions that it escaped. The prairie grass in Drywood's

early days and, indeed, up to the middle eighties grew not as we know it now, but as a luxuriant, tangled mat, tall as a high horse's withers, of coarse, rank, succulent growth and in which a well-developed prairie fire meant a serious matter.

This first school was taught by C. Correll, who forty-six years later was chosen to represent this county in the Missouri legislature and was one of the township's foremost citizens. In this house Mr. Correll frequently conducted religious services on Sunday afternoons, as the township in the fifties was without church facilities.

The first postoffice in the township was called Drywood and was established in the fifties at the home of Peter Teel in the extreme northwestern corner of the township, with Mr. Teel as postmaster, and it is needless to say that his duties were neither exacting nor arduous. Avola was platted in 1869 and the Drywood postoffice, which had been discontinued during the Civil War, was re-established there with James Hyder as postmaster. Mr. Hyder soon tired of the duties of postmaster and resigned in favor of his brother, W. B. Hyder, who had arrived the previous year from Tennessee, and who served as postmaster through successive administrations. The Avola, as well as the discontinued Drywood office, were served by a star route, the mail being carried from Nevada to Lamar by a carrier who made the trip occasionally on horseback.

The Avola school district at that time was composed of what later made the Sheldon, Avola and Correll districts. When the Avola district was separated from the others, a schoolhouse of hewn hickory logs was put up in what later became the Correll or Prairie View district. Some time later, about 1871, some public benefactor conceived the idea of making a passageway through the prairie grass to the schoolhouse for those children who lived in the southeastern corner of the district, and with this end in view a team was hitched to a small log and this was dragged through the five-foot prairie grass from a point southeast of where Sheldon now stands to the log schoolhouse. This trail crossed what is now Main street in Sheldon at the intersection of Second street, where the Farmers' Bank building now stands and from there on a direct line northwest by west. This path was greatly appreciated not only by the few school children for whose use it was made, but, lacking roads, it became a thor-

oughfare for all who had occasion to travel in that general direction; the herds of cattle which fed at pleasure on the prairies used it for their passage and it became so definitely marked that it was not until the plow of the farmer succeeded the herd of the cattleman that it was obliterated. Sheldon district separated from the Correll district in 1875 and the first school in the former district was built in that year.

The evidences of civilization and the improvements which had began to manifest themselves in the early fifties were largely destroyed during the stirring time of 1861-64, and it was not until the establishment of peace that the real and permanent growth of the township began. A house, which until recent years stood southeast of Avola, was during the War of the Rebellion the scene of a sharp engagement between a small body of Federal troops from Kansas, who had taken possession of the building and were attacked by a detachment of Confederates. The house, which was known as the "Riggs' place," bore many bullet holes which gave mute evidence of the warmth of the engagement.

Avola, which until the establishment of Sheldon and the building of the Missouri Pacific railroad through the county, was the township's principal trading point, at that time rapidly lost prestige and population and now nothing but a name and a memory remains of what was once the stopping point of practically every traveler who journeyed north and south through Vernon and Barton counties.

AVOLA.

The village of Avola was situated in the southwestern part of this township on the lower half of the section line between sections 19 and 20, mainly on the southwest quarter of the latter section. James Hyder settled a quarter of a mile north of the site some years before the war, and a schoolhouse was built in 1859 or 1860. It is said that the lumber out of which this house is built was hauled with ox teams from Arkansas. During the war the soldiers set out a prairie fire which charred the weather boarding a little, but the building itself passed through the war all right, and furnished shelter for many a houseless, homeless family.

After the war Mr. James Gordon, an Irishman, came directly

from Ohio, bought a tract of land which included the school-house, built a little storehouse, and opened a stock of goods. Mr. James Hyder laid out the village, but the plat was never recorded.

SHELDON.

The town of Sheldon is in the southeastern part of Drywood township, on the northeast quarter of section 35, half a mile from the Barton county line. It was laid out by Hon. Sheldon A. Wight, of Nevada, who gave the place his Christian name. Mr. Wight was a large landholder in this quarter and founded the town on the completion of the railroad. The plat was regularly surveyed May 6 and 7, 1881; S. T. Emerson was the surveyor.

The first building was a storehouse, put up by William Hyder on Main street (lots 1 and 2 in block 12) and occupied for a time by his family, which was the first in the place. Probably the next store building was erected by Frank P. Anderson. C. P. Barnes was an early comer, as was Samuel Weld, the hotel proprietor, and Nicholas Wells. Adjoining the town lived John Croy, a farmer, who kept hotel when the town was first laid out and was Mr. Wight's agent for the sale of lots. Jerry McGrew and James Baker were among the first merchants. Dr. Pope was probably the first resident physician. The "Enterprise" newspaper was established in 1884; Harry Swan was the first editor and manager. R. G. Campbell was his successor.

In 1896 Mr. Howard C. Storrs purchased the "Enterprise" and has since conducted a bright and newsy newspaper in the interests of Sheldon and the southern part of Vernon county.

Nestling in the midst of a man-made forest, where but thirty years ago was wonderfully fertile but barren prairie, is Sheldon, the metropolis of south Vernon, and the county's third city. Those who builded Sheldon builded wisely, well, and for the future. The town is located but a short distance from the Vernon-Barton line, on land of sufficient undulation to afford natural and ample drainage, but flat enough to present to the eye a practically unbroken plane. The streets are of unusual width and are lined in the residence districts with shade trees, many of which have assumed mammoth proportions. So many are the trees—shapely maples and stately elms predominating—that when approaching the city from any direction no cluster of ugly roofs and square-topped structures greet the eye, the mass of

foliage which is seen giving the appearance of a virgin forest with but a glimpse of well-turned cornice or church steeple to notify the traveler that he is approaching the "City of Trees."

Sheldon was founded in 1881, immediately following—or, rather, coincident with—the building of the Missouri Pacific railway through Vernon county, and so closely allied were the establishment of these two advance agents of civilization and prosperity that when material for the first house was unloaded here it was necessary for the prospective builder, "Col." W. B. Hyder, to handle the material himself, as there was no depot, agent, nor even a side track, and the switching facilities consisted of a car standing on the main line only between trips of a frequently moving construction train. In its early life Main street resembled in many respects the typical frontier town and, indeed, Sheldon was frontier at that time. The business houses consisted of one-story frame shacks, and the early residences were put up on much the same plan, tents frequently housing an enthusiastic citizen's family until material could be secured for the erection of a more permanent abode. Seemingly disastrous, but in the final results, wholly beneficial conflagrations swept Main street from First to the Missouri Pacific right-o'-way at frequent intervals of the town's early history, and in their wake came more commodious structures of brick, of improved appearance and of greater permanency.

While Sheldon never presented the lawlessness of the wild and woolly West, yet in her early day saloons were the scenes of frequent brawls, and upon more than one occasion the town was "shot up" by some bibulous and hilarious celebrant. Even at first this condition was frowned upon by the better class of citizens, many of whom were attracted here by the obvious advantages which Sheldon offered the homeseeker, and with the passing of a few years a better state of affairs was established and Sheldon's growth along all lines which tend to good citizenship—religion, education, morality and sobriety—has been hand in hand with her development on a commercial footing.

Sheldon, it might be mentioned, has long been known as the "driest" spot in Vernon county, and it was here that the move originated in 1907 which put Vernon in the ranks of the "dry" counties of the state by means of a local option election. The story is yet told of the enthusiastic dry advocate who, during

the closing days of the strenuous campaign just previous to this election, arose in a temperance meeting in response to the speaker's statement that he would be pleased to answer any question which any one in the audience might wish to ask, and said: "I would like to ask what the Bible says about temperance and drinking." "Well," responded the speaker, who was a well-known Nevada clergyman, "for one thing Habakuk says, 'Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken, also.''" "I don't care a picayune what Habakuk says; I want to know what the Bible says," was the dry man's quick and earnest response.

Sheldon's pre-eminence in commercial life may in part be attributed to the good roads which center there from all directions. Good roads have been a hobby with more than one of Sheldon's leading citizens in years past and the reward has been reaped in the gratifying business growth of the city. Upon no other call is the average business man of the city so willing to loosen his purse strings as for good roads, and much money has been spent for this purpose. The story is yet told of a Sheldon merchant, long since gone to his reward, who was always so willing to help the cause of good roads that it was only necessary to mention the subject to start him toward his cash drawer. To test his readiness to give to any good roads project two friends decided one day to play a joke upon him, and the plan they pursued was something like this: The two went into the merchant's place of business and extending a paper to him, one of the practical jokers said: "Here's a subscription paper to raise funds to do some work on the road out at the Willhite hills, and we'd like to have you head the list." "All right, boys," he replied, "I'll sign my name. Put me down for any amount you think proper," and for weeks after the jokers exhibited to appreciative friends a paper which read something like this: "Inasmuch as I realize that I am a general nuisance, and a detriment to the community, I respectfully request my friends to make away with me in any manner which seems fitting and proper, and for this purpose I contribute the amount set opposite my name," and here followed the victim's signature.

Viewed from the standpoint of educational facilities, religious life, and secret society organizations, Sheldon stands well in the front rank of cities of much larger population. The Baptist,

Methodist, M. E. church, South, and Christian churches have each live, enthusiastic organizations, and have ample and commodious houses of worship. Congregations listen each Sunday to discourses in Sheldon's churches which are well worthy the listener's attention. Sheldon's schools are known for their thorough, conscientious work over a large contiguous territory, and many non-resident pupils attend each year for the benefit of the better educational facilities offered here. The various secret fraternities have large and growing memberships. The A. F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., the M. W. A., the W. O. W. lodges and their auxiliaries are represented by flourishing lodges, and of those named, the Odd Fellows own a commodious and well-constructed lodge building, erected in 1910.

Particularly fortunate is Sheldon from the fact that only a block from the business section, and on the north side of Main street, the city's principal thoroughfare, is the beautiful Sheldon park. The park consists of about five acres and is surrounded by a double row of massive trees, affording ample shade and comfort. The land composing the park was purchased in 1905 by a sextette of public spirited citizens, and has since been open to the public. Here is a base ball diamond, where many hard fought battles have been decided, and where the Sheldon Invincibles have year after year demonstrated that ball players are one crop which south Drywood township grows to perfection. Here are tennis courts for the use of the devotees of that game, and here, also, is held annually Sheldon's old settlers' picnic—an affair which ranks high in the annals of such gatherings—really one of the biggest affairs of the kind in southwest Missouri, a picnic where the attendance is numbered by the thousands, and who come not only from this and adjoining counties, but many from far distant states, the picnic being in the nature of a home-coming for Sheldon folk who have wandered far. Here have been heard speeches by some of the brightest minds of the state, oratory being one of the leading features of the annual old settlers' picnic.

Sheldon has been called, and not unjustly, the "City of Sidewalks." Miles of well-constructed concrete walks reach out through the residence districts and add not only to the value of the property but immeasurably to the comfort of the citizenship. A progressive city administration—and their names are

worthy of record as public benefactors: Mayor W. G. Jones and Aldermen F. G. McCutchen, G. B. Beeny, S. M. Hickman and W. C. Shoemaker—along about 1904 started a reign of civic improvement that has given Sheldon a much wider than local creditable reputation. In addition to the miles of concrete walks and street crossings by the score, this administration purchased for Sheldon a well-equipped chemical fire fighting apparatus, the like of which is perhaps not possessed by any town of Sheldon's population in the state.

Sheldon has behind it a well-spent past and before it looms a brilliant future. For her sturdy upbuilding thanks are due to many—a large number of those who contributed to the city's moral and commercial uplift have gone to their reward. Credit to all to whom credit is due would fill many pages of this work; an acknowledgment to a part only would be a manifest injustice; so suffice it to say that the reward of those who builded well in Sheldon's early development is the knowledge that her sturdy sons and comely daughters of the present generations are traveling a smoother path than did their forefathers.

SHELDON BUSINESS HOUSES.

The various businesses of Sheldon are of a prosperous and widely diversified nature, befitting, though, as is to be expected, a wholly agriculture district. With a trade radius extending far in every direction, Sheldon's commercial life is, naturally, a healthy one, and, generally speaking, her business men are thoroughly awake, well qualified, keen and liberal.

G. B. Beeny. Heading the list of local business men comes fittingly the name of G. B. Beeny, Sheldon's foremost business man. Mr. Beeny identified himself with Sheldon's business life at an early stage of her existence, coming here in the early eighties. His first business venture was a small grist mill, and from this comparatively modest beginning has grown what is one of Vernon county's chief industries. Mr. Beeny transacts a yearly business well in excess of \$100,000, and his pay roll adds much to the circulating medium in Sheldon. Mr. Beeny is an extensive farmer, usually caring for from 1,200 to 1,500 acres of hay land each year, and putting in from 200 to 300 acres of corn annually, to mention none of the minor crops which he harvests.

He adopts all of the latest labor saving machinery in his farming operations, using traction engines and gang plows, duplex and automatic hay presses, and, in fact, every piece of machinery the use of which is calculated to cut down the cost of production or improve the output. His various business plants such as his harness shop, carriage and woodworking shop, blacksmith shop, grist and feed mill, and other of his enterprises are equipped with power and with the latest labor saving devices.

During the busy season when his haying operations are in full blast, Mr. Beeny employs something like sixty men and thirty teams, and his weekly pay roll runs close to \$1,000. Personally, Mr. Beeny is progressive, clean in his business life, and scrupulously upright. He has served several terms as mayor of Sheldon, a like number as alderman, and is usually a valued member of the school board.

Campbell & Sons—the firm being composed of J. S. Campbell and his two sons, Robert and Clarence—conduct a general merchandise house widely known over south Vernon and north Barton counties, and their yearly volume of business is usually large for an establishment in a town of similar conditions. The firm occupies two adjoining store buildings on Main street, and the lines which they carry are extensive and varied. The establishment is one of Sheldon's oldest business houses and the senior member of the firm has been connected with it since its founding in the early eighties.

C. T. Gathright conducts a drug store which has a large clientage of customers, many of whom have patronized it for more than a quarter century. But few men in south Vernon have a wider circle of friends and acquaintances than genial "Charley" Gathright. Mr. Gathright has seen Sheldon grow from a little country village, and his store and business has kept pace with the growing country.

"**Hickman's**" is one of Sheldon's newer business houses, but the stock carried is an excellent one of general merchandise, and the constantly growing trade of the establishment is proof that the policy of the house is a good one. S. M. Hickman is proprietor of the business.

The Farmers' Bank, of Sheldon, is one of Vernon county's solidest financial institutions—old, conservative and well established—and it has a clientage of customers of which any banking

house might well be proud. W. A. McCormick is the institution's president, and C. J. Donaldson has been for many years its efficient cashier, and under his careful management the bank has prospered exceedingly.

The Sheldon State Bank is a new financial institution which opened its doors for the transaction of business on August 7, 1911. J. E. Couch is president of the bank, and Harold Pettibon its cashier.

In 1911 McCutcheon & Correll succeeded F. G. McCutcheon in the hardware and furniture business here, and since that date the new firm, composed of J. F. McCutcheon and George Correll, has enjoyed an excellent and flattering trade. The business of which they took charge was one of Sheldon's oldest establishments, having been located here since the early eighties, and the house was a well known and well liked one. They have customers who have dealt with the house for more than a score of years, and who would feel at a loss trading elsewhere.

The Sheldon Opera House is owned by W. G. Jones, M. A. Hatch and H. C. Storrs, and is a well-equipped and comfortable play house, of which M. A. Hatch is manager.

The Burgner-Bowman Lumber Company carries a stock of building material second to none in the county, and managed for many years by W. C. Shoemaker, the yard annually disposes of an immense amount of lumber and kindred building material.

The Charley Jones Drug Company (and Charley Jones is the Charley Jones Drug Company) is an unusually neat and tasty appearing establishment, and while it is a comparatively new business house, being established here about 1905, it has built up an excellent trade. The Jones "Red Line" products put out by this firm, consisting of proprietary medicines, flavoring extracts, and kindred articles, enjoy an excellent sale throughout southwest Missouri.

The Sheldon Roller Mills, which has been in the hands of its present owner since about 1897, is of the thoroughly up-to-date flouring mills of this part of the state. The machinery used in the mill is constantly kept abreast of the times, and no effort or expense is spared to turn out the best possible product. The mill's brands of flours of all grades are well known, and the demand for Sheldon Roller Mills flour is considerable. The mill, of course, turns out not only an excellent grade of meal, but all

the customary by-products. In 1910 a complete line of farming implements and machinery was added, and the mill now handles these in addition to its customary lines.

Sheldon has two telephone systems. The Home phone is owned and controlled by M. A. Hatch, who put in the system in 1903. This and the Mutual company, which installed its board in 1909, cares not only for the local systems, but switch the large number of farmers' mutual and country lines which center here.

"The Sheldon Enterprise" is Sheldon's oldest business establishment and since its founding in 1881, coincident with the birth of the town, it has, with never the failure of a single issue, told the story of the town in weekly installments. Many persons whose birth it recorded are now themselves parents, and **"The Enterprise"** is read with equal pleasure by the grandchildren of those who knew it in its early days. From the time of its founding in 1881 by Robert Campbell it lived a precarious life for many years, and numerous names appeared in its subhead as owners and editors. The present proprietor, H. C. Storrs, came into possession in 1895, and the publication since that date has prospered and grown. The paper is relied upon and beloved in a majority of the homes in South Vernon and North Barton for its strict adherence to the right, and it is always to be found behind any move or plan for the good of the community.

"The Record" is a newer weekly publication, established in July, 1911, by B. F. Lusk, and as its motto it announces that it proposes to be **"For Sheldon and vicinity all the time."**

W. D. Hughes conducts one of Sheldon's older business establishments, carrying a stock of general merchandise. **J. W. Stouffer & Son** is a younger house here, dealing in the same lines, as is **John King**, who succeeded **H. B. Gordon** in August, 1911. **M. A. Hatch** has an excellently well-stocked grocery store and in connection with it a meat market.

J. W. Harbert has a large double building filled to its utmost capacity with a stock of general merchandise and drugs. **W. J. Taylor** has a racket store and **C. B. Masters** a grocery and feed store. **B. F. Hanes**, the undertaker, deals in furniture as well as undertaking goods.

In addition to these lines mentioned Sheldon has her usual quota of insurance men, real estate and loan agents of the legitimate as well as the curbstome variety, restaurants and barber

shops, and various businesses and avocations which go to make up the successful town.

EARLY CHURCHES.

Sheldon M. E. Church South. A class belonging to this church was organized in 1881, with about twenty members. The church was built in 1882 at a cost of some \$1,600. Rev. Sevier was pastor and Rev. Joseph King presiding elder. The church has since had the following pastors and presiding elders: 1883-4, Rev. H. S. Shangle, P. C.; 1884, Rev. E. H. Morrison, P. C.; 1885-6, Rev. C. A. Emmons, P. C.; 1886-7, Rev. C. A. Emmons, P. C.; 1888-9, Rev. B. H. Gragg, P. C.; 1889-90, Rev. J. T. Loyal, P. C. Up to this time Rev. Joseph King was the presiding elder. 1890-91 and 1891-2, Rev. T. C. Pucket, P. C.; M. M. Pugh, presiding elder. 1892-93, Rev. J. F. Robb, P. C.; M. M. Pugh, presiding elder. 1893-4, Rev. Barrett, P. C.; R. S. Hunter, presiding elder. 1894-5 and 1895-6, Rev. L. M. Phillips, P. C.; R. S. Hunter, presiding elder. 1896-7 and 1897-8, Rev. S. G. Welborn, P. C.; J. M. Clark, presiding elder. 1897-8, 1898-9 and 1900, Rev. J. J. Reed, P. C.; T. M. Cobb, presiding elder. 1900-1-2 and 1903, Rev. F. E. Gordon, P. C., and Rev. F. M. Burton, presiding elder, who also served as presiding elder up to and including 1906. 1903-4, L. F. Shook, P. C. 1904-5, R. J. Kale, P. C. 1905-6, Rev. Bushby, P. C. (deceased February, 1906), supplied by Joseph King. 1906-7, Rev. L. F. Stauffer, P. C.; Rev. W. A. McClanahan, presiding elder. 1907-8, Rev. Joseph King and I. F. Ailer, W. G. Beasley, presiding elder. 1908-9, Rev. Joseph Randolph and Joseph King; Rev. E. K. Woolf, presiding elder. 1909-10, Joseph Randolph and Joseph King. 1910-11, Rev. T. C. Pucket, P. C., and Rev. W. G. Beasley presiding elder. For the past eighteen years F. G. McCutchen has been superintendent of the Sunday school.

M. E. Church, Sheldon. This class was organized in 1882, some of the original members being R. K. Holland and wife, B. F. St. John and wife, G. M. Shanton and wife, J. P. Jones and wife.

Sheldon Baptist church was organized in 1883 with the following constituent members: J. E. Anderson and wife, Charles Seaver and wife, Jerry McGrew and wife, Jeptha Rathbun and wife, Amos Brown and wife, F. F. Sears and wife, J. T. Suelson and wife and James McClanahan.

Union Baptist Church. This organization dates from the year

1871, when the following named persons, perhaps with others, formed themselves into a religious body of Baptists, meeting at Raftown schoolhouse in Moundville township: A. Meadows and wife, Isaac Franks and wife, Jesse Stiff and wife, Levi Stiff and wife, George Ray, Ambrose and James Ray. The deacons were A. Meadows and Jesse Stiff.

Avola Baptist Church. In October, 1879, the organization of this church was effected with E. King and wife and Martha Davis, with others, as original members. The first pastor was G. M. Lankin.

M. E. Church South, Avola. There was a class organized in this vicinity before the war and after the war it was reorganized. Among the original members were the family of W. F. Hoppenbrock and Samuel Simpson and wife and A. W. Baker and wife. In 1884 a neat frame church was built at a cost of about \$1,500.

United Presbyterian Church at Milo. In 1884, largely through the efforts of Rev. J. W. McNary, this organization was started at Milo,, with Gavin Bickett and wife, James M. Brown and family, Alexander Bickett and wife, W. C. Taylor and wife, John Coonrod and wife and W. B. Taylor, wife and daughter, as constituent members.

Milo M. E. Church. In 1883 a class under the direction of the M. E. church was started at Milo by Rev. Smith, with Allen Shouse and wife, J. M. Chandler and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Lafevre some of the first members. Rev. David Keeton is pastor for 1911.

Milo Baptist Church was organized December 5, 1885. Many of the original members had been connected with West Fork Baptist church. Among them were J. H. Sheets, Rufus W. Sheets, Mrs. Frances Sheets, W. B. Sheets, Ella M. Thornton, Ella J. Thornton, Susan Slow, Addie Baskett, O. G. B. Cline, Melissa Cline, Mary E. Cline, Bettie Guthrie, John T. Hill, Mary E. Hill, Martha A. Leeper, Matt Webb, Adela Webb, Edith Webb, Mary Webb, John and Martha Fields. The following were additional constituent members of Milo church: J. H. Lloyd and wife, R. J. Dale and wife, Mary Brownwell, John W. Curtis, Dr. John Ford and wife, Joseph Ford, Thomas J. Shouse, Mary F. Shouse, Emma Shouse, Mary Smith, William Northcroft and wife and Emma Northcroft. Present pastor, 1911, Rev. S. B. Moon.

The Avola Christian Church was first organized in 1883 by Rev. John Stark, with about twenty members. John Stevens and ——— Groves were elders. Burdett Tuttle and George Thomas were deacons. This organization worshiped for three years in the old Avola schoolhouse, which was built before the war. During this period the organization increased so rapidly that they found it necessary to erect a church and dedicated it in June, 1887. Here they continued to worship. The pastors of this church through all these years were Revs. Stark, George, De Jarnette, Sterling, Adcock, Price, Crank, Carpenter, Wait and Willis. The present officers are Hover, Misner and Bare, elders; Williams, Holland, Gilkey, deacons.

SHELDON HIGH SCHOOL.

The Sheldon school district was organized as a village school district in the year 1895, and consists of eight sections of land in the southeast corner of Drywood township, in Vernon county, Missouri, including the city of Sheldon. The first board of education was C. T. Seaver, J. W. Sharp, W. G. Wilson, J. I. Clark, F. M. Dejarnett and J. A. Roberts. C. T. Seaver was president of the board and J. G. Campbell secretary. Since its organization the school has been presided over by the following principals: Professors Brandon, Hale, Leedy, Keeling, Brown, Marquis and Martin. Four teachers are employed. At present the principal receives \$75 per month and the other teachers \$45 per month each. The enumeration list at present is something over 200, while the school enrollment is about 165. The high school has a two-year course, covering the subjects as outlined by the state superintendent of schools. Since its organization over 100 graduates have completed this course. A large portion of these graduates are engaged in teaching and the rest in other useful avocations. While Sheldon High School has served a good purpose, there is yet in store for it better and greater things. The district is out of debt and has a valuation of some \$200,000, from which it derives its revenue to meet its various expenses. The patrons of Sheldon public school have always stood loyally by the board of education in providing ways and means for the good of the school. Two vital questions are now before us—a new school building and a four-year high school course.

LODGES.

Sheldon Lodge, 371, A. F. & A. M. In November, 1882, this lodge was started at Sheldon, under dispensation, and in October, 1883, a charter was granted it. Among the charter members and first officers were W. B. Couchman, J. V. McGrew, G. W. Temple, John S. Hatton, Walter Brown, W. B. Hyder, J. W. Bradley, C. P. Barnes, J. S. Baker, F. F. Sears, F. M. Stockdale, William McCoy and Rev. E. D. Owen.

Sheldon Lodge, No. 438, I. O. O. F., was instituted by W. D. D. G. M. Conrad, the date of its dispensation being August 16, 1883. The charter is dated May 22, 1884. The charter members were William Bunce, J. H. Mefford, J. E. Couch, G. M. Shanton and H. R. McCutchen; and some of its original members were H. R. McCutchen, N. G.; J. H. Mefford, V. G., and G. M. Shanton, S. W. S.

MILO.

The village of Milo is situated in the northeastern part of Drywood township on lot 8 of the northwest quarter of section 2, and is a station on the Lexington and Southern railroad, division of the Missouri Pacific. It was laid out October 14, 1881, by J. L. Samples and Mary M. Samples.

Milo at this time, 1911, is one of the brightest and cleanest little towns to be found in the state; surrounded by a rich and productive country, inhabited by a prosperous and progressive people. The town has a population of 200 or more people and the graded school has eighty-five pupils enrolled. J. W. Higgins is the principal, assisted by Elve Colsen. The school board is composed of the following named citizens: A. J. Earl, chairman; J. G. Hatfield, W. G. Dale, clerk; W. A. McGoveny, T. E. Thomas and E. R. McKay, treasurer.

The municipal affairs of Milo are looked after by the following named gentlemen: A. J. Earl, mayor; E. R. McKay, R. M. Compton, John Wilson, W. W. Jones, Winfried Samples, councilmen.

The Bank of Milo has a capital stock of \$10,000. J. F. Dale, president; A. J. Earl, vice-president; R. E. McAlister, cashier.

"Milo Chronicle" is the title of the local newspaper, which is ably edited by J. C. Hodson. Dr. J. L. Truex and Dr. C. L. Keithly are the local physicians and surgeons.

Milo is the proud possessor of a manufacturing plant, which for its up-to-date construction and value of output will compare favorably with plants in cities many times the size of Milo. The Dale Saddlery Company, whose goods are well and favorably known in the West and Southwest, was incorporated July 25, 1910. They occupy a modern brick structure fitted with every convenience for carrying on their large and growing business. The business was first established by C. B. Dale and C. B. Chambers in March, 1907. The present officers are C. B. Dale, president and treasurer; J. F. McKay, vice-president and secretary; C. B. Chambers, J. F. McKay, J. R. Rector, R. E. McAlister and C. B. Dale, directors.

The Modern Woodmen of America have a large and flourishing camp, No. 6680. The Milo hotel is conducted by A. J. Earl. McKay Bros. have a large and well-stocked lumber yard. The grain and live stock business is looked after by Samuel McGoveny. There are three general stores conducted by Dr. C. L. Truex, A. H. Davis and J. B. Hatfield & Sons. D. C. Compton operates a feed mill and blacksmith shop. E. S. Levaugh has a blacksmith and general repair shop. O. D. Carrio runs the livery stable, Joe Wilson the restaurant, J. J. Cox the meat market and W. P. Rich the barber shop. Stanton & Herrick are contractors and builders and McGoveny & Counseller are general concrete contractors.

MILO SCHOOL.

The Milo school first opened in 1881, in a private house one and one-half miles northeast of Milo, which is now owned by Mrs. Jones, but which was then owned by T. J. Lacy. In the fall of 1882 we built a school house twenty feet square where the present school house now stands. This was soon insufficient to accommodate the scholars, and an addition of twenty feet more was built and two teachers employed. This only lasted some fifteen years when the building was sold and the present building was erected.

The teachers were, in rotation, as follows as near as information can be obtained: 1882, Mr. Reynolds; 1883-84, George Tretwell; 1885, S. L. Higgins; 1886, Emma Dale; 1887, Ernest Webster; 1888, O. B. Fuller; 1889, D. W. Smith; 1890-91-92, J. D. Cunningham; 1893, Dave Martin; 1894, Mr. Bryant; 1895-96,

Dave Martin; 1897-98, C. E. Keeling; 1899-1900-1901, Frank Stevens; 1902-03, J. A. Wilson; 1904, Fred Tracy; 1905-06, Walter Shumate; 1907, Bessie Williams; 1908, Miss McClanahan; 1909, Mr. Palmer; 1910-1911, Mr. Higgins.

Many of the pupils in this school who were poor boys and girls at the time, now have comfortable homes, some have taken up professions, J. A. Wilson is superintendent of the Montrose school, and many others have followed the teachers' profession; Wyatt Smith is practicing law at Springfield, Mo.; Willie Schooly, who became rich in Alaska, is now a pharmacist at Seattle, Wash.; Ode Nichols is an officer in the United States Army in the Philippines; R. B. Goodell is preparing to teach and will graduate at the Springfield Normal in regent's course this winter.

The school now has two years of high school, with Mr. Higgins, a graduate of the Springfield State Normal school, as principal. The school was made a village school December 23, 1905.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Harrison township is composed of congressional township 34, range 33, and is the southwestern municipal township of the county. As it is one of the "long townships," it is eight miles from north to south, and about six and three-fourths miles from east to west.

Perhaps Harrison township is naturally the most fertile and productive township in Vernon county. For general excellence it surpasses Henry to a certain extent, and nearly its entire surface, away from the Drywood bottoms, is of deep black soil, quite as valuable and productive as that of the corn lands of southwestern Iowa and northwestern Missouri, or of the Teche country in Louisiana. There are few mounds and but little sandy soil. Coal exists throughout the township.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first white settler in Harrison township was John Kinchin Gammons, who settled about one mile south of the mouth of Moore's branch in the spring of 1838. Smith Profitt came with Gammons, but settled to the northwest in what is now Coal township. Gammons had removed from Greene county, Tennessee, to Lexington, Mo., where he lived a year, then went to

Johnson county, where he remained a short time and came on to Vernon. He had a family of six children; the three oldest were named John, Elizabeth and Phebe. Gammons built a cabin, made one or two small crops and then moved about four miles south to the east side of Drywood, on section 16. In this neighborhood he died about the year 1870.

Thomas Duncan came directly from Polk county, about the year 1840, and settled on the northern part of section 8, north of the west fork of Drywood. Here he died about the year 1850 and was buried in the Reynolds graveyard, on the same section. His daughter, Winifred, married David Claypool in January, 1844, and this was doubtless the first wedding in the southwestern part of Vernon county. Duncan was originally from Tennessee.

In 1842 Abram Wilcox and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Celia Apperson, came from Cooper county to the southern part of section 4, near Drywood creek. Wilcox went to California in 1856.

Henry Crowley came to the southern part of section 4, south of Wilcox, in the year 1843, and made a settlement near the well-known site of the Crowley school house. Mr. Crowley was from Knox county, Illinois, where he died while on a visit.

John Wagner came from Arkansas in 1843 to sections 8 and 9, east of Thomas Duncan. He died after the Civil War and was buried in the Reynolds graveyard. Noah Jernigan (or "Johnigan," as the name was pronounced), and his sons, Louis and John, were living on the east side of section 7 as early as 1844, when David Claypool came to the country.

John Wentworth settled on the Missouri side of the Kansas line near the Drywood (west side of section 18) in about 1842. The farm was afterward purchased by Gen. Joseph Bailey. Wentworth was from Illinois. South of the west fork of Drywood and southeast of Wentworth, on the west side of section 19, there lived Benjamin Hunter, a Tennessean, in 1844. He died after the war.

David Claypool came early in the year 1844 from Polk county, married Winnie Duncan, daughter of Thomas Duncan, and settled on section 8, a little west of his father-in-law.

In the fall of 1856 John Reynolds came from Maryland and purchased Thomas Duncan's old farm on section 8. He was killed in the fall of 1864 by some of General Price's raiders. A man

named John Sellers came to section 5 in the year 1855, but remained only a year or so.

John Failor located on section 7, west of Duncan and north of the west fork of Drywood in about 1856. In that year came Martin Cox, and purchased and settled on the Wilcox farm, in the southern part of section 4, near the Drywood timber. Here he lived until he was murdered by the Confederate guerrillas during the Civil War.

Adam Huffman came directly from California in November, 1857, to the western part of the township, where he purchased 500 acres of land in sections 6 and 7 from Col. Aaron Bruce, a Saline county speculator. In the Mexican War served in Col. Sterling Price's Missouri regiment as a lieutenant, in the Ray county company.

George Rosenbaum came from Kentucky with Huffman and purchased from him a farm on which he lived till his death. He and Huffman were among the first prairie farmers of the county. Old John Brown, who lived on the east side of Drywood, took a contract for breaking a large part of their land, using five and six yoke of oxen and a huge machine plow purchased in Kansas.

The settlements previously described were all made on the west side of Big Drywood. Those made on the east side were made contemporaneously with those on the west, except in the case of Kinchin Gammons, and two or three of the very first. In the year 1844, when David Claypool came to the county the following were the settlers in this township living east of Drywood. It is difficult to determine when they made their settlements.

John Brown and Peter Brown, brothers, were on the north side of section 2, in the edge of the Drywood timber; their father lived at Deerfield; this was the same John Brown who was the first sheriff of the county after the war.

John Connor was on the west side of section 3, near the Drywood, at the Soapstone ford. He had been a soldier in the regular army, served five years, and was discharged at Ft. Scott. Upon being mustered out he determined to make for himself a home in the rich Drywood bottoms, and so he did. Here he was killed by Jim James and party soon after the close of the war.

John Griffey lived two miles south of Connor, near the Dry-

wood. Kinchin Gammons and his son John lived on section 16, a mile south of Griffey, having crossed over from the west side, as previously stated. David Gammons, a son of Kinchin, lived on section 21, and near him and a mile south of where his father lived, Chastine Corker had settled.

Nicholas Ganther was living near the site of McKill's chapel—section 27—whether he had come the previous year from up in Richland township. Ganther sold his claim on section 34 to old Judge James McKill, Sr., in 1846. Judge McKill gave his name to the well-known branch in the southern part of the township, and also to the Methodist church building, in the same quarter. The Judge died January 25, 1859.

Robert McSpadden lived south of McKill's branch (nw. ne. sec. 33) and was a justice of the peace, while this was Bates county. About 1850 he ran away with the pretty wife of John Wagner, going, it is said, into northeastern Arkansas or southeastern Missouri, near the Mississippi river. The couple were not pursued. McSpadden left a wife, whose relatives came from north Missouri and took her away.

Further down Drywood, below the forks, near John Connor's, William Bass settled in 1847, and in the same neighborhood, about a year previously, Mr. Kendall, father of John D. Kendall, had settled.

John White and William White, brothers, settled in the northeastern part of the township, west of the Drywood, about the year 1850.

It is claimed that in 1842 the entire western half of what is now Vernon county was organized into a civil township by the county court of Bates county and called Harrison. The voting place was at the house of Judge William Profitt, who was one of the county judges, and who named the township in honor of ex-President Harrison. Upon the organization of Vernon, the name was continued and given to the southwestern county, or to "all the territory lying south of Deerfield and west of Drywood township." After Vernon was organized the first election was held at Chastine Corker's.

The first settlers traded at Bug & Wilson's store, at Fort Scott. Afterwards, Mr. Wilson became sole proprietor. Mr. Hiram H. Wilson, or "Grab" Wilson, as he was called, was a prominent character in early days.

At one time there was a horse mill at Judge Profitt's, but for the most part milling was done at Balltown and down on Spring river. There was but little wheat raised; the chief article relied on for bread was that most healthful of all breadstuffs, good corn meal.

Such crops as were planted produced abundantly. There were actually no seasons of failures. Drouthy seasons enough there were, but the rich black soil stood them. Somehow, too, the weather was milder and better for fruit; plenty of peaches were grown with but little trouble.

The grass on the prairies grew so high in some places that it was with difficulty cattle could be seen when grazing in it. It actually grew ten and twelve feet high, and would conceal a man on horseback. In the fall of the year, when fires broke out, the damage was often serious. Such a mass of herbage when ignited and fanned by a brisk breeze produced a great fire, which swept everything in its path. The people were forced to plow and burn against it, but it often leaped bare strips thirty feet wide and burned fences, corn shocks, etc.

There was a great deal of hunting. Old Thomas Duncan and his son-in-law, David Claypool, had a pack of twelve hounds, and with them had many a chase over the prairie after deer and wolves. Up and down the Drywood they chased and shouted in great sport after their game and were nearly always so fortunate as to secure it.

Nearly every year up to about 1855, the Indians came in from Kansas and spent the winter, or a portion at least, in camp in the Drywood timber. They engaged in hunting up and down the streams of the country, often going across to Clear creek and returning after two or three days' absence. A private camping ground was near Kinchin Gammons' house, a mile below the mouth of Moore's branch. The Pottawattamies, the Osages, and the Delawares were the most frequent visitors. The Pottawattamies are remembered as the best of the lot. They were, as a rule, tall, well-formed people of agreeable presence and deportment, and cleanly and inoffensive in their habits and deportment. The Osages were dirty and filthy, and immoral to a disgusting degree. All the Indians were peaceable, but many were beggars and annoyed the people no little by their importunate requests for something to eat, no matter what.

The first school house in the township was a log structure built after the year 1850, and was called the Crowley school house. It stood near Henry Crowley's, on section 4, about one mile west of Drywood and a mile and a half north of the West Fork. The McKill school house, in the southeastern part of the township, was built in 1856 or 1857. The first teacher was a man named Keister, of New York City; after him was a Mr. Rosebaum.

The first church building was McKill's Chapel (sw. nw. sec. 27), erected as a Southern Methodist Church in 1860. Before this, religious meetings were held in the Crowley school house. The first Methodist preachers were Revs. Powell, John Hale and D. A. Leeper.

The first wedding in the township was that of George Kendall and Phebe Gammons, who were married at the residence of the bride's father, John K. Gammons, in October, 1841. The ceremony was performed by Esq. Robert McSpadden. In 1855 Mrs. Kendall married Joab Shankels, who, in company with David Gammons, her brother, was killed by the Second Ohio Cavalry and some Kansas troops down on Center creek, south of Carthage, in the spring of 1863.

Harrison township had a thrilling and perilous experience during the Civil War. At the outbreak the few unconditional Union men were set upon by the Secessionists and treated with great harshness. Some of them were driven out of the country, and two or three who remained were finally murdered.

Early in the fall or late in the summer of 1861, the Kansas jayhawkers began their predatory incursions. With Jennison at their head, about 150 men came over and beat up the whole country thoroughly for good horses, taking those of Joab Shankels, James and Robert McKill and others. From time to time they came, and at last, in their zeal to subdue the rebellion, seized upon and carried away bedding, tableware and ladies' underclothing.

Martin Cox was a staunch Union man and lived in the edge of the Drywood bottom. One night in the summer of 1862 a band of bushwhackers, said to be the Mayfield boys and their comrades, went to his house to take him. He was ready for them, and fought them stubbornly and defiantly for some time, and refused to surrender until they assured him he should not

be harmed if he would. Then he came out and gave himself up, when they instantly shot him dead. Then they took his best horse and rode away satisfied. Martin Cox was not a soldier and had never been, but he fought like one, and like a good one, too. He wounded at least one of his antagonists, shooting him through the wrist.

John Reynolds, another gray-haired old Union man, was murdered at his home, a little north of the West Fork (section 8), on the 27th of October, 1864, during General Price's raid. Three rebel raiders rode up to his door, called him out and mercilessly shot him to death in the presence of his family. Reynolds was past 60, and had never been in the militia service. He was a Marylander and a staunch Unionist. It was believed that he was killed by former citizens of the county.

It was in the early spring of 1864 when Taylor and his men came upon the Ury residence and the time was at dawn. Josiah Ury and his father were made prisoners, and while the entire party were in front of the house the three troopers of the Third Wisconsin rode up and fired on the Confederates. During the confusion that resulted Jo Ury escaped by springing suddenly away and gaining the cover of a cornfield, and the old man was shot.

Jo Ury obtained great notoriety during the war. The Confederate population of this county detested him and learned to fear him more than they did a full company of armed Federal troops. It is claimed that in the beginning of the troubles the Ury family, being strong Unionists, were persecuted by the Secessionists, and the male members chased into Kansas. Thereupon Jo Ury went upon the warpath, and a bloody path he made of it. He was engaged as a scout and spy by the Federal military authorities, and performed a great deal of service for them. He, however, engaged in many an enterprise and adventure on his own account, and had some thrilling experiences, daring adventures and hair-breadth escapes. Doubtless exaggerated accounts are given of some of his exploits, but the fact remains that his services were of a remarkable and extraordinary character.

A young man named Marion Weddell was killed on the John White farm, south of Moore's branch, by the bushwhackers. He

was not in the Federal service, but was a Federal sympathizer and had been seen riding about in company with Jo Ury.

On the Confederate side Joseph McCullough, an old man, living south of Moore's branch, a "sympathizer," was taken prisoner by Jo Ury and two or three companions one night and an attempt made to murder him, which came well nigh succeeding. Ury and his party took some of the old man's horses and with their owner were proceeding to Fort Scott. A mile from McCullough's house he was shot and left for dead. The bullet from a dragoon revolver passed through his neck, between the windpipe and the gullet or œsophagus, and did not inflict a fatal wound. To a citizen of the township Jo Ury admitted that he shot McCullough "because he didn't walk faster." Mr. McCullough, originally a Tennessean, came to this township from Greene county in about 1853. He died in Arkansas since the war.

In the winter of 1865 John Connor was killed by Jim James. Connor was an old soldier in the regular army, and on being mustered out at Fort Scott settled in this township on Drywood at an early day. At the outbreak of the war he joined the Secession forces and was prominent in warning the Union men to leave the country. After the battle of Wilson's creek he returned home, and announced himself a non-combatant, saying the fight he saw at Wilson's creek, while it resulted in favor of the Secessionists, satisfied him that the Confederates would ultimately be defeated, and that the Union cause would finally triumph. In 1864 he became a nominal member of the Fourteenth Kansas, but never did much service.

A short time before the war broke out Connor sold Jim James some hay, which the latter did not pay for at the time, and before it could be removed a fire set out by Connor destroyed it. James then refused entirely to pay for it, claiming that it had been destroyed through Connor's negligence. James was a Union man and the war coming up he was forced to leave and went to Fort Scott, where he entered the Federal service. He sought to send his family North, and at last his wife set out with her little children and household goods in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen. Near Balltown she was overtaken by Connor, who took the oxen from her to pay the debt he claimed her husband owed, and the woman was left in an

unlucky situation, from which she extricated herself with much difficulty.

Upon being mustered out of service James came to Fort Scott, and on one occasion, with his two brothers and a man named Hall, came over into this township, and encountering Connor the old grudge was settled by the shooting of Connor by the hand of Jim James. The latter claimed, however, that the meeting was accidental, and that Connor fired first; but the general belief was that James came over with a premeditated purpose to kill Connor out of revenge for the treatment of his wife. The James brothers were arrested and confined in Stockton jail, from which Jim James escaped and has never since been heard of; the others were finally released.

In the fall of 1862, Alex. Morgan was killed on the prairie east of Drywood and east of the Gammons place by Joe Ury and some of his companions. Morgan was a young unmarried man, and had never been in the Confederate army, although of strong Southern proclivities. But Joe Ury thought he was a spy for the rebels, and was searching for him. On the day in question young Morgan was riding across the prairie with his sister, on the way across Little Drywood, when she missed a shawl or veil, and her brother rode back to search for it. A few hours afterward his dead body, full of bullet holes, was found in a ditch where it had been thrown by his executioners.

An old-time feud that prevailed in this section and resulted in the death of three men is often referred to by the old settlers. In the year 1860, two brothers-in-law, Alfred Woods and Thomas Profitt, were engaged in an animated and somewhat heated religious discussion, when Woods seized a chair and struck Profitt a deadly blow. Woods was arrested and placed in confinement at Nevada, in a room, under guard. In the same room with him was a demented man named Hughes, who was a brother-in-law of Profitt, the man whom Woods had killed, and who was being sent to an asylum. Hughes seized a pistol and shot Woods dead. A year or two later, after the war had begun, Hughes was on his way home, and by some means was wearing a Federal uniform. While crossing the prairie not far from home he was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, Nathan Godfrey, who was at that time in the Confederate service and was preparing to go South.

The township has been settled with an enterprising class of citizens, and is a well developed section of the county, peopled by a thrifty community. Some of the best farms and some of the most intelligent and prosperous farmers live here, and it is now considered one of the banner townships of western Missouri.

The Kansas City Southern railroad was built across the county in 1890, and it extends across the township north and south, giving the people a direct shipping route to Kansas City and points in the South. Swart is the name of the town found on the railroad in Harrison township.

HENRY TOWNSHIP.

Henry township is composed of congressional township 37, range 33, and the two lower rows of sections in township 38-33. It is the northwestern corner township of Vernon county, bounded on the north by Bates county and west by the state of Kansas. The greater portion of the township is fine, fertile prairie. Along the Little Osage, which runs through the south central portion of the township, from west to east, and on Duncan's creek, which flows from the north, through the northwestern portions of the township, into the Osage, are some tracts of fairly good timber.

The mounds in some portions of the township are conspicuous objects and are full of good stone. In the northern part not only stone, but coal, is exposed at the surface in some depressions. There is a great abundance of water, easily obtained.

The farming lands—those on the prairies, both north and south of the Osage—are simply magnificent and produce bountifully. In the growing seasons the prospect is a delightful one. The crops grow luxuriantly and there lies spread out before the beholder a scene of green fields, pleasant pastures, undulating vales and rising mounds, interspersed here and there with tasteful residences, schoolhouses and churches, with all the other concomitants of a community of peace and plenty.

Oil and gas are no doubt to be found in abundant quantities, as J. M. Thurley in section 34, township 37, range 33, Henry township, Vernon county, struck gas at 170 feet and has piped his house and has been burning gas for fuel and lighting for the past two years. This well when first struck had a thirty-five-pound rock pressure, and this has been increased to a forty-six-

pound rock pressure. This is the first gas well to be utilized in Vernon county.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Peter Duncan was probably the first settler in what is now Henry township. In the year 1839 he located nearly two miles north of the Osage, on the east side of the creek which bears his name (southeast quarter section 5), where was afterward Duncan Creek postoffice. Here he resided for many years, at last selling the land to James Lawrence. During the Civil War he was a Confederate soldier, and at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., was badly wounded by a saber stroke; from the effects of this wound he never entirely recovered.

William Bartlett came from White county, Tennessee, in the spring of 1842 to the central part of section 15; N. R. Marchbanks came from Overton county, Tennessee, to the same section May 9, 1841. Mr. Bartlett died in 1864. Mr. Marchbanks died in Lawrence county, Missouri, in 1872, aged sixty-eight years.

William Barnes came from Jackson county in about 1839 and settled on Duncan's creek, in section 8, south of Peter Duncan's claim. Barnes was the contractor that constructed the United States military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott. While executing his contract he visited this country on a hunting expedition and was so delighted with it that he determined to make it his home. He died in Kansas many years ago. Daniel Smith settled half a mile southwest of Barnes and west of Duncan's creek in 1839 and died there.

Henry Jent settled on Duncan's creek in southwest quarter section 32-38-33, in 1844, the year of the high waters. Joseph P. Avery came to the northeast part of section 8, a little south of Duncan's, in 1850. There were very few settlers in the township besides those named until after the year 1850, when a few others came in. During the Kansas troubles this section was in a constant state of excitement and alarm and settlement and immigration were as effectually checked as they were a few years later by the Civil War.

A man named William B. Fail established a store on the Kansas line, just in the edge of the Osage bottom, in about 1856. It was a huge log building—a fortress as well as a storehouse. Fail's customers were from both sides. Kansas jayhawkers and Mis-

souri border ruffians met here on neutral ground and bought their supplies, all in a friendly way, without collision and without collusion, either. Fail died in 1859, and Captain Staples' Vernon county company was stationed here during the famous southwest expedition from November, 1860, to May, 1861.

David Cruise, after leaving Metz township, settled in this township, south of the Osage, on section 21, northeast of Hoover, and it was here that he was killed by John Brown's liberators in 1858.

Many a time and oft did the jayhawker chiefs—Lane, Montgomery, Jennison and Weer—ride through this township, going on or returning from a Missouri raid. In the fall of 1863 the Confederate guerrillas, under Quantrill and Anderson, passed through the western part of this township on their way to winter quarters in Texas. A few days later the Baxter Springs massacre, or slaughter, came off.

In the summer of 1861, a band of twenty-five jayhawkers came to the field where Esq. N. R. Marchbanks was harvesting, in company with Joseph Jones. The jayhawkers gave the farmers a severe tongue lashing, cut off a piece of Jones' ear and then robbed Mr. Marchbanks of everything they fancied, including all of his serviceable horses and some of his household goods. The ensuing fall or early winter another squad came over and butchered and carried away all the fat hogs of Esq. Marchbanks and Wm. Bartlett. During the year 1862 the same squad of jayhawkers took all the horses these gentlemen then had, and drove away seventy-five head of their sheep. In 1863 Mr. Marchbanks removed to Nebraska to avoid the harassments to which he was subject, and remained there till the war was well over. He was the father of Capt. Wm. Marchbanks and the bushwhacker "Bob" Marchbanks, and the Kansas men disliked him especially.

STOTESBURY,

On the Kansas City Southern Railroad, is a thriving little village of 200 or more inhabitants, and is surrounded by a rich farming country. Owing to its close proximity to Kansas City, and having a direct railroad line north and south, makes this a favored shipping point. The people are progressive, and fully alive to their opportunities.

Hoover, the predecessor of Stotesbury, was laid out in section

20, in 1883, by Jacob Rumbaugh and Richard Kaufman. But after the building of the K. C., P. & G. Railroad, now known as the Kansas City Southern, the town site was abandoned and the new town of Stotesbury absorbed it.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

Lake township comprises congressional township 36, range 32. Marmaton river flows eastwardly through a portion of the southern part of the township, but away from its bottoms the entire six miles square was originally prairie. The timber in the bottoms is generally very heavy, and in early times there grew here many valuable trees, chiefly black walnut and oak. The principal varieties now are oak, hickory, hackberry, elm, and sycamore, with many pecans and other smaller trees. The oaks produce huge acorns, large as hen eggs, sweet, and nutritious; and the shag-bark hickories bear large and excellent nuts.

Back from the Marmaton bottoms, where there are many swampy and marshy tracts, the prairie lands are uniformly high and dry. The soil is sometimes excellent and often indifferent. There is some ashy, thin, and unfertile land, but the general character of the soil is good.

In the extreme southern part of this township, on the north side of the Marmaton, is a considerable lake or pond, called Tucker's or Stutts' lake, from Greenup Tucker, a former principal owner of the land. It is of irregular form, and including all of the land it usually covers, comprises several hundred acres. Quite frequently it is filled by the overflow of the Marmaton, from which stream it is distant in one place but a few hundred yards. It contains plenty of fish and in the seasons numerous flocks of water fowl resort here. The locality is very popular with hunters and sportsmen generally.

What is now Lake township was in the early days a noted hunting ground. The prairies abounded in deer and occasionally wolves and other game, while the reedy marshes and fens of the Marmaton could always be relied on to furnish ducks, geese, and other wild fowl in the proper season.

The township was but sparsely settled until after the war. On the south side of the Marmaton, near the Deerfield line, Capt.

H. C. Cogswell formerly had a well-known mill, which has long since disappeared.

After the war the lower part of the township settled up with reasonable rapidity, but the northern part remained untenanted until a few years since. In 1876 there were but three school houses, all in the southern part. Excellent educational facilities are now to be found in the township, while houses of worship are located at convenient points.

CHURCHES.

Ellis Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Was organized November 9, 1877, by Rev. R. L. Vannice, the following being the first elders: Samuel Porter, Jacob Barracks, and Hiram Gardiner. There were forty-four original members at the organization, among whom may be mentioned D. K. Short and wife, John Barracks and wife, Samuel Porter, Grace and Belle Porter, Miss Kate Short, Elizabeth Ethridge, Hannah Howell, Maria Ward, Frank Porter, George Short, Robert Atterbury, Mrs. E. J. Rockhole, Lizzie Mosby, Mary Fuller, Emma Mulkey, Hiram Gardiner and wife, George Samples, Charles Samples, Clark Fuge, John Ethridge, William Berry, Ida Samples, Frank Fuller, Alice Warden, Mark Beebee, Oscar Howell, Mrs. Jennie Samples, Daniel Hope, and John Spendiff and wife. The frame church building in which services are held was erected at a cost of \$1,400, in 1882.

METZ TOWNSHIP.

Metz township is composed of all congressional township 37, range 32, and that part of township 38-32 which lies in Vernon county. It is eight miles long by nearly six miles in width, the western line of sections not being quite full.

The Little Osage runs through the lower half of the township, and there flow into it Summers' and Townsend's branches from the south, and Pryor's creek and Reed's branch from the north. The timber in the township is to be found along these streams and is not at all extensive. The belt through which the Osage runs will not average more than a mile in width. More than three-fourths of the township is prairie land. The soil is generally very fertile, and is in a high state of cultivation.

The first American settlement in Vernon county was made in this township by the Summers brothers, in the year 1829.

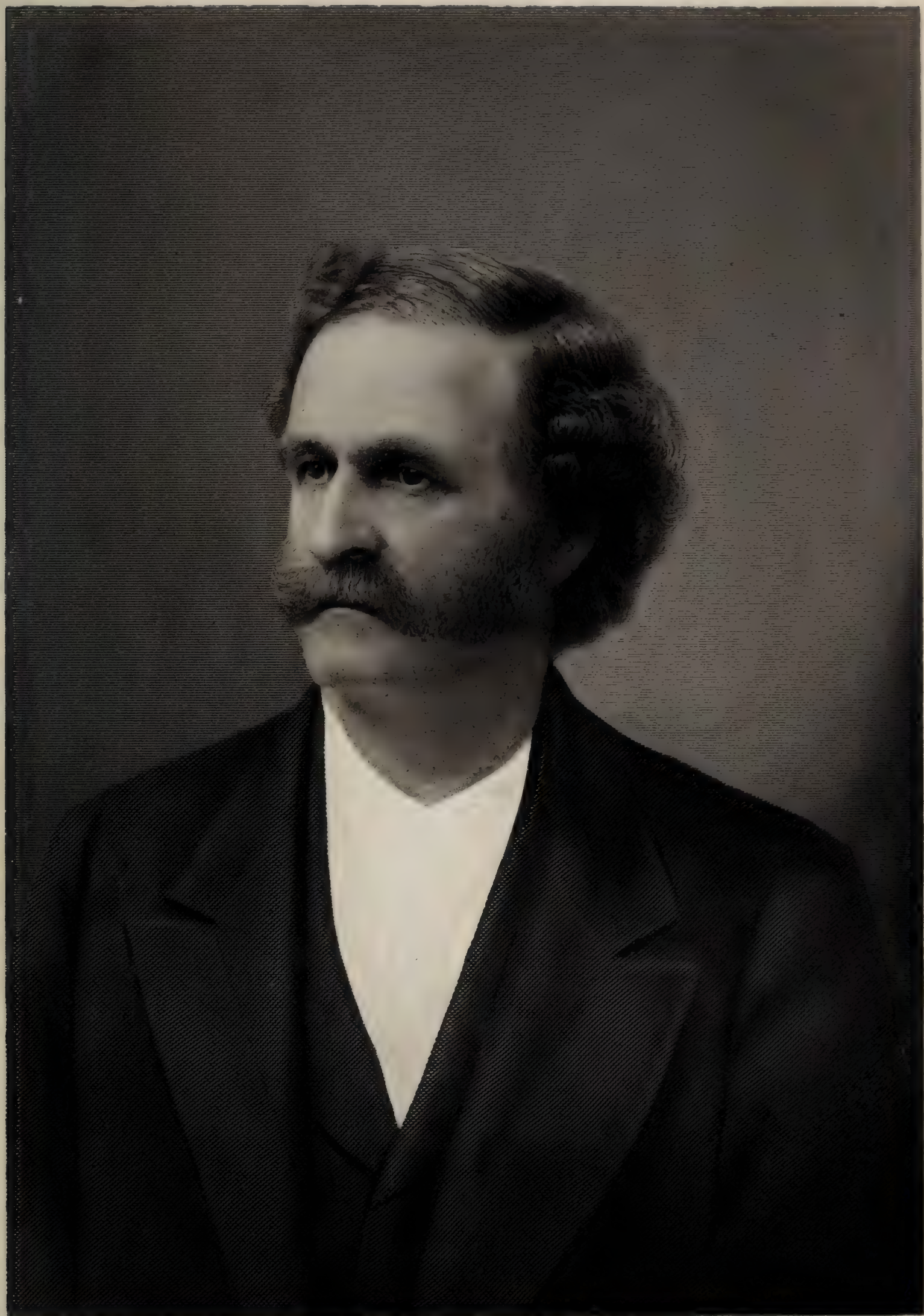
David Cruise located on section 20, about two miles west of Allen Summers, in the year 1833. He married as his first wife Miss Fannie Summers, daughter of Moses Summers, and his wedding, at which Rev. Amasa Jones was the officiating minister, was the first in Vernon county. In 1843 Mr. Cruise removed to Henry township, south of Osage, where, in December, 1858, he was murdered by John Brown's "liberators."

West of Allen Summers the Charles families came at an early day and made claims. Simon Charles came in June, 1844, and settled on the Little Osage, four miles west of Balltown; he died in November, 1863. His wife, Margaret Jane (Yokum), died September 15, 1886, aged 67 years and 10 months; she was the mother of thirteen children and at the time of her death was the grandmother of forty grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Benjamin Charles, a cousin of Simon, came in 1849, and his (Ben's) brother, Joseph, came in 1852. The Charles families were from Hunter's Valley, Perry county, Pennsylvania, of which locality Peter Weyand and Isaac Yokum were also natives.

On the north side of the Osage the first settlers were Mr. Pryor, who settled on section 17, three-fourths of a mile from the mouth of Pryor's creek, in 1834, and his cousin, Ezekiel Rhea, who the same year located a mile north. Both Pryor and Rhea were originally from White county, Tennessee, but came directly from Warren county, in this state, to Vernon. William Pryor owned about 3,000 acres of land in this township. Joseph Pryor came from White county, Tennessee, to the head of Pryor's creek, a mile south of the Bates county line, in the fall of 1840.

Esq. Hoyle settled near the mouth of Reed's branch (then called Hoyle's branch), before the year 1840; Solomon and Samuel Reed and their father located on this stream in 1842 and gave their name to it. The northern part of the township did not begin to settle until after the war to any important extent.

In September, 1847, Thomas Welch and his family—one of the members of which was his son Levi—settled on Pryor's creek. The previous year he had removed from middle Tennessee to Platte county, Missouri, from whence he came to Vernon. At this time there were living on the creek Joseph Pryor and his sons, Nathan and William; Jonathan Pryor, William Pryor, Sr.,



E. J. J. J. J.

John Robinson, an old Scotchman named William Renick, sometimes called "Pap" Renick, who was a miller by trade, and Charles Nugent and his five sons—William, Linsford, Cyrus, Hugh, and Rice—and his two daughters, Mary and Martha.

At this time the settlers on Reed's creek were Solomon Reed, Samuel Reed, Dabney Davis, William McAdams, John Powers, and James Upton.

The Indians were so numerous in early days, and their intercourse with the whites so frequent, that the first settlers learned to speak the Osage and other dialects very fluently. Sometimes the Sacs and Foxes and the Miamis came in, but the Osages and the Pottawattamies were the most frequent visitors. They were always friendly, at least after the one difficulty on the Marais de Cygne, and always desirous of trading or trafficking. A favorite article of barter with them was rawhide, usually rolled or twisted into ropes and cords. The settlers found it an easy matter to convert these into harness or "gears" for their horses, and very readily traded for them.

The first settlers in this quarter lived easily and simply. They did not work hard, did not accumulate property suddenly and largely, and did not improve the advantages they possessed as they might have done. But they secured enough to live on. They did but little agricultural work, planting small patches of corn and wheat and a few vegetables, and from the Osage they took fish, and in the timber and on the prairies they procured an abundance of wild meat, and contrived to live comfortably. There was an abundance of luxuriant range on the Osage bottoms, and the cattle and horses didn't require feeding until late in December; indeed, instances are remembered where the grass in the bottom kept green through the entire winter.

After a time the cattle and hogs had increased until there was a surplus, which was disposed of usually to foreign dealers, and the proceeds used in the purchase of family supplies. The first trading points were the Harmony Mission and Papinsville, until Balltown was established. Occasionally, however, the store of Dan and Jim Johnson, a mile below Balltown, and Waldo's store, still below, were visited. Before the establishment of these last named institutions, on a few occasions the settlers drove to Independence and Lexington for their supplies, taking with them a load of wheat and bacon, a few head of cattle, etc.

The first school in this township was taught at the house of Jesse Summers, in Pleasant Valley, near Metz, by Miss Mary Choate, afterward the wife of Dr. Leonard Dodge. The first school house, a small log building, was built at the Summers graveyard, some time after the year 1840. Mrs. Eliza Summers was one of the first teachers, but not the first. Peter Weyand was another early teacher.

During the Civil War the people in this quarter were divided in sentiment. A majority were of Confederate sympathizers, but there were some Union men. All, however, were friendly personally. Perhaps twenty men from this township belonged to Colonel Hunter's Confederate regiment, while Elijah Rhea, Wash Charles and John Daniels enlisted at Fort Scott in the Union service as members of the Fourteenth Kansas. From time to time a few of the citizens were in the employ of the Government as teamsters, engaged in hauling military stores from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott.

While a detachment of the Third Wisconsin cavalry was stationed at Balltown a soldier named Robert Kelly, of Baraboo, Wis., rode out into the country on one occasion and on his return was bushwhacked and killed near the Whitefield school house. This was the only Federal soldier killed in the neighborhood during the war. Lane's and Montgomery's Kansans passed through the township on different occasions, and did their accustomed amount of jayhawking, but their depredations were not serious.

After the war the township settled slowly but substantially. In 1873 the municipal organization was effected and the township named Metz, for the town of that name. At present, it is well inhabited.

METZ.

The town of Metz, on Reed's branch, north of the Osage (sw. se. sec. 11-37-32) in this township, was established in the fall of 1870, during the Franco-Prussian war, and was named soon after General Bazaine's capitulation at Metz, and for that city. The locality was formerly known as Pleasant Valley. A fine steam planing mill gave the village some notoriety and attracted much custom.

HOW OUR TOWN HAPPENED ONTO ITS NAME.

From Metz "Times."

[From information furnished by W. L. Yeates, T. M. Summers, and L. M. Baze.]

A stranger who bears the name "Metz" may get the idea that the town's population came direct from the city of Berlin, the banks of the Rhine or some other point in Emperor William's domain. True it is a German name, but if there is a thoroughbred Deitscherman living within five miles of Metz he is unknown to the writer.

A settlement on Reed's creek, about one and one-half miles east of where Metz is now located, had been called Pleasant Valley for several years. Finally a general merchandise store was opened. In the fall of 1870 the government was asked to establish a postoffice at the place. D. P. Swearingen, whom many knew as "Uncle Dave," was the merchant and he was chosen postmaster. "Pleasant Valley" was sent to the postal authorities as the name for the office. In course of time a letter was received stating that there was an office of that name in the state and it would be necessary to select another. "Uncle Dave" appointed three leading men of the village to do the christening. A meeting was held as per agreement, and though loath to give up Pleasant Valley, they decided to leave it to the postmaster's good judgment. "Uncle Dave" favored a short name. He had been reading the "Weekly Missouri Republican" (now the St. Louis "Republic") about the Franco-Prussian War and General Bazine's capitulation at Metz, one of the large cities of Germany.

"Boys," he said, "I've got it; let's call 'er Metz."

"All right!" responded the three men in concert.

Then the merchant-postmaster pulled a jug from under the counter and passed it around, after which the dogs were called and all joined in a 'coon hunt in the Osage bottoms.

In May, 1890, the Missouri Pacific railroad was completed. It missed Metz about a mile. The inhabitants of the village found themselves isolated, within earshot of the shrieks of the locomotive, but too far away for practical purposes. Dr. G. W. Petty was the first to break away from the old town. He moved

his store building and contents to the present site and soon the new town of Metz was laid out. Others followed, and in a short time Pleasant Valley, as many still called it, was only a reminiscence.

TOWN OFFICIALS.

W. G. Morrison, C. O. Wilson, Harry Reed, G. P. Wolfe, and Rawley Ramsey compose the board of trustees of the town of Metz. G. P. Wolfe is chairman of the board, or mayor. The other officials are: F. I. Rucker, clerk; G. Morrison, treasurer; W. H. Catherwood, marshal; John Kleet, collector, and J. F. Allen, street commissioner. Regular meetings are held the first Tuesday night each month.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The officers of Metz township are as follows: F. I. Rucker, trustee; R. L. Graham and Louis Schneider, members of township board; M. A. Sheddric, assessor; G. H. Summers, collector; J. J. Stark and J. F. Scott, justices of the peace, and W. H. Catherwood, constable.

ASSESSED VALUATION.

Following is the assessed valuation of real estate and personal property of Metz township and the town of Metz, as furnished by Township Assessor M. A. Sheddric:

Real Estate.

30,940 acres of land.....	\$316,485.00
Town of Metz.....	25,350.00

Personal Property.

Horses, all ages.....	802	\$26,655.00
Asses and jennets, all ages.....	31	655.00
Mules, all ages	204	6,110.00
Cattle, all ages.....	2,326	18,380.00
Sheep, all ages	92	93.00
Hogs, all ages.....	1,858	4,486.00
Money, notes, bonds, etc.....		12,659.00
All other personal property.....		97,503.00

Total land, town and personal..	\$439,698.00
---------------------------------	--------------

METZ SHIPS MORE EGGS THAN ANY TOWN OF ITS SIZE IN THE STATE.

Missouri's surplus poultry products amount to \$44,000,000 annually. And Metz certainly gets her part of it. More eggs are shipped from Metz than any town of its size in the state. This is no idle talk for we can furnish proof. Carpenter & Shafer, the wholesale produce dealers of Butler, buy eggs at every town between Butler and Iola, Kan., and their figures prove that Metz merchants receive more eggs than towns three times the size.

When the egg season was at its best last spring the largest shipment in one week was 126 cases, or 3,780 dozen. The average for three months was 96 cases, or 2,880 dozen per week. Or a total of 34,560 dozen for the three months.

SOME EARLY HISTORY OF METZ TOWNSHIP.

The first American settlement in Vernon county was made in Metz township by the Summers brothers in the year 1829. Jesse, Moses and Allen Summers, natives of Wayne county, Kentucky, located on the Osage.

In June, 1844, Simon Charles came and located south of the Osage. Benjamin Charles, a cousin of Simon, came five years later, and Joseph Charles came in 1852. The Charles families were from Perry county, Pennsylvania.

Other settlers on the north side of the Osage were Mr. Pryor, who settled north of the mouth of Pryor creek in 1834. And his cousin, Ezekiel Rhea, who located a mile north the same year. They were from Tennessee.

Mr. Hoyle settled near the mouth of Reeds creek (then called Hoyle's branch) before the year 1840. Solomon and Samuel Reed and their father located on this stream in 1842, and it was for them it was called Reed's creek.

The northern part of the township did not begin to settle until after the war to any important extent.

The first trading points for the early settlers were Harmony Mission and Pappinsville, until Balltown was established. Before the establishment of these places the settlers drove to Independence and Lexington for their supplies.

The first school in Metz township was taught at the house of

Jesse Summers by Miss Mary Choate. The first school house, a small log building, was built at the Summers graveyard some time after the year 1840.

MEN WHO CAME TO THIS LOCALITY AT AN EARLY DAY.

Among our oldest settlers can be mentioned Uncle Billie Yeates, who came here from Kentucky in 1867. He has resided on the place where he now lives for more than twenty years.

W. F. Long came from Kentucky to this locality in 1870. He recalls many of the early-day incidents, and especially the grasshoppers in 1874.

Uncle Jim Hedden, another native of Kentucky, came here in 1868. He located on his place north of town and continued to live here until about two years ago, when he went to Nevada to live with a daughter. He returns occasionally to visit relatives and many friends.

Dr. W. Melick came to this locality from Pennsylvania in 1857. He can give many details in regard to the early days, when he practiced medicine. The doctor does little practice nowadays and is content to spend most of his time at his pretty home.

G. W. Charles came here from Pennsylvania in July, 1850.

Anthony Sartorius was born here about fifty years ago.

J. H. Raines, A. H. Catherwood, A. W. Plew, John Steinbaugh, L. Fornshell and James Thomas are among the oldest settlers.

WHAT METZ HAS.

The Metz "Times," published by J. D. Williams; one bank, two mills, two hotels, one garage, no saloons, an ice man, one railroad, a newspaper, a brass band, one drug store, three painters, a harness shop, three churches, an opera house, four carpenters, good sidewalks, one undertaker, six secret orders, one lumber yard, one barber shop, three physicians, one butcher shop, no booze-fighters, a good town well, four stock buyers, good mail service, hospitable people, night mail service, one machine shop, two livery stables, a commercial club, no dependent poor, two grocery stores, two paper-hangers, two photographers, three general stores, well improved streets, good roads diverging, one express company, two blacksmith shops, three Sunday schools, one implement dealer, three hardware

stores, an active W. C. T. U. a good baseball team, one water-filter factory, three insurance agents, almost 500 population, best farming community, three real estate dealers, one first-class restaurant, three grain and hay dealers, one exclusive millinery store, three contractors and builders, two church ladies' aid societies, one job printing office—the "Times," no empty business or resident houses, no debts, money in town treasury, beautiful modern and comfortable homes, Christian Endeavor Society and Epworth League, one telephone company with a list of 250 subscribers, a good school building with an addition to be built soon, no more gentlemanly nor accommodating merchants anywhere.

A SHORT HISTORY OF OUR HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

Metz M. E. Church. The following brief history of the Metz M. E. church, South, was written by Col. John G. Hudson:

"The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was built at Old Metz in the summer of 1887. The size of the building was 26x36 feet. It was enclosed and then seated with slabs and loose lumber. The year following—1888—the building was finished and seated. Henry Pond made the seats and T. J. Pond made the pulpit and gave same to the church. Rev. A. B. Donaldson was the pastor in charge and Rev. Joseph King presiding elder. In 1890 the town of Metz was laid out and the town committee gave the church lot No. 1, block 2. In 1891 the church was moved from Old Metz to Metz, and the following September J. F. Robb was assigned as pastor by conference. In 1893 T. J. Pond made a stand table of walnut and gave same to the church. In 1899 an addition to the church was built on the south side, size 20x36; Rev. J. C. Diggs, pastor. The first bell was hung May 31, 1902, and was rung for the first time for services June 1, 1902, at 9:30 a. m.

The church has a membership of 163. W. B. Bull is the pastor, and preaching services are held on the second and fourth Sundays of each month. The Sunday school has an average attendance of about eighty-five. J. J. Stark is the superintendent. The Epworth League, with a membership of about fifty, holds meetings every Sunday evening.

Metz Christian Church. The Metz Christian Church was organized by Elder Claypool on October 12, 1898. The charter

members were: Mrs. Emma King, T. J. Pond, Mrs. L. P. Pettit, Mrs. W. W. Penrod, Dr. J. T. Hornback and wife, J. W. McKibben and wife and daughters Blanche and Nellie, Frank Bennett and wife, Mrs. M. J. Plew, Mrs. Lee Scrutchfield, Mrs. Elijah Stout, Mrs. Rosa Usrey, Mrs. Mary E. Willis, Mrs. Mary Baze, Lillie Baze, W. S. Earhart, Elmer Charles and wife, Mrs. Belle Cline, Mrs. Syrenus Cline, Mrs. Delieu Blake, Ella Berry and Marion Bouse and wife. Elder R. R. Coffee was the first pastor.

The church building was erected in the year 1890. An addition of 20x40 feet was built in 1908, giving 2,000 feet of floor room.

Preaching service is held the first Sunday of each month. Elder C. B. Wait is the pastor. The membership now numbers 155.

The Christian Sunday school has had an average attendance of almost one hundred during the past three months. G. H. Summers is the superintendent.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets at the Christian Church every Sunday evening. The society has a membership of about fifty-five.

Metz Baptist Church. The Metz Baptist Church was organized January 22 of this year by Rev. G. W. McClanahan, missionary and colporter of the Nevada Baptist Association. It now has a membership of about twenty. The church building known as the Methodist Protestant Church was purchased a few weeks later. Services are held the third Sunday of each month, with Rev. G. W. McClanahan as pastor.

Sunday school is held every Sunday with a good attendance at 3 o'clock p. m. G. P. Wolfe is the superintendent.

Osage Valley Baptist Church. The Osage Valley Baptist Church, one and one-half miles west of Metz, was organized in the spring of 1869. The original members were Alfred R., Cornelia A., G. W., Nannie A., Jacob F. and Eliza Norman and Robert T. Ellis; James Morgan was soon after admitted. The first pastor was Jesse Johnson, and the first deacons were R. T. Ellis, Benjamin Wickham and S. J. Conner. In 1872 a frame house of worship was erected at a cost of \$1,000.

The church had a large membership for many years, but removals and other matters caused a decrease in the number, and about two years ago the congregation disbanded.

Rinehart Christian Church. Rinehart Christian Church was organized in 1872. The first members were J. R. Rinehart, M. M. Summers, E. B. Weyand, John Daniels, James Wilkins, Allen Summers, W. A. Flesher, M. A. Rinehart, J. J. Townsend, S. J. Baze, J. H. More, Joseph Rynard and wife, Mrs. Leah Townsend and Mrs. L. Price. The church building was erected in 1882 at a cost of \$1,200.

Services are held monthly, with Elder De Jarnett as pastor. Sunday school is held every Sunday. Charles Scott is the superintendent.

Rinehart cemetery, adjoining the church grounds, is the last resting place of many who have passed away in that locality.

THE FRATERNAL AND BENEFICIAL SOCIETIES OF METZ.

Odd Fellows. Metz Lodge, No. 694, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted March 27, 1905. The five charter members were C. H. Compton, H. D. Carmichael, J. D. William, Paschal Henshaw and John Campbell. Meetings are held every Monday night. The lodge has a membership of seventy-one. E. P. Mullen is N. G., and G. H. Summers, secretary.

Modern Woodmen. Metz Camp, No. 3387, Modern Woodmen of America, was established in December, 1895, with the following charter members: E. D. Allen, N. Conner, C. E. Handly, W. E. Hudson, James Hawkins, C. R. Harris, L. W. King, John W. Montgomery, John T. McCoy, Henry Pond, Henry C. Roberts, William R. Rowan, A. Sartorius, John W. Swan, William H. Shannon, John R. Snoddy, M. A. Theis and E. W. Watts. The camp had a membership of 138 at the clerk's last report. Meetings are held the second and fourth Friday nights of each month. Elmer Charles is V. C. and F. I. Rucker clerk.

Since the camp has been established it has paid out \$26,000 in death losses.

Modern Brotherhood. Smith Lodge, No. 903, Modern Brotherhood of America, was instituted in October, 1905. Meetings are held the first and third Friday nights of each month. The lodge has a membership of eighty-six. G. H. Summers is the president and F. I. Rucker, secretary.

Royal Neighbors. Friendship Camp, No. 2762, Royal Neighbors of America, was instituted October 29, 1901, with forty-six charter members. Meetings are held the second and fourth Sat-

urday afternoons of each month. The camp has a membership of about sixty. Mrs. Minnie Morris is oracle and Mrs. Mary Cox, clerk.

Daughters of Rebekah. The members of Metz Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, have not had a meeting for several months, but still retain their charter.

Grand Army of the Republic. Mt. McGregor Post, No. 252, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at Sprague, November 28, 1885, with thirty-one members. The Post was moved to Metz in October, 1895. Meetings are held occasionally at the homes of the members.

The present members of the Post are James Bradburn, John Stack, G. W. Charles, A. Cox, R. C. Elder, Thomas Foreman, M. E. Frazier, Thomas Irvin, T. Bogan, J. W. Carlisle, W. F. Gault, and Leroy Taylor. M. E. Frazier is commander and John Stack, quartermaster and adjutant.

OUR NEIGHBORING VILLAGES.

Horton, our neighboring village, is located six miles southeast of Metz, on the Kansas City-Joplin branch of the Missouri Pacific. C. F. True is the postmaster, and he also conducts a general merchandise store. The town has a good school and the M. E. South congregation has a handsome church building. Among the town's leading citizens are A. L. and Gus Hanly, R. B. Vest, D. G. Greenlee, Forest Wilmouth, Mr. Anthony, H. Kimrey, and J. W. Welch.

Arthur, located five miles northeast of Metz, can boast of a good school, with T. W. Armstrong as teacher. The Baptists have a good church building here and a growing membership. G. W. McClanahan is the pastor. Arthur is also located on the Missouri Pacific railway. H. H. Gist is the postmaster and he also conducts a general merchandise store.

Rinehart postoffice, located five miles southeast of Metz, is a trading and shipping point. J. H. Miller is the postmaster and merchant, and he also looks after the railroad business. Considerable grain and hay is shipped from Rinehart.

Fairview neighborhood, about six miles north of Metz, includes among its citizens some of our oldest settlers. Bethel Baptist Church, located here, is one of the oldest in this part of the state and has a large membership. G. W. McClanahan is the pastor.

Fairview is the home of W. C. ("Gabe") Hedden, the well-known newspaper correspondent, who manages to keep it before the people.

MONTEVALLO TOWNSHIP.

Montevallo township is composed of congressional township 34, range 29, and is the southeastern township of Vernon county, adjoining Cedar on the east and Barton on the south. It is a "long township," eight miles in length from north to south, and about five miles in width.

Nearly two-thirds of the township is, or was originally, timber land. The prairie runs in a strip, varying in width from the northeast to the southwest, with an arm two miles wide extending from Montevallo town to the county line. The timber lands are generally rough, broken, and covered with black-jack jungles. The sandstone is very abundant and found on the surface in many places. Along McCarty's creek, in the western part, and Horse creek, in the southeastern, the timber is dense.

McCarty's branch, which takes its rise in Barton county and flows northward through the western tier of sections in this township and empties into Clear creek, and Horse creek, which cuts across the southeast corner, are the leading streams in Montevallo. Mulberry branch, Pea branch, and Mill branch are in the northwest, and McDougal's branch (or "Little Cynthia") is in the southeast, emptying into Horse creek, near the Cedar county line.

There are a few living springs in the township, and no scarcity of water. Coal exists in considerable quantities, but has been opened or developed more extensively in the southern part. The best fields known are in the southwestern portion of the township, on McCarty's creek. Over on Horse creek parties claim to have found specimens of iron ore, which is not improbable, considering the ferruginous (or ironish) character of the general formation of the county. The dark yellow sandstone, the red clay, and the dark water of the township are all colored with iron in one form or another.

EARLY HISTORY.

Samuel Dunnagan was one of the first white settlers in what is now Montevallo township. He came in the year 1839 from

Polk county to "Little Cynthia" creek, in the southern part of the township (center of section 22), now part of the old McDougal farm. ("Little Cynthia" was named for Cynthia Brown.) Dunnagan left in a year and a half, and moved three miles to the westward, over on McCarty's creek (section 19). His house was in the little valley, almost on the bank of the creek. But the location was very sickly, and one night in the rainy season of 1844 the branch overflowed its banks, flooded the valley, down which it poured a volume of water that would float a steamboat, and "drowned out" Dunnagan and his family. He then took refuge in the grove which still bears his name, where he died in the year 1867. He was a prominent citizen in early days, and his grove was a well known locality. While this was a part of Bates county Mr. Dunnagan was a justice of the peace of what then was Clear Creek township.

McCarty, who gave his name to the little creek, settled on the stream about two miles from the Barton county line (north part of section 30). He came in 1838, or not later than 1839. In about ten years he sold his claim to one McSwain, who in turn sold to Samuel Dunnagan.

Sometime about 1845 a man, named Kitchen, located a mile north of McCarty's claim (on section 18), but when the California gold fever broke out, in 1849, he contracted it and it carried him off to the Pacific coast. McSwain, too, went to the diggings and never returned. Capt. Elijah Smith located on McCarty's branch in the southwest part of the township (s. $\frac{1}{2}$ se. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30), on Smith's branch.

In the northern part of the township Joseph Martin settled on the site of Old Montevallo about the year 1840. He and his sons were famous grindstone makers in early days. They used the Clear creek sandstone and hauled their wares to Independence and Lexington sometimes, where they readily exchanged them for merchandise of various sorts. Martin died at Old Montevallo.

James Ray, a Tennessean, settled on Mill branch, in the northern part of the township (lot 9, nw. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4), in the year 1842. His daughter, Mrs. J. P. Grace, was born here the following year. Ray was a blacksmith, and although he owned a farm he worked chiefly at his trade. He afterward lived near Montevallo and died in this neighborhood. He had four sons killed

on the Southern side during the Civil War; two, George W. and John H., were killed at Wilson's creek. The place on which Ray first lived was first settled and improved about 1840, by a man named Piper, from whom Ray purchased the claim.

The first religious services by the people in the southern part of the township, were held at Samuel Dunnagin's, in Dunnagin's Grove, in 1846. Rev. Joseph Dunnagin, a brother of Esq. Dunnagin, was the preacher. He, too, was from Polk county. If Rev. Thomas W. German was not the first preacher in the northern part of the township, he was certainly among the first.

The first school in the southern part was taught at Esq. Dunnagin's by a man named McKinney. Some of the scholars in the northern part, along Mulberry, attended Callison's and Reed's schools, over in Virgil. Robert Jordan was an early teacher in this section of country. After a time, when the Montevallo Academy was established, it was generally resorted to by those desiring a good education.

Like their neighbors in other portions of the country, the first settlers in Montevallo township enjoyed a sort of from-hand-to-mouth existence. Few cultivated more than twenty acres of land; a forty-acre tract was a "big farm." Stock was generally raised, but there were no large herds or flocks, and not much pains taken or expense incurred with either hogs or cattle. Hogs ran in the timber, and were uniformly mast-fattened. Sometimes, a week or two before slaughtering time, they were shut up and fed on corn to "harden" the fat; for the fat portions of mast-fed pork "drip" badly—that is, the lard oozes out, except in extreme cold weather, and keeps the meat in bad condition.

There was a great deal of game. In the Horse creek timber and in the McCarty creek timber, and in all the timbered tracts, in fact, deer were very abundant. One of Esq. Dunnagin's boys, a lad only twelve years of age, killed 175 deer in one winter, at as late a period as after the year 1850.

Raccoon skins and deer hides were common articles of barter. The woods were full of bee trees, and often they were cut more for the beeswax they yielded than for the honey.

There were other animals in the woods besides deer and 'coons. Wildcats were numerous and panthers and timber wolves were not infrequent.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Montevallo was one of the original townships of the county. It then comprised all the territory east of Center and Drywood townships and south of Clear Creek and Center townships, to the county lines on the east and south. The first justices of the peace were B. T. Morgan, John E. Rogers, Lucas Woodward, and Joseph Stepp. The first election was at Withers' store, in Montevallo town; the judges were James Ray, James Wilson, and Isham Hatfield. In 1856 the township was divided into two voting precincts; one called "Butler" was at Jonathan Butler's, and the judges were B. H. Brashear, William M. Brim, and Henry Prewitt; the other was at Old Montevallo; judges, Z. German, Jacob Sigler, and Z. Williams.

After the Civil War, in November, 1866, the township was reorganized and an election held for township officers. Only seventeen votes were cast. R. T. Parks and J. H. Mitchell were elected justices of the peace; W. T. Mitchell, constable.

IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Nearly every acre of ground in Montevallo township was the scene of some incident worthy of record during the Civil War. Every crossroad was the locality of a skirmish; every patch of timber through which a road ran was the scene of an ambuscade; every school house and prairie field was a mustering place or a drill ground; while many a glen and dale and bit of roadway witnessed a silent sickening tragedy, none the less horrible for its privacy and the swiftness of its execution. Some one kept count and at the close of the war it was reported that no fewer than thirty-six men had been killed in the vicinity of Old Montevallo, in this county; of these eight only were Federals or their sympathizers, while of the twenty-eight Southerners, eight had never taken up arms.

Montevallo was Confederate in her sympathies from the first. Among the people there were few who were not ready and eager to fight for their faith. Led by Hon. J. M. Gatewood, a citizen of the township, the able-bodied men formed themselves into a company before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, and this company

was one of the very first to spring to arms in all Missouri upon the call of Governor Jackson. And in the desperate battle of Wilson's Creek more than one-half of this company was killed or wounded.

Montevallo furnished two other companies to the Confederate service, and from first to last more men from this township followed the bright but ill-starred banner of Secession than there were voters in the fall of 1860.

Early in the summer of 1861 the military forces entered this township. The first were General Price's men, as they were hastening from the northern counties to join their leader in the Southwest. Then in the first week in September, came the entire Missouri army of 10,000 men, on its way to Fort Scott and the Drywood fight. Two months later came the Kansas troops, en route to Springfield to join General Fremont.

The first Federal troops that came in to permanently occupy the country were welcomed with "bloody hands to hospitable graves." It was in March, 1862, when the detachment of the First Iowa cavalry reached Old Montevallo town, and notwithstanding they came with fair speeches and deported themselves like gentlemen, no confidence was reposed in them and no love felt for them, and they were bushwhacked before morning. Ever after there was no ground found in this township tenable for a Federal garrison, and no further attempt was made to establish one.

The various important skirmishes in the township; the hotel fight and Coffee's fight at Montevallo, with the burning of the town, the killing of Camp and others, are noted elsewhere.

There were two or three Union families in this township at the beginning of the war and they were roughly treated by the Secessionists. As time passed opportunity was given to certain parties for revenge, and they improved it. Every man known to have given active and willing aid and comfort to the Confederates was informed upon, and his name and the particulars of his offense were reported either to the Federal authorities at Fort Scott or to the Cedar county militia. Then the tables were turned and it was the Southerners who fared hard.

From the spring of 1862 until the close of the war the killing went on. The particulars in every instance cannot now be gath-

ered. In the neighborhood of Old Montevallo, one night in February, 1863, five citizens were killed at their homes by the Cedar county militia. William Wood was killed and a man named Amos was taken from a sick bed and shot, and Tapp, Clendenin and Campbell were killed.

Old Jeremiah Ray, sixty years of age, was shot down by the Sixth Kansas as he was walking harmlessly along the road, a mile or so west of Montevallo. A man named Brewer, who lived in Montevallo, was shot by some Kansas troops as he was running towards his home and had refused to halt when ordered.

John Brown, Sr., was killed by the Kansas troops in 1863, as he was hunting cattle on the prairie in the southern part of the township. It is said that he, too, refused to halt when ordered and was then shot.

Lieut. Wesley L. Ball was shot by a detachment of Kansas troops led by a Captain Moore and piloted and instructed by Frank Wyrick and Jefferson Moore. This was in the fall of 1862. Lieutenant Ball was a lieutenant in Gatewood's old company; returning home he was captured by the Kansas troops and taken to Fort Scott. After a confinement of some months he was released on oath. The Federals claimed that he was a spy on them, notwithstanding his oath, and that he even was a bushwhacker when opportunity offered. They went one night, took him out a hundred yards from the house, and shot him down. But if the Federals had not killed Lieutenant Ball, the bushwhackers would have slain him the first opportunity. While in prison at Fort Scott he betrayed a plan of escape which some of his fellow prisoners had matured, and caused them to be shackled and closely confined. Henry Taylor and others swore vengeance against him for his treachery, which was occasioned by his personal hatred of one of the men in the plot.

It is said that the same parties that killed Ball also murdered Mr. Markham and his son, who lived on Horse creek.

Manuel Collins, a Union man and a member of the Federal militia, killed two bushwhackers named Hugh Gantier and John Crockett, by beating out their brains with a smoothing iron. All three were in a dwelling house and Collins was virtually a prisoner. He contrived to secure the weapon and getting behind the bushwhackers, he, by two powerful and swiftly delivered blows, crushed their skulls.

OLD MONTEVALLO.

The old town of Montevallo stood partly on lots 4 and 5 of the northeast quarter of section 5, or about a mile and a half to the northwest of the present town, a little west of the Lipe branch and a mile east of McCarty creek. The main street was the road from Nevada or Balltown to Springfield, which ran from northwest to southeast, and the principal portion of the town was built on either side of this street. Quite a number of houses were scattered irregularly about, and there was no compactness or solidity in the general character of the place.

The founder of the town was William Withers, who established a store here in the year 1850. The site was originally owned by Joseph Martin, the old grindstone maker, who settled upon it about the year 1840. Not long afterward J. M. Gatewood and Hon. William Blanton came to the place, and soon after the town was laid out. The name was given by Rev. Thomas German, the first school commissioner of Vernon county, and a prominent citizen. Mr. German was a good scholar and christened the town from two Spanish words—Monte Vallo, meaning a combination of hill and valley. As the town was situated in a pleasant little vale or valley, between two ranges of hills, the name was quite appropriate.

The county records show that in November, 1855, Asa Elliott was a licensed merchant in Montevallo, with William Withers and Thomas W. German as his sureties. In June, 1856, George Pape was licensed to keep a dramshop.

By a special act of the legislature, approved December 12, 1855, the Montevallo Academy was chartered. The first board of trustees was composed of R. P. Walker, Robert Crockett, James H. Mulkey, D. W. Martindale, R. T. Morgan, Thomas W. German and C. L. Clark. The building was not completed until in 1857. Schools were scarce at that day, and the establishment of the academy was largely encouraged by the citizens, who were generally believers in and promoters of the cause of education. There were several families of good social position and refinement, and the location of the academy was a matter of much advantage and consequence to the little town.

The academy building was a frame, and stood a little southeast of the town, on the east side of the branch. It was only one

story in height, but was large and roomy. Religious services were held here from time to time in the absence of church buildings. The first principal, probably, was Rev. Thomas W. German, although a Miss Ladd, of Kansas City, was an early teacher, and it is claimed that she really taught the first school. After Mr. German came Prof. Gregory. When the Civil War broke out the teachers were Prof. M. A. Page and Miss H. B. Stanwood, both excellent teachers.

Upon the commencement of hostilities, Prof. Page, who was a Northern man, left the country, but Miss Standwood died in the summer of 1861, far away from her home and kindred in the Northland, and was buried in the lonely, obscure cemetery east of Montevallo.

Montevallo was regularly incorporated by the county court February 9, 1860, on petition of F. M. German, John Dade, William T. Maddox and others. The first board of trustees consisted of F. G. Reavis, John Dade, Jesse T. Griggs, W. B. Randolph and William James. All records of the proceedings of the board of the succeeding officers, etc., were "lost in the war."

After the war broke out the academy building was used to hold war meetings and for quarters for the Southern troops, and was destroyed in the burning of the town in the spring of 1862.

In the year 1857, Mr. F. G. Reavis came from Leesville, Henry county, to Montevallo and established a store, and soon after built and operated a carding machine. Mr. German, Obediah Keithley and William Withers put up a steam saw mill on Mill branch, a little east of town, about the same time, and afterwards added to it a corn cracker.

At the outbreak of the war the town contained three stores—Brown's, Reavis', and Weidemyer's; the hotels of Scobey, Drake, and Mattox; some shops, Joe Wood's livery stable, and about fifty dwelling houses. The population is variously estimated to have been from 250 to 350.

But when the war ended nothing remained of the town but a few ruins that were not inflammable—a few naked and wrecked chimneys, and a dozen unfilled wells. So complete had been its destruction by the flames of war that no attempt even was made to rebuild it. The site is now a farm. Even the old Nevada and Lamar road is completely obliterated.

MONTEVALLO.

The present town of Montevallo is the successor to "Old" Montevallo, which, as elsewhere noted, was west of the Lipe branch, on the middle of section 5. The present town is laid out on the east half of lot 2 of the northeast quarter of section 4, in Montevallo township. The site was entered by Obediah Keithley, December 25, 1855, but the town was regularly laid out by Samuel Manatt, November 25, 1881, but had been settled some years previously.

It now contains a number of stores and shops, a steam mill, churches, a fine stone school building, and has a population of about 200.

ZODIAC.

The springs bearing this name are located in the southeast corner of the township (sw. cor. sw. sec. 35), on Horse creek. There is a hotel here and a good bath house, and the locality, though not advertised largely, is liberally frequented during the warm seasons. A town was regularly laid off here in September, 1881, by Moses Isenhower. The site is romantic and picturesque, and lovers of beautiful natural scenery are delighted with the views here presented.

LODGES.

Montevallo Lodge, No. 316, I. O. O. F. Received its charter May 20, 1874. Among the original members were John S. Lewis, John B. Mallory, Phil Hathaway, Thomas Gilbert, E. Elswick, William Warner, Harry Stuterville, Preston Pope, Andrew J. Culbertson, A. W. Van Swearingen and Charles H. Haines.

Montevallo Lodge, No. 490, A. F. and A. M. Was put to work under dispensation December 5, A. D. 1872. A charter was granted October 15, 1874, the following being among the constituent members: S. G. Popplewell, A. J. Culbertson, J. H. Brown, Charles Cox, William Branes, Thomas Cook, James T. Moore, B. L. McKinney and J. Roark.

EARLY CHURCHES.

Liberty Baptist Church. If for no other reason, this church deserves special mention on account of having been among the

very first, if not the first, Baptist organization in Vernon county. Elder D. R. Murphy formed a few persons of Baptist proclivities into an organization October 15, 1848, some of those who constituted that first body being Horatio Packard, M. H. Wilson, Eliza Copland, Lurena Wilson, G. L. Wilson, Alanson Packard, Eleanor Rose, Smith Bledsoe and Mary Hurt. In 1862, owing to certain war troubles, it was thought advisable to disband the church, but in February, 1867, a reorganization was effected by Rev. J. B. Carrico, at the house of James Robertson, with the following members: James Robertson, R. Conyers, Isom Hatfield, I. Paryman, J. M. Standley, Patsey Hatfield, Eliza J. Conyers, Aury Paryman, Mary Ann Robertson, Bennett Utterback and Sidney Utterback.

MONTEVALLO M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

By
M. A. Pinkerton.

The church record was lost or destroyed about twenty years ago and little record of the organization can be given back of that time. Regular services were held at the old town, but no organization of which we can learn. About 1873 a class was formed at the present town, with Rev. T. J. Strinfield as first pastor. A parsonage was purchased but services held in the school house. Rev. W. D. Stewart, who had been the pastor at old town in 1855-56, was one of the early pastors of the new class and is still living. A church building was erected in 1886 and dedicated by Bishop Eugene R. Hendricks of Kansas City during the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Morehead, the structure costing about \$1,200. Since then it has had a varied experience. We do not know names of charter members, but none are now living. It has suffered severely from removals and death during its existence, hundreds having come into its fold and then moved away or died. Its membership has therefore varied in numbers, running from about 50 to 100. It now numbers between 80 and 90, and is at present what is known among Methodists as a half station. The pastors who have served the church since 1890 are: Revs. B. V. Alton, T. C. Puckett, S. G. Melborn, J. E. Harney, A. G. Moore, W. B. Carrico, W. P. Bar-

rett, W. D. Johnson, S. O. Borland, C. A. Harris, W. T. McGuire, M. Larkin, G. H. Green and T. B. Farny. In the history of a church it is the women who deserve mention, but there has been so many who devoted their time and energy to its interests that we cannot name all, hence will not any. Among the men who have in the past served in an official capacity are A. J. Snider, Monroe Overstreet, Andrew Hanson, George Selsor, Robinson Pierce, J. R. Rector, H. H. Dillon and J. W. Howell. Serving at present time: A. J. Burkey, M. A. Pinkerton, B. Drummond, John Golladay, J. W. Armstrong, L. E. Fanning and H. M. Snider, the present pastor, Rev. T. B. Farny. Its Sabbath school, of which A. J. Burkey is superintendent, has an enrollment of about 100.

ARBOR GROVE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

By
M. A. Pinkerton.

This church owes its origin to Mrs. Sarah G. McAllister, who in 1881 started a Sunday school in a brush arbor. In 1882 a class was formed and in the next few years a small frame church was erected. This soon proved too small and was sold to be used for a dwelling and removed. The present structure was erected in 1887 at a cost of about \$1,000. The charter members were Sarah G. McAllister, E. E. McAllister, Mattie McAllister, Minnie McAllister, David and Mary States, Percy States, Elizabeth Henry, Flora, Addie and Emma Henry, William Ball and wife, Edward Ball, Robert Estus and Lucinda Estus and Sarah J. Hoke. The pastor at that time was Rev. J. N. Anthony. This church, like about all country churches, has suffered severely by removal of its members to other parts. Its membership at present time will not exceed forty. It seems to have been the case all over Missouri for the last ten years that when the membership of the church removed from the community, those who took their place in the community seldom took their place in the church. The officials who have served this church we have not the means to ascertain, but among them, besides those named as charter members, are J. B. Adams, J. J. Adams, E. A. Bird, R. B. Kahler, A.

E. Carlat, L. D. Belshaw, J. F. Wealand and J. R. Humphrey. It has from its organization been a part of the Montevallo circuit and the same pastors have served, of course, both places.

MONTEVALLO VILLAGE SCHOOL.

By

Prof. Harry Van Swearingen.

The Montevallo village school was organized under the village act about the year 1867 with six directors and the employment of two teachers and something like an enrollment of 150 pupils. A considerable portion of the original territory has been detached from the district and rural districts formed as the population increased. The school was taught in one room by two teachers until the present school house was erected twenty-five years ago. Our present school house is unsanitary and uncomfortable under the present conditions; neither the pupils nor teachers can do the best kind of work. There are quite a number of the patrons of the school who would like to erect a new school house.

The school has made slow but steady progress for the more thorough and higher education; at least part of the high school course is taught in the school each year. The first teachers were J. R. Smith, principal, and Miss Ella Johnson, primary; last year, E. W. Briget, principal; Miss Alice Craig, primary. The school for the present year will be under the efficient management of Mrs. Loretta Nance, principal, and Miss Alice Craig, primary, with an enrollment of seventy-one.

MONTEVALLO TOWNSHIP REMINISCENCES.

By

M. A. Pinkerton.

Montevallo township is one of the older settled sections of the country, probably the oldest except that portion along the Osage river. The pioneer always made his abode along the streams, and Horse creek, which cuts across the southeast corner, was the first stopping place of those coming from the East

and Southeast in the march of immigration. McCarty creek rising in Benton on the south, flows almost due north through the western tier of sections. Wilkey and Cynthia creeks on the east and Mill branch heading near the town of Montevallo, were also of sufficient proportions to attract the eye of the early settler. The prairie portion, running northeast and southwest and comprising about two-thirds of its area, was not taken up, or rather was not fenced, until long after the Civil War; in fact, as late as 1875 it was supposed that it would be several generations before a large part of it would be fenced, and had not some material other than rails been discovered for fencing, it no doubt would have been a long time; but barbed wire solved the problem, and not long after those living here found themselves confined to the tract of land on which they lived and a narrow strip on the outside called the public highway. In the face of this condition the early settler was almost as helpless as the Indian when the game is killed or driven out, raising little grain or forage; in fact, having little land cleared, he had always looked to the vast open prairie for the sustenance of his stock, both winter and summer, and wholly unable to at once adapt himself to changed conditions, the prospect was indeed gloomy and many moved on.

Of that period prior to about 1845 extremely little is known and very little need be said. In Brown's "History of Vernon County" we find the names, McCarty, McSwain, Kitchen, Wilkey, Dunnegan, Joseph Martin, James Ray, Evan Lipe, Dr. Smith and some others. The descendants of Evan Lipe are some of them in the county, and also some of James Ray's, but of the others not one of the lineage remain. E. W. Smith, a son of Dr. Smith, after serving in the Confederate army, returned and was a resident of the township until a few years ago, when he removed to Oklahoma and died there. Condly S. Dunnagan, a son of Samuel Dunnagan, remained for some years after the war. In 1870 he ran for the office of representative in the legislature. The principal ground on which he based his appeal for votes was on the promise that if elected he would go to Jefferson City with a wagon and ox team, take his provisions and camp on the state house grounds and thus be able to bring back his salary and spend it at home. The state records do not show that he served a term. The names of two streams, McCarty and

Wilkey, and of Dunnagan Grove, is all that remains to remind us of these pioneers. Those of the present day can not see how they existed, but humanity quickly adapts itself to its surroundings and necessities; each age produces a people suitable to its needs. On all occasions we hear the life of the pioneer depicted as one of toil, privation and hardships. Could it not be that a life such as that of today would have been to him unbearable? We have no reason to believe that he did not get as much of the sweet and as little of the bitter in passing through life as the average of mankind. Certain it is that with every one of them as they grew older and conditions changed for what is usually called the better, they bemoaned the passing away of the good old days. But he is gone, and let us hope that when he crossed the river he found a haven of rest in the beyond.

The next period was from about 1845 to the beginning of the Civil War. This was a period of somewhat permanent growth, had it not been interfered with by the war. Crude grist mills were established here and there, and we read in Brown's history that a carding mill was located at Old Montevallo; and those who settled in what is now Montevallo township are entirely too numerous to mention, if we even knew them. On Horse creek was J. N. Robinson and a few others. Mr. Robinson still lives there, loved and honored by those who know him, and gives many interesting reminiscences of the early days. The nearest mill was on Sac river and about the only means of travel ox teams. On Little Cynthia, John Brown, Sr., and Seaton Ready. The former was killed by the Federals during the Civil War while on the prairie hunting his horses. Two of his sons still live in the county. John Brown, now of Sheldon, after serving in the Confederate army and a short stay in Texas, returned and has since been a resident. George R. Brown lives a few miles south of the town of Montevallo in sight of the old homestead. He was too young for the army, but he, with the rest of the family, were compelled to leave for safety and went to Texas. He returned after the war and has since been a resident of the township.

Hiram Ready, after serving in the army, came back to Cynthia creek, where he remained until his death a few years ago. His wife and some of his children are residents of the township at this time. Toward the northern portion of the town-

ship a small tributary of Horse creek heads. Running east it soon crosses the line into Cedar county. On this lived John and Thadeus Clendenin, John Anderson and Joseph U. Crane. Mr. Crane still lives where he first settled. He, Jasper N. Robinson and George R. Brown being probably the only men now living in the township who were here before the war. John Clendenin was killed by Federal troops, but left several children, who are still living: Mrs. Mary C. Smith and Mrs. Jane Pierce, of Montevallo; Mrs. Lou Falkner, of Montevallo township; Mrs. Eslinger, Miss Nannie Clendenin, of Virgil; H. P. Clendenin, of Eldorado Springs, and William Clendenin, of Oklahoma. Thadeus Clendenin went South at the beginning of the war and never returned.

Along and near the head of McCarty creek was E. W. Smith, Joe Phillips, the McCoy's and Dr. J. W. Keithly. Dr. Keithly had a practice covering parts of Vernon, Dade, Cedar and Barton counties. Some of his children and grandchildren still live in the county. The elder McCoy was killed by Joe Phillips, who, coming in from the army just after the beginning of the war, found the old man living with Mrs. Phillips. He went to the house one night where they were living and, calling McCoy to the door, put a load of buckshot into him.

The "before-the-war" settlers in the north and northwest portions of the township were far more numerous, as in this portion was located the old town of Montevallo. In the list were Thomas German, William Withers, John Dade, F. G. Reavis, J. M. Gatewood, Robert Crockett, William Blanton, W. T. Maddox, Joe Wood, John and Anson Campbell. All are now dead. The cemetery established by the old town was southeast from that place in the direction of and not far from half-way between there and the present town. It was adopted by the new town and is now the cemetery used by it and the community. A modest sandstone monument marks the grave of William Withers and discloses the fact that he died in 1858. This monument stands upright and is apparently in as good condition as when placed there. A few more graves marked with sandstone slabs, on which the inscription is yet discernable, can be found; but in most cases they cannot be identified, and in many cases there is nothing to indicate the location of a grave. All is overgrown with native bluestem.

F. G. Reavis returned after the war and lived for many years on his farm adjoining the old town site. Addison G. Reavis, of Perelta land grant farms in Arizona and New Mexico, was a son. This circumstance shows that Vernon county soil can produce a man of large aspirations. William Blanton was the father of Horace and Walter Blanton, lately of Nevada. Horace Wood, formerly county surveyor, is a son of the late Joe Wood, above named.

John Campbell lived in the township for many years after the war and died here, leaving several children, only one of whom, Joseph A., is now a resident of the township. He lives on the old homestead. A son of Campbell was killed during the war. One son, William D., is still a resident.

One passing through the old town site today would never suspect that fifty years ago a flourishing village adorned its surface. Near the northwest corner of the cemetery, however, on what was then a prairie knoll, now heavily timbered, the location of the seminary, which was quite a flourishing institution in its day, is plainly discernable. The town was located at cross-roads, one running north and south from the Missouri river to Granby and the south, and one east and west from Fort Scott to Bolivar. Mr. F. M. Fortune, now a resident of the township, carried the mail on horseback from Fort Scott to Bolivar in 1861, Drywood, Nevada and Montevallo being the only offices on the route in this county.

The principal means of enjoyment by these pioneers was hunting, and this may also be called an occupation, as it furnished a material part of their subsistence. The man who was the best shot was the prominent man of the community. In addition to this was the horse race, shooting match, etc. And while they knew nothing of the scientific boxing contest of the present day, it was a very frequent custom to imitate very closely the pugilistic encounter at many of their gatherings by forming a ring around two who proposed to "knock it out" with bare fists, simply to determine who was the best man. The man in the community who had the reputation of being able to whip anyone who might come against him was the hero.

Churches and school houses were rare; in fact, there was not a church house, and few, if any, school houses in the township before the war, except the seminary at Old Montevallo, and

that was not used until 1857. The Civil War coming on in 1861 put a stop to all further settlement and progress and before it was over resulted in the depopulation of the country. This portion being Southern in its sympathies suffered acutely at the close of the war. It could be said of it, as of the destruction of Solomon's temple, "Not one stone was left upon another." The old town was completely destroyed in 1862. Every portion of the township was the scene of battle or skirmish and of conflagration. Both soldiers and citizens were killed. A number of small burying grounds here and there in woods and fields bear evidence of the conflict. It seems strange at this day and shows the predominance of the animal in mankind, that such animosity could be aroused as to result in the tragedies and outrages of this period.

In this article we will not undertake to give any of the details, as related to us by some of the participants in the struggle. Nearly all of those engaged in it have gone to the great beyond. The dead of both sides rest side by side in the blood-stained soil on which they fought, and the living of both sides dwell in peace and harmony around their graves. So let it be.

The close of the war found the country practically as it was before any settlement. It was, of course, better known and some had homesteads with a small amount of cleared land to which to return. A great many of the former inhabitants, for various reasons, never came back; probably a majority. However, others did come. From 1866 to 1880 they came rapidly. All the former settlements along the creeks were soon occupied; new farms along the creek bottoms and in the timber were started, and along the edges of the timber the prairie here and there was encroached upon. They came from Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia; in fact, from most of the southern and eastern states, and some from foreign countries, quite a number from the older parts of Missouri. Just after the war the state established a road from Sedalia to Carthage. This ran diagonally from southeast to southwest, through Montevallo township, and along this highway the travel was immense—the land speculator, the freighter, immigrant, etc. Towns sprang up every few miles along the route. Many of those who came were of course of that class who did not remain long

anywhere; but among the more permanent were many who immediately took their place as good citizens and bore well their part as active participants in the affairs of the community and county. Outside of the town we recall the names of William L. Haynes, J. L. Dickson, William Willey, John B. Grimsley, William Shelton, Joe W. Smith, J. B. Adams, H. G. Snider, James W. Waters, Jacob and Ludwig Faeurbach, J. P. Carter, Isaac Periman, H. C. and G. W. Wallace, A. J. Snider, Charles Nippert, Thomas Hathaway, D. W. C. Malloy, the Leedy's and the children of many of those who then or later joined in the activities of citizenship. There are many more, and we wish we could name them all. We want, however, to record the fact that no better people, as a whole, could be found, coming from different states and even different foreign countries, of every political faith and religious view. They rapidly became assimilated and were ever ready to help each other, as well as the stranger within their gates, and though comparatively poor, were ever willing to divide their scanty store with those who needed. And what can be said of the men will apply with even more force to the womanhood of that day. Let it be said of the latter, as well as those good women of an earlier day, no more true, generous, devoted, self-sacrificing class will ever be found. No wanderer or neighbor in need was ever turned away empty. We, like all of this period who still remain, bemoan the passing of the good old days. There were still others connected with this period of 1866-80, but who were more intimately connected with the present town, a brief narrative of which will be given hereafter.

Commencing about 1880 the aspect of the country, as well as the citizenship, began to change. Barbed wire came into general use and the prairie land which up to this time had remained unfenced was soon enclosed. The roads then used, which ran in any direction desired without regard to surveys, were forced onto lines. New buildings were erected on the prairie. Spring wagons, buggies, and carriages began to take the place of the farm wagon and the saddle. Farming machinery and farming methods increased and improved. Considerable of this was done by residents, but many newcomers were added to the population. Since then one by one the older settlers have passed away or moved elsewhere. The opening of Oklahoma took many, and in

all the territory from here to the Pacific they have gone, until hardly any remain. The oldest personal tax list available is that of 1873: it contains 110 names; a comparison with the list at this time shows three names only which are on both. There are, however, on the latter list several of the sons of those on the former. We no longer have the pleasure of crossing a stream of any size at certain "fords;" bridges, mostly steel, spanning all important streams. We can hardly find a public road along which the telephone posts, with from one to a half dozen wires, are not in evidence, and many other evidences of the march of civilization. The primitive school house has been replaced with the frame or stone building and modern furniture. Churches have been erected and the school house no longer used for religious worship. But of this later period it must be left for some one in the future to write; some one who by long residence has in time become an old settler.

We now turn to the town of Montevallo. The present town was laid out in 1868 and immediately became a great trade center for that time. It is situated about one mile east and one-half mile south of the old town, on high prairie land and not in the valley that suggested the name of the former town; was when located on what was the Sedalia and Carthage state road. Incorporated April 18, 1871, with Robinson Pierce, William H. Smith, John Anderson, George Davis, and J. J. Glover, all of whom, except Davis, were for many years after connected with its interests. All are now dead. Like almost all Western towns, it was laid out around a public square; facing this square numerous small wooden business houses with imitation square fronts were built. Some of these yet remain. Among the first merchants were Malone & Rochester, P. Hathaway, Lipscomb & Bogan, all general stores. Keithly Bros. & Diehr were also among the first. C. C. Cornwell, drugs; C. C. Simminton also drugs, and probably some others. John Nelson, hardware; E. G. Lewis, harness and saddlery. Of these only C. C. Simminton remained any length of time. A. W. VanSwearingen, an attorney, came about 1869, and from that time to his death in 1884, he was prominent in town, township, and county affairs. Harry VanSwearingen, a brother, is still a resident and has for all these years been connected with the educational interests of the community. Judge Thomas VanSwearingen, their father, coming a

few years later, remained an attorney of the town until a few years ago, when he went to Ohio, where he died shortly after. About 1871 W. H. Smith bought the store of Malone & Rochester, and with the exception of about one year remained in the mercantile business until 1895, doing a large and successful business. S. D. Buck, now of Nevada, as a member of the firm of Buck & St. John, early succeeded John Nelson in the hardware business, grew to fine proportions and continued until Mr. Buck's removal to Walker some years ago, and was succeeded by H. H. Dillion, who, having died, was succeeded by the late J. W. Honell. J. A. Harper, now dead, and A. H. Davis, now of Milo, at a little later period became identified with the business interests of the town as general merchants; Mr. Davis doing a large business for about twenty years. Joseph W. Smith, one of the early merchants, quit that business and built the flouring mill, which he conducted for several years. The medical profession of the early times was represented by Drs. S. G. Papplewell, Ewell Elswick, J. C. McMillen, John Lipscomb, and J. W. Fields; and others at different times for a short time. An incident occurred in connection with Dr. Lipscomb probably worth relating. He and R. H. (Hilt) Jarboe, of Dover township, had been great friends, but became estranged, and one day Jarboe was in town when the doctor, who had been to see a patient, came in. He had a spur on each boot, the rowels of which were fully a half-inch long, noted for being kept in good condition. They soon met and a combat ensued. Jarboe being the larger and probably more active, soon had the doctor down on his back and he on top of him. The doctor at once brought those spurs into action on Jarboe's back. For once the top man preferred to be on the bottom and it is needless to say that no one had to take Jarboe off. The incidents of those days, amusing and otherwise, if all could be recorded would fill a large volume. Joseph Roack, now living in Arkansas, and J. P. Grace, now of Nevada, were the constables of an early period and had as much riding to do as the county sheriff of today; even if not as much income. The first hotel was a log structure, but soon enlarged by a frame addition, and all weather-boarded, is still the hostlery of the town. We have before us an account book kept by one of the early landlords. We copy the first account in it and the first few items, leaving out dates and name: "One pint whiskey, 50c; three cigars, 15c; one

pint whiskey, 50c; four cakes soap, 20c; one pint alcohol, 60c; one plug tobacco, 20c; board, \$2.50." The above was for one week. Of course this is not a sample exactly, but many of them are somewhat similar. The present firm of Stuermer Bros. came with their father, August Stuermer, to the county just after the war, first to Nevada and shortly after here. J. W. Stuermer, of the firm, has for more than thirty years been identified with the business interests of the town. The legal profession bore a part in the affairs of town, township and community. The more permanent of these were George Selsor, A. W. VanSwearingen, Judge Thomas Van Swearingen and the writer. Others came and went at different periods and for varying lengths of time. The practice covered a territory including Vernon, Barton, Cedar, and, occasionally, Dade and St. Clair counties. The mode of travel and equipment was that of the old-time preacher, horseback and pair of saddle-bags across the saddle. A large part of the time was spent in the saddle. We went through snow, rain, heat and what not. There being no bridges, often had to swim swollen streams. Here it would be well to speak of the numerous changes in this, as in all other townships, in the matter of litigation in justices' courts especially. Every justice of the peace had more or less business, and in Montevallo court was held almost regularly every week. Often we ran far into the night to complete the docket of that day. Now it is often the case that a justice will serve his term without issuing a single writ. We wish we could recall and mention all who deserve recognition, but cannot do so. The town has improved somewhat, especially in the quality of its business buildings, and there has been added since an earlier day two church buildings, a better school house, a large town hall; also better dwellings have replaced the former, but the population is no greater than in 1870.

We will not close this article without reference to a large class of men who are no doubt brought to the surface by conditions peculiar to the county being newly settled. While there was among them doctors, lawyers, veterinaries, and possibly now and then a preacher, the usual prefix to their name was that of "Prof." There were professors of everything under the sun. Hardly a week passed that notices were not posted around town that "Prof. So and So" would lecture one, two or three nights, as the case might be. These were often men of some education,

ability and natural refinement, but always total failures. They had gotten down and out in their eastern homes and, coming to the verge of poverty, had started out to find a new home in the West, reform, and make a new start in life. They started in the wrong direction. Any friend knowing conditions here would have told them to turn their faces to the far East (Maine) instead. In all these new Western towns, at frequent intervals, along the street at this time would appear a sign across the sidewalk, frequently in crude and uneven letters, "Drugs," "New Drugs," "Banner Drug Store," or something similar. From three-fourths to nine-tenths of the business of these institutions consisted in the sale of intoxicants. If one of these learned men went over the first night in town without falling a victim to the allurements of one of these drug signs, he was unusually fortunate. The time for their first lecture to begin frequently found them in too prime condition. They soon moved on and others came. The lawyers, doctors, etc., were a little more permanent, but it was but a question of time, and a very short time, until they, too, joined in the procession. Poor fellows! They had a common tie, a common failing, and no doubt a common destiny: this destiny being a hospitable resting place in a potter's field.

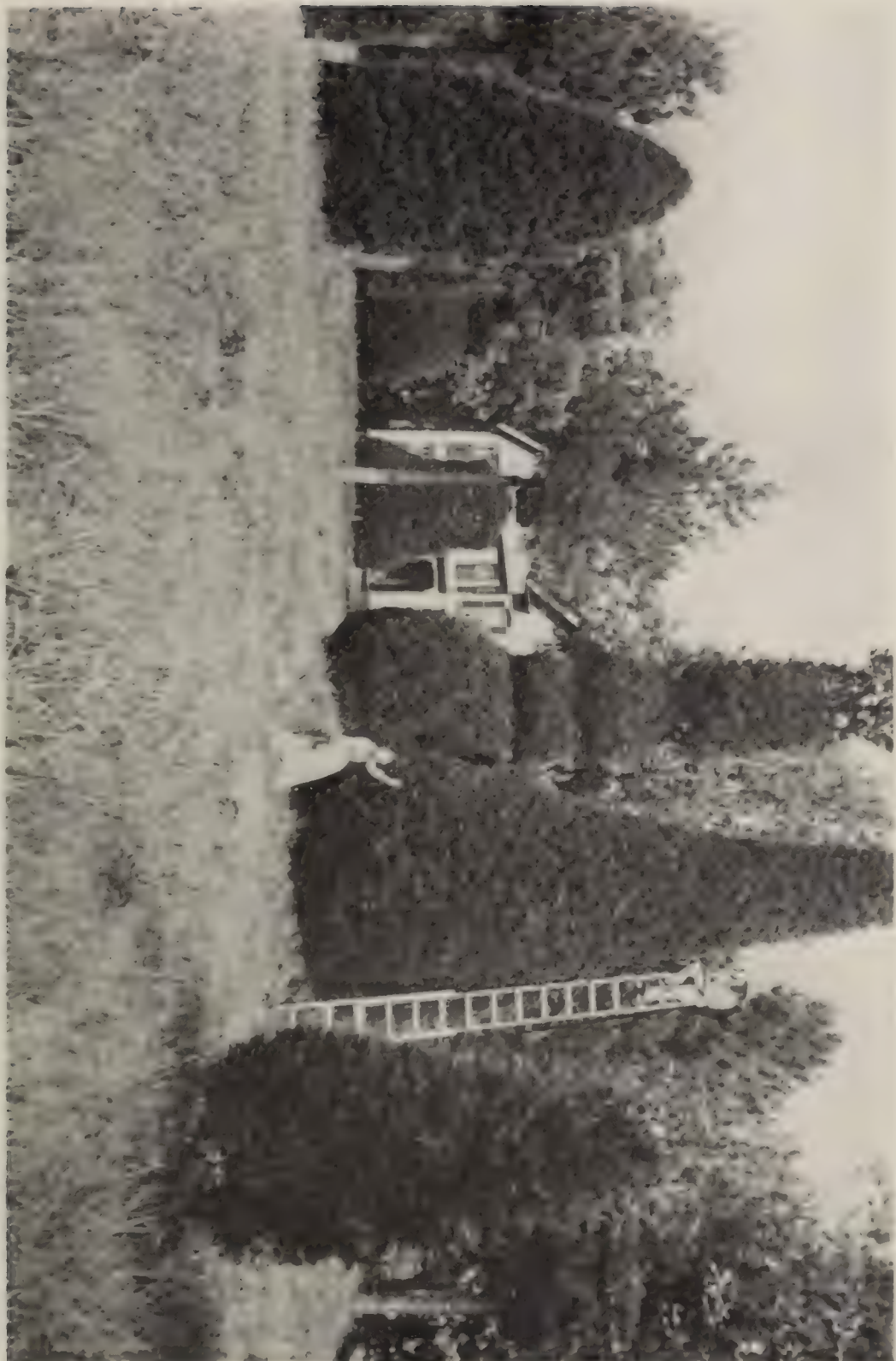
With this we must close, and let us hope that the one who writes of us in the distant future can say of us, as we can of those in the past, "They done the best they knew."

MOUNDVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Moundville township comprises congressional township No. 34 of range 32. One of the so-called "long townships" of the county, it is also one of the best. By far the greater portion of the township is prairie, which has been transformed from native pastures, covered with rank grass and weeds, to fertile fields, blooming and fruitful.

Like other portions of Vernon county, a great deal of the wealth of Moundville township lies under the ground: Coal! The kind of coal locally and technically known as Fort Scott coal is found in considerable quantities in the western part of the township, and nearly every land owner has his own coal bank. The mounds are full of it, too, and everywhere there is coal, easily reached, in great abundance, and good in character and quality.

On the mounds, as a well-posted geologist might expect, the



DR. WESLEY MELICK EVERGREEN FARM.

coal is found under the limestone, which must be stripped off before the mineral can be readily obtained. The coal in the mounds is of much better quality than the surface coal. That taken out at Moundville is excellent.

EARLY SETTLERS.

One of the first land entries in Moundville township was made June 6, 1856, in section 14, by John J. Baxter, and consisted of a forty-acre tract on the west side of little Drywood, southwest northeast section 14. The first entry was by Judge James Grace, October 27, 1853, lots 5 and 6 northeast quarter, and 6 and 7 northwest quarter, section 1. J. M. Justus entered the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter section 23, February 23, 1855.

A very singular character was this man, John J. Baxter. He was a minister of the gospel when he first settled in Vernon, and belonged to a denomination known as the "Two-Seed Baptists." He was a forcible, eloquent speaker, and with a strong, musical voice, was celebrated as singer. Old settlers say that when John Baxter turned himself loose on, "Am I Soldier of the Cross?" or "There is a Fountain Filled with Blood," he could be heard, on a still night, from one Drywood to the other. After a time Baxter embraced the doctrine of Universal Salvation, though still claiming to be a Baptist.

But singularly enough, Baxter's greatest renown was as a fighter. In early days to be a good fighter was about as creditable as to be a good preacher, and the bully of the community was as important a personage as was to be found. The fighting was uniformly done with fists and feet; pistols were not in vogue. John Baxter "cleaned out" everything in the country. A man of stalwart proportions, mighty of bone and muscle, he was quick and active, and struck rapid and powerful blows. When he let go his powerful right arm, which he facetiously termed his "call to the uncovered," it invariably prostrated whatever it came in contact with.

Baxter was not quarrelsome, and was seldom the aggressor in a contest. But the country was full of drunken, quarrelsome fellows, who prided themselves on their pugilistic ability, and were usually "spoiling for a fight." They were more than anxious to tackle the fighting preacher, for the novelty of the thing for one reason, and because his fame had gone abroad

throughout the land. Baxter was a very clever man, he was quick to resent an insult, and whenever he was offended he punished the offender, and whenever he was tackled for a fight, the tackler was speedily accommodated. Often he whipped two common men with all ease, and on one occasion three men "pitched on" him, and after the contest was over were laid up three weeks for repairs.

After a few years sojourn on Drywood Rev. Baxter left the country and went down into Jasper. Here he got into a hard fight with the Johnsons, and was forced to leave. He then went over into Dade county and built a mill on Turnback creek. A big fight here resulted in a victory, but the sheriff coming up with re-enforcements Baxter fell back to Texas. In the Lone Star State he fought according to the custom of the country, and there was a funeral; but Baxter did not ride in the front wagon, neither did he wait to attend it. He came North again and located in the southeastern corner of Kansas, giving his name to the famous Baxter Springs, on the site of which he lived. Here in a big fight he was killed.

A sad case of accidental loss of life in early days was long remembered by the people. An old man named James H. Barnett, who was one of the first settlers in Moundville township, was frozen to death on the 29th of March, 1844. Mr. Barnett, Judge William Hudson and Reid Hudson had been down on Spring river and were returning home. A heavy snow storm came up and blew in their faces and it grew very cold. The party became chilled and bewildered and wandered aimlessly about over the trackless prairie waste, until at last, near the Round Mound, in the edge of Barton county, old man Barnett lay down and froze to death.

THE CIVIL WAR.

A victim of the Civil War—among the thousands of other victims—was Alexander Morgan, a young man who was killed by the jayhawkers in this township in the fall of 1862. Though young Morgan had never taken up arms for either side, he was regarded as a Southern sympathizer, and the jayhawkers claimed that he was "a rebel spy." Jo Ury accused him of "packing news," and he was marked as a doomed man. At the time he was murdered, Morgan had been riding with his sister, going eastward

across the prairie between the two Drywoods, in the southern part of this township, east of the Gammons farm. Presently Miss Morgan discovered she had lost a veil, or shawl, and her brother rode back to search for it. She never after saw him alive. The jayhawkers were following him, and he ran into them. They shot him dead and tumbled his body into a ditch, where it was found a few hours later. As her brother did not overtake her soon, Miss Morgan stopped to wait for him; in half an hour she turned back hoping to meet him, but fearing the worst, and her forebodings were justified. Morgan's father lived at Fort Scott at the time.

Not long after the Price raid, in the late fall of 1864, a Federal soldier, who was returning to his command at Fort Scott, was killed on what is best known as the Brothers farm (sec. 14), a little west of Little Drywood, and four miles northeast of Bronaugh. The soldier was sick and was caught and killed by some bushwhackers. The body was buried where it fell.

In the fall of 1863 William Kuhfuss, a German, who lived four miles south of Moundville, was killed by a detachment of Company B, Fourteenth Kansas, under Lieut. James Morris. Mr. Kuhfuss had been in the Confederate army a short time, but was not regarded as a strong partisan. Mr. Green Walton, a citizen of this county, had enlisted in the Fourteenth Kansas, at Fort Scott, and came over to remove his family, with the detachment mentioned as an escort. The Federals went to the house of Kuhfuss, who at first hid under a bed, but finally came out and was made a prisoner. His horses were taken and he was shot.

At the close of the Civil War the house of Wilson Davenport (who came in 1860), near Moundville, was the only building between Fort Scott and Drywood, and there was but few others in this township; but within a few years afterward, or by the 1st of January, 1869, quite a number of settlements had been made in Moundville township, for the most part on tracts hitherto unimproved.

John Wray lived east of Little Drywood, on the southern part of section 1; T. B. Kelly was in the northern part of the township, on the north line of section 2; N. S. Howard on the southeastern part of section 3; Wilson Davenport on the northern part of section 4.

At Moundville, or in the immediate vicinity, were Harvey

Karnes, W. T. Powell, O. J. Sullivan, Daniel Arnold and J. T. Jones.

South and a little west of Moundville, on section 5, were J. M. Ashbaugh, a mile south of the village; R. K. Hill, three-fourths of a mile south of Ashbaugh; S. D. Allis, a little west of Hill; Isaiah Rusk joined Hill at the Rusk school house.

J. M. Moore came to a tract of raw prairie two miles south of Moundville (sw. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4) in May, 1869. Jesse Brothers was then living on the center of the same section. James Skaggs was a mile to the southwest (ne. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7), and east of him, on section 8, lived Bailey.

On section 16, a mile or more northeast of Bronaugh, lived G. C. Hardy, and on the same section were Kenneth Monroe, Peter Schanholtzer, Peter Cohenour, David Cohenour, M. E. Pike, and J. A. Vivion.

Mrs. Martha Pine lived on the west side of Drywood, in section 23; across the creek, on section 24, were James Bradley and Jacob Funderburk. Rev. John Hale lived on the southern side of section 2, west of Drywood, and near him was his son-in-law, John Hawkins, who gave his name to the Hawkins branch. Isaac Veach lived in the southwestern part of the township, and built the first house between the two Drywoods.

John H. Wilker settled on the northwest quarter of section 11, soon after the war. Here he improved a valuable farm and died in the summer of 1884.

ORGANIZATION.

Moundville township was first organized by the county court March 6, 1867, on petition of Harvey Karnes and others. The original boundary lines were different from those as at present established. The eastern line was two miles west of the present, or a mile west of Little Drywood; the western took off what are now the two eastern tiers of sections in Harrison, then ran down Big Drywood to a point opposite the new corner of section 19-35-32. The northern cut off three miles off the southern part of Deerfield. The first election was ordered held at Karnes' store house, in Moundville village; judges, John Brown, Wilson Davenport, and W. T. Powell. The first justice of the peace was Wilson Davenport, who was appointed June 4, 1867.

MOUNDVILLE.

The town of Moundville is situated on a large mound of about 1,500 acres in extent, and was originally located on lot 10 of the northeast fractional quarter of section 5-34-32. It now comprises also a tract off of the west end of lot 10 northeast quarter of section 4, the limits of the town having been extended since the completion of the railroad.

Moundville was laid out by Harvey Karnes (and Mary M. Karnes, his wife) on the 8th of March, 1860. The surveying was done by F. M. German, then the county surveyor of Vernon county. It was named for the mound on which it is situated. Karnes himself had a little house and farm west of the place a few hundred yards, and opened a small store here at the time of the laying out of the town. James Jones lived about forty rods south of the town site.

The town had a few houses when the war broke out, but it soon decayed. Mr. Karnes enlisted in the Confederate army and did not return until hostilities had ceased. In the summer of 1866 the town started up. There was a lot sale, at which Colonel Pitcher, of Nevada, was the auctioneer and Andrew Jones the clerk. Harvey Karnes built the first business house; Dan Arnold the first residence, which was also used as a hotel; O. J. Sullivan the first blacksmith shop, and Dr. Ashbaugh was the first postmaster. Prior to the establishment of the postoffice the citizens of the surrounding country received their mail matter at Nevada, where there was a box kept called "the Mound's box," into which all letters and papers for persons in this vicinity were thrown, and the collection was brought out by whosoever chanced to call for it.

For a number of years Moundville comprised one store, a blacksmith shop, a postoffice and a few dwelling houses, but in 1882 it sprang forward and soon became a village of respectable proportions.

The Nevada & Minden Railroad, now the St. Louis, Nevada, Pittsburg, Coffeyville, Conway Springs & Larned branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was finished to Moundville and the first cars ran about middle of May, 1886. Mr. Vandervoort was the first agent. The completion of this road was of inestimable

importance to Moundville, and caused an extension of the limits of the town to connect with the road.

A good stone steam mill, owned at the time by W. T. Powell, was burned about Christmas Day, 1884, entailing serious damage to the business interests of the place. The erection of this mill was begun by Mr. Karnes.

The publication of the Moundville "Enquirer" newspaper was begun in the spring of 1886. The first numbers were printed in Sedalia, the "copy" being sent up by mail from Moundville.

At this time, 1911, Moundville is one of the prettiest villages to be found in the State of Missouri; the natural location, combined with the stately shade trees and well kept lawns, and the substantial business buildings, make a lasting impression on the mind of any wayfarer who happens to make this a stopping place, be it for ever so short a time, and makes him wonder if this is not a reproduction of Goldsmith's "Auburn" when it was in all its pastoral beauty. The population numbers something over 300, and possesses a fine graded school with an enrollment of 100 scholars who are instructed up to and including the tenth grade. Mr. Barlow is the principal and is assisted by Mrs. Ida May Phillips and Miss Maud Walden. There are at present three church buildings in the town, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Methodist Episcopal Church North, and the Christian; the Baptists have under way a house of worship which it is expected will be completed this year.

The business interests are represented as follows: The Moundville State Bank, capital stock \$10,000; W. L. Gray, president; W. H. McCappree, cashier. Two general stores, J. F. Matthews & Sons, and E. D. Edwards. Two hardware stores, J. F. Hammond and J. W. Butterfield. Two lumber yards, J. W. Butterfield and Leonard & Cole. The grain dealers are Lipscomb & Co. and Huf-firn & Co.. Two feed mills, J. H. Ward and Frank Bros. W. H. McCalester is the proprietor of the livery stable. P. S. Myers, harness shop. J. H. Ward & Son and M. A. Smith are contractors and builders. D. M. Perkins, barber; R. Williams & Son and Frank Maynerd, blacksmiths; W. T. Phillips, real estate and insurance, and for nineteen years has been the postmaster. Dr. O. P. Farrington looks after the health of the community, while Mrs. Grove, of the Grove Hotel, looks after the interests of the traveling public.

The secret and fraternal societies are represented by the I. O. O. F., M. W. A., Camp 9282—Royal Neighbors; Rebekahs, and the Women's Relief Corps.

There are three local coal companies in active operation the year round and employ an average of ten men. The operators are A. S. Brown, John Smith, and D. K. Perkins.

COOPER COLLEGE.

Moundville, the location of this college, is a thriving little village of 400 inhabitants, situated ten miles southwest of Nevada. It poses on one of the most elevated points, and in the midst of the richest agricultural districts of the great Southwest. As from an observatory, the eye delights to dwell upon the beautiful orchards, green meadows and rich grain fields in a high state of cultivation, stretching for miles on every side.

Having daily trains, it is connected with the great trunk lines of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Missouri Pacific, two of the leading thoroughfares of the West. This beautiful section of Vernon county, lying between the Drywoods, attracted the first settlers of the county by the rare cluster of advantages it possessed, as if nature had fallen in love with herself, and with lavish hand had scattered her best gifts upon it.

The site of the town being lifted above the surrounding plain and embowered in orchards and groves, is thus free from miasmatic atmosphere and unhealthful water that exists in less favored localities. Nature's benefaction has been supplemented by the enterprise of the inhabitants, giving a high order of practical hygiene, and insuring the most favorable conditions of good health.

A more picturesque and entrancing landscape is not to be found between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains, where salubrious air, genial climate, mineral wealth, and an industrious and enterprising population unite to advocate and foster the higher elements of nature. The school house was the most imposing and important building of the place, and at no time has there been a lack of interest in the progress of local education. From the foundation of the town, schools have been cherished and the people have been restless under the claims of higher culture.

In the fall of 1892 a number of the leading citizens, fore-

most among whom was W. H. Cooper, deceased, after whom the school was named, met and organized a company for the purpose of raising funds with which to provide a suitable building for high-school work. This company succeeded in securing \$6,000 and a two-story brick, modern building, imposing in appearance, was erected just west of town, in a beautiful, most pleasing and sufficiently retired location.

C. H. Miles, a man of large and successful experience in educational work, was elected president, and on September 5, 1892, at the M. E. Church in Moundville, Cooper College was organized with an enrollment of fifteen students. The college building was completed during the year, and school opened in the new building September 4, 1893, with an enrollment of twenty-six students in attendance, which number during the session increased to forty-one. During the school year 1894-95 the enrollment reached ninety-two, and for eighteen years the school continued to prosper, maintaining an attendance of nearly one hundred students.

During these years Mr. Miles, the president, had become owner of the property, and in 1909 poor health compelled him to give up the work and the ownership passed to other hands. The new management being unable to find a party willing to undertake the task of keeping up the school for the revenue in sight, sold the property to the Moundville village school district May, 1911.

BRONAUGH.

The village of Bronaugh, which comprises the northwest quarter of section 20, the south half of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 17, was laid out in the spring of 1886 on the building of the Nevada & Minden railroad, now the Joplin branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad, by the Bronaugh Town Company. It was named for W. C. Bronaugh, the owner of the land where it was built, a resident of Henry county.

The village was incorporated as a city of the fourth class in 1897. Its population in 1911 is 450. With its location and the extremely rich soil of the country surrounding, which is underlaid with heavy veins of coal, combined with the enterprise of the people living in and adjoining Bronaugh, it is des-

tined to become one of the leading towns, if not second in importance, in Vernon county.

The city school of ten grades has an enrollment of 100 scholars. H. A. Wise is the principal and is assisted by Miss Sicily Linthicum.

Churches. The Baptist was organized in 1895, the Christian organized in 1885, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Bronaugh has two good banks. The private bank of C. Brubaker was organized in 1887, capital and surplus \$15,000.00, and the People's State Bank organized in 1906, with a capital of \$10,000.00. B. F. McReynolds, president, and Mary McReynolds, cashier. J. J. Dooris, hardware and implements; general stores, Baker & Loud and F. L. Holland; groceries, J. L. Skaggs; grain dealers, Lipscombe Grain & Seed Co., Charles Thompson and L. Funk; poultry and produce, C. J. Altizer; livery stable, Morris Fellers; A. B. Stearns buys and ships stock; H. L. Brannon and G. E. Maxwell, blacksmiths; A. T. Newman, photographer; Mrs. Mollie Morran, Bronaugh Hotel; Dr. S. C. Huggins and Dr. F. C. Albright represent the medical fraternity; lumber and building material, N. Satterlee & Co.; furniture and undertaking, C. J. Jones; W. W. Zener is the druggist; notion and racket store, K. A. Berry; millinery, Miss Levta Irwin; one feed mill, C. A. Campbell, proprietor; two barber shops, George Berry and R. L. McGruder.

The Bronaugh "Journal" is a live newspaper, which shows careful and painstaking labor for the benefit of Bronaugh and vicinity. W. W. Dorris is the editor. J. L. Skaggs and G. Funk are the real estate men. The contractors and builders are Rube Havens, John Linthicum, Arthur Stevens, T. D. Gilmore and C. R. Sheer.

Bronaugh has a home mutual telephone company, a local corporation, with 275 subscribers. Miss Linnie Starr is the postmistress.

SOCIETIES.

The secret and fraternal orders are represented by the A. F. and A. M. Vernon Lodge, No. 493; I. O. O. F., No. 660; Modern Woodmen of America, Knights and Ladies of Security, Eastern Star, Rebeccas and Royal Neighbors.

The members of the Moundville Township Board are: Trus-

tees, V. Ashbaugh, C. W. Morrison and J. S. Woods; clerk, Edward Cramer; collector, R. L. Irwin; Justices, J. L. Skaggs and ——— Rich. G. C. Wilcox is president of the Village Board; Fred McReynolds, clerk.

Bronaugh Christian Church. This church was organized in June, 1904, with nineteen members. At first there were no elders. The deacons were J. C. Lucas and J. V. Shault. Myrtle Doores was secretary. In 1910 a house was built and dedicated August 21, 1910, by J. R. Crank. The ministers that have served the church are: W. G. Hearne, J. R. Crank and J. Dejarnette. The church is enjoying a steady growth and the membership is now about eighty.

Moundville Christian Church. The Moundville Christian Church was organized April 12, 1883, with sixteen members, of which seven were men and nine were women. The first board of officers was as follows: Elders, E. T. Dennly and W. S. Creel; deacons, H. W. Narvoss and R. M. Coulter. The first house of worship was built in 1884, with a dedication service conducted by M. M. Davis. The building cost \$2,382. The church is in a prosperous condition.

OSAGE TOWNSHIP.

Osage township is composed of congressional township 37, range 31, and the two southern tiers of sections of township 38, range 31. The greater part of the surface of the township is prairie, but the existence of the two streams, the Little Osage and the Marmaton, causes a considerable area of timbered land, which is found exclusively along their banks. The Osage enters the township a little more than three miles from the southern boundary and flowing in a general direction to the northwest leaves the township two miles from the northern boundary line. The Marmaton comes in from the southwest and empties into the Osage near the southwest corner of section 11.

The land along the streams and in the peninsula between the Osage and the Marmaton is marshy and subject to overflow, but the remainder is fine and fertile. The northern portion of the township is underlaid with coal, the stratum in some instances being several feet in thickness. The immense valuable mines at Carbon Center, in the extreme northern part, are noticed elsewhere.

EARLY HISTORY.

Osage is an historic township. It is the site of many scenes and incidents, some of which are of more than local interest. Here on the Osage, just below the mouth of the Marmaton, is that famous promontory known as the "Timbered Hill," a conspicuous object for miles, massive and solemn and crowned with timber and verdure. Here, too, are the locations of the old Osage villages, where at one time the "braves" of that brave nation dwelt and from whence they sallied forth to do battle against their enemies or to secure the spoils of the chase. Many a time in the long ago has the valley of the Osage in this quarter resounded with the shrill cries of the war dance, the shouts of victory and the wailings of defeat. Here, too, came and rested the French voyageurs and Couriers du Bois, the Spanish traders and the gallant American explorers of Pike and Wilkinson. Here, too, is "Balltown," the first village in the county, once the county seat and a town of more importance than Nevada.

William Modrel was the first American settler in this township. In the spring of 1832 he left Harmony Mission and came to his claim, on section 17, a mile east of Balltown, where he lived nine or ten years and then moved to Balltown, buying the land of Milton Morris, the first settler on the site. Morris made his claim and built his cabin in 1838. According to the testimony of Martin L. Modrel, his son, when William Modrel came to this township there were but three families living in what is now Vernon county, viz.: those of Moses, Jesse and Allen Summers, who were living three miles or more to the westward, the first two named on the north side of the Osage and the last named on the south side.

A Frenchman named Augustine De Ville, a blacksmith, who had lived at Papinsville, made a settlement on the south side of the Marmaton, a little south of the Timbered Hill, in 1835 or 1836. He set out an orchard on his place, which bore for fifty years.

In August, 1838, there landed at Ball's Mill and soon after settled in the vicinity a party of immigrants, composed of Peter Weyand, Isaac Yocum, Mr. Quay, Robert Quay and Henry (or Henri) Letiembre. All were from Ohio but Weyand and Yocum, who were brothers-in-law, and were natives of Perry county,

Pennsylvania. William Quay located north of the Osage, on section 7, and his brother Robert on section 8, about two miles east of north of Balltown. Robert S. Quay, Jr., located subsequently on section 8, east of the railroad, where Levi Welch, Esq., later lived. The older Quays died here within a comparatively short time after settling in the country. William Quay died in 1843 and his wife in 1845. A young man named Henry Wolf came with the Quay brothers.

Letiembre was a Frenchman, but came directly from Warren county, Ohio, to Missouri. He first settled in the county in 1837, opening a farm and cattle ranch at the base of the Brushy Mound (now called the Timbered Hill), on the south side of the Marmaton, near the farm and orchard of Augustine De Ville. In the spring of 1838 he returned to Ohio and purchased a herd of fine stock, with which he returned to Missouri, in company with Weyand, Yocum and the Quays. In 1839 Abraham McKnight located on or near the Letiembre ranch, at "Letiembre's hill." The famous hill was at first called "Brushy Mound," but after M. Letiembre's settlement it was known as Letiembre Hill, or Tiembre Hill, which designation was finally corrupted into the very appropriate title, Timbered Hill, by which name it is now universally known.

One account is that M. Letiembre never actually resided here, but built a house and opened a small farm, which he stocked with cattle and horses, some of which were blooded, and that he placed the whole in charge of Abraham McKnight, who lived here until 1843, when Letiembre sold out. M. Letiembre himself boarded with Peter Collen until the spring of 1840, when he went up to the head of the Tebo, in Henry county, where he married an American lady, and afterwards engaged in merchandising. M. DeVille was a man of education and moral character. He refused to have aught to do with Indian squaws, for either wives or concubines, and keeping himself generally aloof from society of any sort, lived and died unmarried on the farm he first settled, near the Timbered Hill. He was a devoted Catholic and lived up fully to his professions.

Abraham McKnight was an employee of the Harmony Mission. Peter Weyand was born November 29, 1798, and died January 7, 1846. He was married July 12, 1821, to Rebecca Yocum,

who was born in Philadelphia, November 21, 1801, and died here April 3, 1860.

In the year 1836 Daniel H. Austin, one of the missionaries at the Harmony Mission, removed to this county with his family, one of whose members was his son, Josiah, and settled half a mile east of Balltown. He built the first mill in Vernon county. It was a water mill, and Austin afterwards sold it to Cecil D. Ball, the founder of Balltown, who came in the year 1837 and reconstructed it.

In the fall of the year 1838 there were living in the vicinity of Balltown, within three miles, in Osage and Metz townships, the following heads of families: William Modrel, Daniel H. Austin, C. D. Ball, Rev. N. B. Dodge, Dr. Leonard Dodge, Edward Dodge, Mrs. Elvira Dodge, widow of N. B. Dodge, Jr.; Milton Morris, Moses Summers, Jesse Summers, Allen Summers, Hardin Wright, Joshua Ewell, David Cruise, William Summers, Nelson McDermitt, William Pryor, Jonathan Pryor, Ezekiel Rhea, Daniel Smith and Ira Summers.

In 1839 Col. Anselm Halley came from Lynchburg, Va., to St. Louis, where he met the Frenchman Letiembre, before mentioned, who prevailed upon him to come to Vernon county. He settled just below the Timbered Hill, on the bluffs which yet bear his name.

Albert F. Nelson settled on a tract of land, one mile north of Balltown, in section 7, in the year 1842. His wife, Mrs. Susan P. Nelson, and his three children, Oscar M., Hardin and Julia, were with him. Mr. Nelson came originally from Stokes county, North Carolina, which he represented one term in the State Legislature, and he afterward served two terms as county judge of Bates county. He died January 29, 1852. His son, O. M. Nelson, was sheriff of Vernon county after the Civil War.

Judge Overton L. Davis, who died on section 7, a mile south of Arthur, and Chastine Morris were citizens of this township as early as 1848.

William Modrel, the first American settler in Osage township, was born in Cocke county, Tennessee, near the famous "Kit Bullitt's mill on the Big Pigeon," February 28, 1805. In 1819 he came with Rev. William Horn to Lafayette county, Missouri, where he remained until about the year 1825, when he came to the Harmony Mission. Here, October 5, 1826, he married Philena

Dodge, a daughter of Rev. Nathaniel B. Dodge, and in 1832 came to Vernon county. He had received some instruction before locating at the Mission, but it was here that he received the principles of a good education. He afterwards taught the first school in Vernon county in a log building, a mile and a half west of Balltown, south of the Osage, within the present limits of Metz township. The term was of three months' duration and sustained by subscription. Mr. Modrel was a member and for many years a deacon of the Presbyterian Church, and a man universally esteemed. He was connected with nearly all matters of interest tending to the good of the community, and his opinion and advice were often sought for in matters of church and State. Sometime before the war Esq. Modrel removed to Deerfield, where he resided, half a mile west of the present village, during the greater part of the troubles. He died June 22, 1881. His wife died February 3, 1875.

As the first white settlements in Vernon county were made in this quarter, so the first mills, shops and stores were here. In 1839 Capt. William Waldo established a store on the south side of the Marmaton (sec. 33), near what was then and long afterwards known as the Cephas Ford, exactly where is now the bridge across the Marmaton of the Pleasant Hill, Nevada and Joplin branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The previous year Captain Waldo had put up a considerable mercantile establishment at the Harmony Mission. Daniel and James Johnson had a small store on the Osage, a mile below Balltown, in 1839, and continued in business until 1844.

Until Ball's mill was established the settlers usually resorted to the mill at the Harmony Mission, or to Charette's mill, better known as Park's mill, on the Marais de Cygnes, two miles above the Mission. In time, however, the Bates county settlers came down to Ball's mill, and the people of this township had a mill at home.

During the Civil War there occurred a few incidents of note in Osage township. The burning of the mill and bridge at Balltown was, perhaps, the most notable event of the war period.

General Ewing's "Order No. 11" extended to the north bank of the Osage; but when it came there were but few families residing in the upper portion of this township north of the river. Jesse Ewell and Priestly Ray sought the protection of the mili-

tary at Balltown. Hugh Cox, who had settled on the southeast quarter of section 26 (township 38), remained on his farm throughout the war. The first settler to locate in this portion of the township after the war was George Smith, who came from Saline county in 1866, and located a little northwest of Carbon Center (nw. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, tp. 38), on the county line. At that time there were living in this township, on the north side of the river, but three families, those of Ewell, Ray and Cox, above mentioned.

Sampson Farris, a citizen of this township, was killed near his home by Dick Parmenter in the fall of 1863. The killing was really the result of a personal grudge, although Farris was a rebel and Parmenter a Union man. The latter claimed that Farris abused him when he could do so with safety. Farris had been forced to leave the country and move his family eastward. He returned to look after his crop. Near Muddy bridge Parmenter came upon him and shot him down.

CHURCHES.

A class of the Methodist Church was organized in this township before the division of that church. Among the pioneer members were William Quay and wife and two or three children; Robert Quay and wife, Isaac Yokum and wife, Peter Weyand and wife and their two sons. The first meetings were held at private houses, but about 1840 a frame building for church and school purposes was erected at Balltown. This building was all made of native lumber, sawed at Ball's mill. It stood some hundreds of yards south and east of the village, on the site of the present graveyard.

The Presbyterians held meetings at Balltown as early as the Methodists—if not earlier than they. The Dodges and others from the Harmony Mission were members. Rev. Nathaniel B. Dodge was the first minister; he also preached to a small congregation at Deerfield, often swimming his horse across the Marmaton to reach his appointment. After Mr. Dodge's death services were conducted by Elders Bradshaw, Newton, Powelson and others.

A rather noted preacher of early times was "Uncle Dicky," a good old negro slave of Balltown. Well informed in the Scriptures and zealous in the cause of the Master, and gifted with a rude but

powerful eloquence, the old bondman converted many persons, white and black. He often preached in the Bates county settlements and elsewhere. He was a Presbyterian, but very liberal toward other denominations. It is said that "Uncle Dicky" died in Liberia, whither he had gone as a preacher with a colony of his fellow-negroes sent over by the American Colonization Society.

LITTLE OSAGE—"BALLTOWN."

The village of Little Osage—or "Balltown," as the place was for many years better known—is located on the south bank of the Osage, in the western part of the township (se. sw. sec. 18 and ne. nw. sec. 19, tp. 37), about midway from north to south. Although at one time a place of much importance and well known throughout the country, Balltown has dwindled to insignificance—almost to obliteration. Time and the progress of events have well nigh accomplished its complete destruction. There is at present some business carried on there. Population about 100.

The first settlement on the site of Balltown was made by Daniel H. Austin, a member of the Harmony Mission Company, who in the year 1836 came over from the Mission and began the erection of a water mill on the Osage. It was both a grist and saw mill, but at first the grinding apparatus was adapted only to grinding corn, which was practically the only kind of grain then in the country. The saw mill was of great value to the country. Prior to its establishment the only home-sawed lumber in the neighborhood was whip-sawed. The first frame house in the county was built by Edward Dodge, out of lumber sawed at this mill. Austin's mill was a well known institution to the first settlers of Vernon and Bates counties. Mr. Austin died at Balltown in 1852.

But the real founder of Balltown was Cecil D. Ball, a nephew of Rev. Nathaniel Dodge, who in the year 1837 came to the county first on a visit to his relatives. After a stay of a few months he went to St. Louis and was employed by a number of wholesale merchants as a traveling collector. He returned to Austin's Mill in 1839 and decided to engage in business and permanently locate at that point. He first purchased and then repaired and reconstructed Mr. Austin's mill and set it to sawing lumber with which to build a new mill. This was soon accomplished and without delay the old mill was supplemented by

a new establishment, in complete repair, well built, and with a capacity apparently quite beyond the necessities of the country at that day. But the judgment and foresight of the enterprising owner were soon made manifest. The mill was crowded with customers and some years later steam was introduced. The days of corn bread alone were past. The farmers could now raise wheat and have it ground and bolted into good flour, which they had hitherto been unable to do, without a long and toilsome journey to a mill in a distant locality.

Daniel H. Austin had previously been the carpenter and millwright at the Harmony Mission and had there built a water-mill on the Marais des Cygnes; but the volume of water proved to be too large and the current too powerful for the machinery, and in time he abandoned it and built a horse mill.

While Mr. Austin was operating his little mill on the Osage, two men named Barnhardt and Raper opened a little store here. But business was bad and after an experience of some months they left the country. Soon afterward Mr. Ball established a country store, erected a good two-story dwelling, a barn and other buildings and opened a large farm. At first Mr. Ball kept his goods in his dwelling house and in the room which Barnhardt & Raper had occupied, but his business increased so rapidly and so extensively that it was not long before he was compelled to build a large and commodious building expressly for a storehouse.

The locality was at first called Austin's Mills; then Ball's Mills; then Balltown. But in 1851 Mr. Ball entered the land and laid out a town which he called Little Osage. In about 1842 the postoffice was established here and called Little Osage, having previously, about 1840, been located at the residence of Dr. Leonard Dodge, who was the first postmaster. This was the first postoffice in Vernon county.

Cecil D. Ball was a prominent and most useful citizen of the county. His business enterprise was of advantage to the community, for it was imitated by others and led to the progress and development of the country to no small degree. Mr. Ball died November 24, 1860.

Milton Morris, an employee at the Harmony Mission and a son-in-law of Rev. Nathaniel Dodge, located at Balltown perhaps in 1838, possibly earlier. He settled upon and improved a tract

of land on a part of which the village was afterward built. Morris sold his claim in about 1840 to his brother-in-law, Esq. William Modrel.

Col. R. W. McNeil located at Balltown in 1852, coming from Ohio to Bates county in 1843, where he farmed for nine years. He engaged in business at once, opening a large general store, and soon acquiring an extensive trade.

In the year 1850 Col. R. A. Boughan came to Little Osage from Bates county, and afterward entered into partnership with Col. McNeil in merchandising and also in the ownership of the saw and grist mill. Josiah Austin was a resident of the place at that time, and the other citizens were "Governor" Ball, Colonel McNeil, Colonel Boughan, and a few mechanics, millers, etc. "Governor" Ball was postmaster.

Messrs. Boughan and McNeil continued the extensive trade already built up by Colonel McNeil. Some of the customers of their mill and store came from sixty miles away. The Indians were at different periods among their best customers. They often came in companies of fifty and encamped in the vicinity for several days, trading and bartering. Their visits were generally of more importance soon after receiving their annuities. All came, of course, from their then reservation in Kansas. The greatest number of these Indians were Osages, but the Delawares, Pottawattamies, Sacs and Foxes and Senecas were represented. Their chief articles of "country produce" were buffalo hides, tallow and skins and furs of various sorts.

To accommodate their Indian customers McNeil and Boughan employed as one of their salesmen and as interpreter Newell Dodge, who spoke the Osage and its kindred dialects very fluently. The Osages called Colonel McNeil "Pah-hin-skosh-in-cah," signifying, it is said, "Little-Horse-with-White-Mane-and-Tail." They also termed him "Good-Heart," or "Big Heart," because he frequently invited the braves and chiefs to dinner and uniformly treated them with kindness and liberality.

His name of "Little Horse," etc., was given him by an Indian who bore it himself and gave it away to his white "brother," thus placing the Colonel under obligations to the shrewd savage ever after. It cost the Colonel many a square meal and many a "present," for he could not well refuse anything to his copper-hued brother who had bestowed one of his names upon him.

In 1851 the first Masonic lodge in the county was organized at Balltown. The first cemetery was the graveyard here, and the first interment, of an adult at least, was that of Samuel Newell Dodge, in March, 1838. Mr. Dodge died from a wound received in the Indian fight on the Marais des Cygnes.

When during the alarms of the winter of 1860 the infantry company of Capt. Emmett McDonald and Capt. Jackson's battery were stationed at Little Osage, or Balltown, the people who had beef, cattle and other military supplies to sell reaped a fair profit and found a ready market for their produce. Colonel McNeil had the contract for supplying the commissary department, and William Pryor was a sub-contractor.

The Civil War had not progressed far until its effects and consequences were felt by the village of Little Osage. McNeil's mill and the bridge over the Osage were burned by a detachment of Federal troops from Kansas, and the place became untenable for a time. The circumstances attendant were as follows:

In the latter part of August, 1861, while General Price's army was near Montevallo and en route from Springfield to this county, on the way to Lexington, Col. Thomas Cummins, of Bates county, was stationed at Balltown with a small battalion of troops and had pressed McNeil's mill into service to grind bread-stuffs for the Confederate army. The mill was running night and day when, August 27, a company of Kansas cavalry, under Capt. James M. Williams, of Leavenworth, then of Montgomery's regiment, was sent over from Ft. Lincoln to put a stop to this industry.

The Federals came in from the north or northwest. On the Stinson farm, north of Balltown, on the prairie, they had a slight skirmish with the battalion of Confederates under Colonel Cummins, who went out to reconnoitre, and who after a few shots fell back to the mill, losing two men killed. Colonel Cummins said he had information that another force of Federals, 1,000 strong, was advancing on him from Ft. Scott, and so he hastily evacuated the mill and the village, taking with him the most of his supplies, and rejoined the main army in safety.

Captain Williams had with him perhaps 150 men and the famous Moonlight's howitzer. Nearing the village he was met by Colonel McNeil with a white flag. McNeil was a loyal man and the owner of the mill. He asked that his property might be

spared. But the howitzer was already unlimbered and in position, loaded with a shell and pointed at the mill, and Captain Williams replied: "We don't load cannons for nothing; that mill has ground its last grist for the rebels—fire into her, boys!"

Captain Williams pursued Colonel Cummins and his forces southward to the Marmaton, then returned to the north side of the Osage and encamped that night on the farm of Lewis Wilson, a Union man. The next morning the Kansans returned to Balltown and some of them burned both the mill and the bridge over the Osage. Then, after gathering up Colonel McNeil's and Mr. Ball's negroes, and a considerable herd of cattle, horses, mules and hogs, Captain Williams returned to Kansas.

The mill was a valuable one and of great service to the community. The bridge was a fine strong structure, built of hardwood lumber, chiefly walnut, was covered and sided, and its destruction occasioned great inconvenience among the people and a considerable financial loss to the county. But its burning certainly damaged the Confederate cause, and interfered materially with the army of General Price on two occasions—on the retreat from Lexington in 1861 and from Westport in the fall of 1864. On the latter occasion General Price had to cross the Osage on its upper waters and the detour he was forced to make enabled the Federals to come up with him and defeat him so completely at Mine creek.

Previous to the destruction of McNeil's mill the rebel troops under General Rains had fairly gutted McNeil's store as they passed through on their way to Carthage. McNeil was a Union man and his store was well-nigh stripped. General Rains desired also to burn the bridge, but was prevailed on to spare it.

After Company A, third Wisconsin cavalry, was stationed at Balltown from the early summer of 1863 to the close of the war, there was complete protection for the people. Indeed, so solicitous were some of the soldiers for the welfare of certain ladies of the neighborhood that they solemnly promised, in the presence of witnesses, to become their protectors for life. There were half a dozen or more soldier weddings in the neighborhood. Captain Carpenter set the example by wedding the accomplished daughter of Dr. Leonard Dodge. One or two of the soldiers took their wives to Wisconsin after the war, but finally returned.

In September, 1863, a foraging party from Companies A and F, third Wisconsin, were bushwhacked by some of Quantrell's guerrillas up on the Marais des Cygnes, in Bates county. One man, Josiah Davis, was killed and four others were wounded.

Immediately after the war Little Osage became a place of some importance. It was the only village in the county worthy of the name, for Nevada and Montevallo had been shriveled up in the flames of the conflict. It was temporarily the county seat, until a suitable place could be had for storing the records and for transacting the public business at Nevada. At one time a railroad route was surveyed through the village, and it was believed that the Lexington & Southern road would be built via Balltown, but the location of the road a mile and a half to the east permanently injured the condition and prospects of the place.

After the destruction of the bridge the only method of crossing the river was by fording or ferrying. In December, 1866, W. W. Tibbs operated the ferry here, under license from the county court. Another fine bridge was thrown across the Osage here some years since. The first bridge was built by the Bates county court, while this territory was a part of Bates, but in June, 1858, the county court of Vernon appropriated \$600 for its repair, and during the year this amount was increased to \$1,000.

The Christian influence of the old Presbyterian settlers in this community was felt in after days. This township was the first prohibition township in the county. On December 7, 1857, Dr. Leonard Dodge presented a petition, signed by a majority of the citizens of the township, praying the court not to grant a dramshop license in that township for the period of one year. The prayer was granted.

Dr. Leonard Dodge was a very prominent citizen and valuable member of this community. He was a son of Rev. Nathaniel Dodge. He was brought up in the wilderness and passed his life on the frontier; but he was a gentleman of education and culture, a physician of rare skill and ability, a man of strict rectitude and morality and of estimable character. During the Civil War Dr. Dodge was a staunch Union man, never wavering in his devotion to the "old flag"; but he was of invaluable service to many a Confederate sympathizer, whose property he often saved from conscription or destruction and whose life he often

preserved from halter or pistol ball. Dr. Dodge died in March, 1864.

OTHER VILLAGES IN OSAGE TOWNSHIP.

Arthur. The village of Arthur, on the Lexington & Southern railroad, now the Pleasant Hill, Nevada & Joplin line of the Missouri Pacific railway system, in this township, was laid out by Frank P. Anderson, March 30, 1881. It is surrounded by a good country and considerable shipping is done from the railroad station. It is at present a prosperous little town of 100 inhabitants.

Carbon Center, a flourishing mining town, was laid out March 3, 1881, by Col. R. A. Boughan and John Mitchell. The surveying was done by Charles A. Suck. The village is located in the center of the coal region in the northeastern part of the township (southeast northeast and northeast southeast section 27-38-31), and is almost exclusively a coal mining community. A switch some two miles in length connects it with the Gulf railroad. The coal mines here are excellent. The country generally is underlaid with coal at a depth of from three to five feet from the surface and in veins of considerable thickness.

Marion. The railroad station on the Lexington & Southern, in the southwestern part of this township, half a mile north of the Marmaton. It was first called Blaine, for the "plumed knight," then Marion, for the "swamp fox," and latterly Humble, for Mr. Charles Humble, the enterprising gentleman who presided over its destinies. In 1890 the townsite was abandoned and the railroad station was moved two miles north and the name changed to Horton.

Panama, a coal mining town located on section 29, range 37, township 31, was a prosperous community owing to the extra thickness of the local veins of coal. But after these had been thoroughly worked and some bad fires had swept over the town it had a setback, though at the present time it is quite a shipping point and new discoveries of oil and other natural products have been made; there is considerable interest being taken in this part of the county.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Richland township comprises all of congressional township 36, range 33. It is a prairie township almost entirely; the only tim-



W. Y. FOSTER.

ber to be found is that along the Marmaton, which runs through a portion of the south tier of sections. A narrow fringe of small timber borders the Cottonwood branch, the chief tributary of the Marmaton in this township.

In the northern or northwestern portions of the township "grease rock" is found, indicating the presence of coal oil. Bitumen, or asphaltum, has also been discovered. There is some coal in the northern part of the township. There is but little stone accessible outside of that which exists in the mounds.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

So far as can now be learned, the first bona fide white settler in Richland township was Willis Bush, who came to the north side of section 27 and built a cabin as early as 1845. This cabin stood about a mile north of the Marmaton. Of the antecedents of Willis Bush nothing has been learned; he died long ago, and his descendants removed to California.

The well-known old German, Nicholas Ganther, came next. In 1847 he made a settlement on section 20, a mile or less northwest of Enoch postoffice. Ganther's claim was on the east fork of the Charlow branch, and he was in reality a prairie settler. In a few years he sold out to E. S. Weyand, Sr., and moved down on Drywood, whence he removed to Texas and there died.

In 1847 or 1848 a man named Colcher, a discharged soldier from the regular army, who had been mustered out at Ft. Scott, located on section 27; he afterward sold to Hugh and John Dougherty.

Archie Hale and William Miller located on section 28, in the year 1848. Hale was at one time sheriff of the county. In October, 1849, their brother-in-law, Jackson Beard, bought a claim from a half-breed Osage named Barnaby and moved into a cabin which stood 200 yards west of where Hale lived, within half a mile of the Marmaton. Besides this Barnaby, other half-breed Indians lived in the southern part of the township along the Marmaton. Hale was from East Tennessee.

A man named Bates, the contractor who built Ft. Scott and who previously had built old Ft. Wayne, down in the Indian Territory, bought a claim from a half-breed named Jo Swiss, in 1850, and settled on section 32, on the south side of the Marmaton, near what was then called the Swiss ford, now known

as the Beard ford. Bates died here in about two years after his first coming.

Several families of Herefords bought half-breed claims and located south of the Marmaton, on sections 33 and 34, as early as 1847 or 1848. Eliakim Cox, better known as "Buck" Cox, came from Tennessee to the same neighborhood in 1849.

Judge E. S. Weyand, Sr., bought Nicholas Ganther's place and removed here in 1851; Jacob Miller settled upon and improved the well-known McArdle place in 1853, and David Glasscock came to section 16 in 1858.

The nearness of Richland township to the military post at Ft. Scott made it a famous resort in olden times for the officers at that station, who turned it into a hunting field on many an occasion. From the bluff and gorgeous old major to the trim and natty lance-sergeant, nearly every officer at the post made more or less frequent incursions on deer hunts and wolf chases. "Jack" Beard, down on the Marmaton, kept open house and a pack of hounds. The military men resorted to the one and obtained the services of the other. The prairies and bottoms were full of game, and after the day's sport was over there was a rare season of feasting and merrymaking at Jack Beard's.

Even during the Civil War the Federal officers at Ft. Scott frequently came over hunting, borrowing Jack Beard and his hounds. These chases were uniformly riotous and hilarious rather than successful. Majors, captains and colonels were the leaders, and often Gen. C. W. Blair was a member of the party.

On one occasion, in 1863, General Blair sent a note to Jack Beard to have himself and hounds ready the following morning, when a party of officers and soldiers would be over from the Fort to take a hunt in the Marmaton bottoms. Jack knew that four miles down the stream, in a thick grove of water oaks, Bill Marchbanks and his band of bushwhackers were encamped, and that if a warning were not given the Federals might start up a species of game they had not counted upon. Beard sent his boy through the darkness to give the alarm, and to request that the guerillas would get out of the country and stay out until the hunt was over. And this Captain Marchbanks actually consented to do and did do. The obliging guerilla leader crossed his force to the south side of the Marmaton, and again settled down in another basky thicket, where the Federals could not see him and

the hounds could not track him. Here he remained within hearing of the turmoil of the hunt until it was over, and allowed General Blair and his party to return to Ft. Scott unmolested.

There was plenty of game in the township until after the Civil War, when the country began to settle and the land to be enclosed and improved. The deer and turkeys have long since passed away. A few slinking coyotes yet linger in the slough grass along the bottoms, but practically the occupation of old Jack Beard's dogs is gone.

Upon the first settlement there was much sickness in the township; in 1853 there were many fatal cases of typhoid fever, in spite of the strongest efforts of the best physicians, and for some years chills and fever were generally prevalent. Latterly, with the cultivation of the country, the township is healthy enough.

A WORD ABOUT TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

From
The Richards "Progress."

Richards, with its pretty homes, handsome white-spired churches, substantial business houses, well-kept lawns and clean streets, is a beautiful little city of some 400 population.

Populated, as it is, with a God-fearing people, thrifty and prosperous, surrounded by a rich agricultural district, far from the ceaseless strife of the over-crowded city, no more ideal place to live could be found.

The town was laid out in 1891, but was not incorporated until 1901. It is situated on a high rolling prairie in Richland township and in the midst of vast acres of fertile prairie lands that reach as far as the eye can see. Its railroad facilities are unexcelled, being located on the Kansas City Southern and the Missouri Pacific, making shipping and travel convenient. The commercial interests are varied and extensive. The schools, the churches and society are matters of local pride. The municipal government is, and always has been, the best. The present officials of Richards are: G. W. Hamlett, mayor; J. G. Poyner, G. W. Palmer, Roland Hughes and Dr. W. T. Adams, associate members of the board; J. A. Young, clerk; L. D. Hufaker, treasurer.

Richards has more good sidewalks than any town of its size in Missouri, being made from both flagstone and concrete. The people take great pride in keeping the walks in the best possible condition.

Richland township either gets its name from Richland county, Ohio, or for its rich farm lands; probably the latter, as it is conceded that there is no better land west of the Mississippi. William Busch was the first white settler, coming here in 1845. Nicholas Ganther soon followed, but later sold his holdings to the late E. S. Weyand, who was the first permanent settler. Farming, stock and poultry raising and fruit culture are the principal industries. Some coal is found in the township, but not of sufficient thickness to make mining extensive. Richland township has the best dirt roads in the county, and perhaps in the state.

A TOWN IN THE HAY.

Richland township and this section of southwestern Missouri probably produces more timothy, clover and prairie hay than any other portion of the state. Richards stands among the foremost hay shipping points in the country.

The magnitude of the hay crop in this section can hardly be estimated. An average of 800 cars are shipped from this station each year. This hay is handled, in the most part at least, by three shippers. The bulk of the local hay crop goes South.

Hay means much to Richards. It gives employment to many at harvest time, to say nothing of the money that it puts into the hands of the farmers.

With three warehouses and its thousands of acres of surrounding meadow land, Richards, so to speak, is indeed a town in the hay.

ORGANIZATION OF ROADS IN RICHLAND.

By
D. J. Field.

In 1898 the people of Vernon county adopted a county organization, electing officers in March, 1899. The county court refused to give the townships any part of the levy for that year.

This left the townships without funds to administer its affairs.

The people assembled in mass meeting and authorized the township board to levy 10c on every \$100 valuation. This authority was given by signing an article that they, the signers, would pay that amount on the valuation of their property, so as to get something for the roads. This furnished \$200. The county court later on appropriated 4c on every \$100 valuation. This added about \$110, making a total of \$310, which was spent on the roads. The board made no charges for their services for that year.

There are sixty-eight miles of laid-out roads in Richland township. It can be readily seen how little can be accomplished with so small an amount—less than \$5 per mile and the poll tax. At that time very little grading had been done. No rock arches had been built. Now the main traveled roads are well graded and there are seventeen stone arches, of which there are one twelve-foot, four eight-foot and also several township bridges. If the supreme court had not decided the 15c road and bridge tax unconstitutional, which decision deprived us of revenue for the last three years, we would have had every road graded and each branch either bridged or a good stone culvert across the same.

The Rinehart Hotel. “Just like home” is the Rinehart Hotel, which has been conducted by Mrs. M. A. Rinehart, at the corner of Fourth and Wall streets, for the past six years.

In all these years Mrs. Rinehart has endeavored to make this hostelry as near home-like as possible to those who stopped with her. She has succeeded, as anyone will vouch who has been entertained there. The Rinehart Hotel, with its comfortable rooms, well supplied table, good cooking and modern conveniences, enjoys a large patronage. The house is popular with transient guests as well as the home people.

Mrs. Rinehart, the proprietress, is an estimable lady, who knows how to conduct a good hotel and does. She has many friends, not only at home but among the traveling public. This has had its share in making the Rinehart Hotel popular.

THE RICHARDS TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Unsurpassed is the service of the Richards Telephone Exchange, and it is a matter of local pride that it is such. The first telephones were installed here August 17, 1904, when five

were placed in commission. Prior to that time the only telephone in this vicinity was the toll station of the Bell Telephone Company at the Hotel Richards. Then there were no farmers' lines, but now this is principally a farmers' exchange.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The school system of Richards is as thorough as any town of twice its size in Missouri. All grades up to and including the tenth are taught here.

The school building is an elegant two-story brick structure, which has recently been remodeled and repaired. The rooms of the building are well lighted and ventilated and the sanitary conditions are first-class. Large play and recreation grounds surround the building.

RICHARD'S SECRET SOCIETIES.

The secret society world is well represented in Richards. There are three orders, which, with their ladies' auxiliaries, make a total of six. The lodges are all composed of the best people in town. They are substantial and the meetings always interesting and well attended. The Masonic and Order of Eastern Star, Odd Fellows and Rebekahs and Modern Woodmen of America and Royal Neighbors are the organizations represented in this city. All of the societies meet in an elegant lodge room in the Wall building.

The Hotel Richards. A home for the traveling public is the Hotel Richards, on South Main street, which is so ably managed by Mrs. N. C. Comstock.

The late Albert Comstock first opened a hotel in the old Beard building in 1900, but built the present house and occupied it a year later. Three years ago he died and since that time Mrs. Comstock has successfully conducted the business.

Far and wide has the good reputation of this hotel extended. Cleanliness and comfort abide here, which, with good cooking and a bounteous table, brings a nice home patronage as well as many transients to the place. Mrs. Comstock is well liked by all. Her knowledge of what her guests like best has made the Hotel Richards popular.

This hotel is the means of attracting many travelers to Richards, and has done its share in making the town's good name.

The Richards "Progress," published weekly by M. S. Brady, is an unusually bright, newsy paper, and from the large amount of advertising matter, shows the liberal patronage of the merchants, which, in turn, shows that the surrounding country is rich and prosperous. In this vicinity are many breeders and raisers of fine stock who make a specialty of thoroughbred horses, cattle and hogs. Among these may be mentioned the P. H. and J. Richards Company, J. H. Duncan, J. F. Cole, J. R. Young, M. S. Brady, Dr. W. T. Adams, J. M. Turley and many others.

Among the mercantile establishments may be mentioned Donald Koontz, hardware; The Richards Hay & Grain Co., The Koontz Mercantile Co., J. M. Newland, meat market; Tipton & Co., tanners; Herbert Cox, druggist; Kelley & Co., cash store, and Preston & Warner, milliners.

The Methodist Church. The Methodist Episcopal congregation of Richards occupies a handsome church at the corner of Third street and Royce avenue, which is known as the Richards M. E. Church, South.

Only since 1906 has this house of worship been located here. The church was erected in 1880 at Enoch. It was a part of the Nevada circuit of the Neosho district of the southwest Missouri conference. It was called Weyand's Chapel up to the time the building was removed to its present site. W. C. Montgomery was presiding elder and J. C. Coss pastor. The building committee was composed of E. S. Weyand, Sr., Henry White and L. B. White. R. A. Dores and L. L. Alexander built the church. The first board of trustees was made up of E. S. Weyand, Sr., Henry White, R. F. Benedict, L. B. White and W. P. Weyand.

The late Rev. John A. Swift delivered the first sermon in 1881, when the church was dedicated by Rev. R. S. Hunter. W. P. Weyand was superintendent of the first Sunday school organized by the congregation.

With many a heartache, January, 1906, saw the passing of the chapel, when the building was moved on its present site and became the home of the Richards M. E. Church, South. E. H. Orear was the pastor in charge, with Messrs. T. E. Dixon, W. P. Weyand, Frank Hass, J. P. Stuart and the late Samuel Austin as trustees.

Presbyterian Church. The congregation of what is now

the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., of Richards, was formerly a Cumberland organization, organized by the Rev. E. E. Baker, now of El Paso, Texas, at what is now known as the Wall school house, one and one-half miles east of town. The organization took place in 1871, with the following members: Mr. and Mrs. Morris Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Koontz, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wall, and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Baker. Mrs. R. T. Wall and Mrs. A. M. Koontz are still members of the organization.

Worship was conducted in the school house continually up until 1883, when a neat frame building was erected near the present Richland cemetery. In 1894 the building was removed to Richards, refinished, a vestibute and belfry added and rededicated in July, 1905. During the last year the building has received splendid improvements. The seating capacity has been increased by an additional room, 20x32 feet, and when properly occupied the church will seat an audience of 450.

In 1906, by a unanimous vote, the congregation accepted the union proposition, is now incorporated and a part of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

Since its organization this congregation has been served by the following pastors: R. W. Ward, Z. T. Orr, J. A. Poteet, S. R. Shull, A. M. Buchanan, E. E. Baker, J. M. Galloway, E. M. Wright, C. E. Wilson, J. T. May, J. W. Sullivan and C. A. Harris.

VIRGIL TOWNSHIP.

Virgil township is composed of congressional township 35, range 29, and was named for Virgil City, the little village in the southeast corner. Its eastern line is a portion of the line between Cedar and Vernon counties.

Clear creek runs diagonally, from southwest to west of northeast through this township, its course being generally tortuous and irregular. This stream is sometimes called by the old Indian name, "Peshaw." It was a noted water course among the Indians. On either side was a considerable body of thick timber, which sheltered flocks of turkeys, herds of deer and other game, and was often resorted to by them as a hunting ground. The land on either side of Clear creek is generally broken and stony.

Mr. Carty's creek, the Lipe branch, and Mulberry branch empty into Clear creek in this township, coming in from the

south. There is a great deal of timbered land along these streams.

On Clear creek, about the center of the township (se. sw. sec. 16), are two fine sulphur springs. The stream bubbles up from a dark gray sand and is very strong. A shaly bed containing iron pyrites (sulphur mingled with iron), occurs below the spring, but Prof. Norwood doubts that this has anything to do with the properties of the water. The springs afford a great deal of the water, which is pleasant to the taste.

EARLY HISTORY.

Judge James Overstreet was the best known old settler of Virgil township, although he did not come until about 1844, having previously lived in Badger township and Cedar county. He changed his location frequently, but finally located on section 13 and at the sulphur springs. He was a Virginian and went South in 1861.

It may be that Dr. Elisha Smith was the first settler in the township. In the year 1840 he came from Indiana to the southern part of the township (section 35) and settled near Mulberry creek. The next fall half a dozen families settled on Horse creek. Dr. Smith practiced his profession through the country for a number of years. In 1853 he went to California and finally died in Oregon.

William Owens settled on section 23 in about 1843.

In about 1842, Capt. Andrew Girard came to the southwest part of the township (section 30) and located on Clear creek, at the point since known as the Girard ford. The captain was from Ashtabula county, Ohio. He was a Catholic and in 1846 and afterwards Fathers Bax and Schoeppenhorst, the Jesuit missionaries among the Osages, came from the mission in Kansas and attended the spiritual wants of his family. Perhaps they said mass at his house, for there were a few other Catholics in the country. Captain Girard removed to California in about 1852.

It is quite difficult to trace and establish the few other pioneer settlers here. There were but few of them, however, and they changed their locations in a short time, and had but little influence in the development of the county.

There was preaching at the house of Dr. Smith at a very

early day by Rev. Arbuckle, of the Christian denomination. Hon. Robert Jordan, of Cedar, was one of the first school teachers. A man named Callison was another pioneer teacher who labored in the southern part of the township. A Mr. Reed was an early instructor and a good one.

A sad case of drowning, in about 1850, is remembered. Charlie Overstreet, a promising young man, and the son of Judge Overstreet, attempted to swim his horse across Clear creek at the Girard ford. The stream was high; the horse and its rider were swept away and both were drowned. The casualty occurred on Sunday, and the following Thursday Charlie was to be married to Tempie McKnight, the daughter of the old pioneer, Abram McKnight. The poor girl was well nigh heart-broken at the fate of her betrothed, and received the deepest sympathy of everybody. Judge Overstreet gave her all of Charlie's personal effects and the portion he had intended for him, saying, "You are in effect Charlie's widow, and entitled to what belongs to him and what I intended for him."

The Nottingham murder in this township occurred in 1854, and Dr. Nottingham was hung in November, 1855. The name of Mrs. Nottingham's first husband was David Duncan.

Dr. Badger asserted that the oldest hunter that ever lived in this country was John Skidmore, who lived on the site of Virgil City for many years and died about 1850, at the age of 85. He came to Missouri with Daniel Boone, and assisted in the construction of one of the first forts in the Howard county settlements. For some years after Mr. Skidmore settled here he was visited annually by Col. Nathan Boone, son of Daniel Boone, and an officer in the regular army for a considerable time; he died in Greene county in 1856. Colonel Boone had great respect for Mr. Skidmore, because of his former association with his (Boone's) father, the noted pioneer and explorer.

Mr. Skidmore informed Dr. Badger, with whom he was very intimate, that he had trapped for beaver on the Arkansas and Red rivers prior to the year 1800; that he had been the father of twenty-one children, twenty of whom were twins, and all by one mother; that he had outlived most of them, and that he had accumulated in all of his wanderings and experiences only about \$800, on the interest from which, together with what he could raise on a few acres of ground near Virgil, he contrived to sub-

sist. In his last days he lived alone in a small cabin near the present site of Virgil, in the borders of Cedar; he had two sons in that county.

Of the first elections in what was then Clear Creek township, Bates county, Dr. Badger said they were held at Judge Overstreet's sulphur springs, then about the center of the district. A short piece of board, or puncheon, for the table, a sheet of foolscap paper and a pen, placed under a thick shade near the spring (elections then were in August), pointed out the place of voting. The judges and clerks were always within hailing distance at a pony race, shooting match, or perhaps listening to an anecdote related by some candidate between drinks. Yet there was never any tampering with returns.

The voting was done on the plain old courageous viva voce plan. Each voter walked up, called out the name of the candidate for whom he wished to vote, and the clerks made a "tally mark" accordingly. When the polls closed the result was easily ascertained, and it was a matter of record ever after for whom every voter had expressed his preference. Matters were frequently simplified by the announcement of the voter in this wise: "I vote the Democratic ticket, state and county, straight;" or "I vote the Whig ticket straight." When an ancient mugwump wished to "scratch" a particular candidate he called out: "I vote the Democratic (or Whig) ticket straight, except John Smith for sheriff; I vote for Thomas Brown," etc. The viva voce method was abolished and voting by ballot substituted during the Civil War, and the first election in Missouri where ballots were exclusively used was in November, 1863.

Some of the old-time voters at Overstreet's were Overstreet himself, old "Black Hawk" (A. M. Markham), Muke Box, Dunningan, Swanson, Jarrell, Welch, Smith, Rose, Collins, Ray, Massey and Martin. Of these old Muke Box was a Howard county pioneer, who in 1812-15 was an inmate of Fort Hempstead, in the Missouri river bottom, in that county.

The residence of Mr. Markham (or "Black Hawk") in this township was in the southwest corner, on 31.

In 1850 a store and blacksmith shop were established on Clear creek (section 31) in the southwest corner of the township. Here, in about 1855, George Pope stabbed Wooliver in a fight at the blacksmith shop. Pope was a cripple, lame in one

leg. The grand jury wouldn't indict him, and this disgusted Wooliver with the country and he removed to Texas.

A man named Martin built a mill on Clear creek, on the Faulkner place (section 21), at a very early day. Dr. Badger said it was running when he came to the country, in 1844. It was but a "corn-cracker" and the dam was made of brush. Kindred Pearson bought the mill.

DURING THE WAR.

In the early fall of 1862 five men on their way to the Confederate army were killed at the old Butler ford, now called the Smith ford, on Clear creek, in the southwest corner of the township. It is said that the time was the day after John Camp and others were killed near Montevallo. Two of the men, Hornsinger and Kennedy, were from this county; the others were from Bates. It is said that these men were captured by Frank Wyrick, James Moore, Bob Kane, Jim Millender and thirteen other men from this section, who were in the Federal service, and shot down after they had surrendered. The bodies were never buried; even after the war the bleached bones lay scattered about on the ground. A very probable version of this incident is that there were but three men and that they were captured at the ford and taken nearly two miles northeast, in the vicinity of the Baptist Church, and killed, and that Wyrick and his men were watching the ford with a view of intercepting recruits who were going to Coffee. Still another version says the killing was done by Bacon Montgomery's men.

Valentine Mashaney, who had come to this township from St. Charles, was murdered by the Federals; some say by the Third Wisconsin, for harboring bushwhackers, while others assert that the killing was by Wyrick's men and was for money; Mashaney was a potter and a few days previously had sold some crockery at Fort Scott.

In the fall of 1862, Mr. Faulkner, an old and prominent citizen, was brutally murdered at his home by some Kansas troops. He was shot down in his barnyard. The charge against him was "feeding bushwhackers." The facts were that some irregular parties had encamped on his place from time to time, but of course he was powerless to prevent them.

Some time during the war a Union citizen was killed where

Kennedy and Hornsinger were. His body was never buried. The killing is attributed to the Mayfield boys.

Frank Wyrick lived in the extreme western part of the township, nearly a mile east of Greene's Springs. His father-in-law, James Moore, lived near by. Before the war Wyrick was a quiet, peaceable citizen and generally respected. When the troubles came on he was a Union man, but announced that if Missouri seceded he would go with his state. As Missouri did not secede, he remained loyal to the Federal Government. His former neighbor, Mr. James Lancaster, says Wyrick was offered a lieutenant's commission if he would enter the rebel service, but he refused. When Price's army came into the county just before the Drywood fight, Wyrick and other Union men were made prisoners and taken out to the camp. Here he escaped the night after the fight during the thunder storm. The next day he was searched for. As he lay in the tall prairie grass, his neighbor's son, Jim Millender, saw him but considerately looked the other way and did not betray him. Wyrick made good his escape and at once went on the war-path. He alleged that he was badly treated while a prisoner, threatened with hanging, and that had he not escaped he would have met the fate of Chronic, who was hung in the border of Barton county. He raised a squad of men in this and Cedar county and it is said he killed fourteen Confederates before he left the country in the fall of 1863, when he and Moore removed to California. One of his men was Jim Millender, who saved his life on Drywood, and who deserted Price's army to join him.

CHURCHES.

Mt. Hebron Baptist. This church was organized in 1868 by Rev. G. M. Lamkins. P. R. Encell and wife, William Bryant and wife, Lucinda Lancaster, S. L. Lancaster, E. F. Lancaster, Mr. Quisenbury and wife, and Henry Siebler and wife were among the first members. A frame church building costing \$750 was constructed in the same year as the organization. This is said to have been the first Baptist church building erected in the county.

Sulphur Springs Baptist. The organization of this church was effected in July, 1867. The original members were Alfred Ryan and wife, Moses Busby and wife, Richard R. Hargrave and

wife, W. W. Vaughn, J. A. Neafus, Mary J. Bivins and Sophia Barnes. In 1880 a frame church building was erected at a cost of \$750.

VIRGIL CITY.

The village of Virgil City is located in the southeastern corner of the township, on the county line, a part of the village being in Cedar. That portion of the town in Vernon was laid out on the land of Andrew Ingraham; in Cedar, on the land of James Henderson.

The town was laid out in September, 1866, by Virgil W. Kimball and Andrew Ingraham, and Mr. Kimball, the real founder, gave it his Christian name. John S. Lewis, of Cedar county, built the first house, which was used as a store building. Other business houses were put up soon afterwards by Murphy & Carroll, William A. Ackason and Johnson & Wallace. Drs. Alfred Barter and J. W. Cochran were the first physicians. Captain Hubbell established a hotel, which he conducted for many years. Some years afterward Mr. Kimball built a large brick residence.

For a year or two after its establishment Virgil City grew quite rapidly. In 1869 more business was transacted here than at Nevada, and the town had a population of 400 or 500. Its business men were enterprising and it promised to become an important point. A daily line of stage coaches ran through from Sedalia to Carthage and hundreds of travelers, investors, and home-seekers visited it. Parker, in his "Missouri As It Is," (1867), mentions it as an example of the rapid growth of towns in the West. The site is on the old road from Boonville to the Granby lead mines, a well-known thoroughfare before the war. On petition of John D. Reed and others the village was incorporated September 5, 1867.

In 1867 a Masonic lodge (Hesperian, No. 286,) was established. An Odd Fellows' lodge was organized here at an early day. The Presbyterians had an organization here at an early day and held meetings in a building originally constructed for a storehouse. Subsequently the Christian denomination built a good church.

Pashaw and Virgil City are neat little towns which have considerable local trade. The fact of their not being on any rail-

road retards their growth, but does not prevent the people from enjoying the comforts of life.

WALKER TOWNSHIP.

Walker comprises congressional township 37, range 30. It is almost exclusively a prairie township. The only timber is in the extreme southern part, where there is a narrow strip along the north branch of Clear creek. The soil is generally very excellent and there are some fine farms. The existence of so much prairie had much to do in the past in retarding the settlement of this township, but the same cause eventually proved its best fortune. It contains some of the best farms in southwest Missouri.

Walker township is almost entirely underlaid with coal at a shallow depth from the surface, in most places at from two to four feet. The vein is generally three feet in thickness, and reached by "stripping."

The first actual settler within the confines of what is now Walker township, was Dr. J. N. B. Dodson, who came from Camden county in 1855, and located near the Dodson mounds, having entered several tracts of land in sections, 5, 7, 8 and 17.

After Dr. Dodson came Maj. Hillery W. Corker, to section 9, and Joshua Hightower to section 5, both in 1855. Corker came from only four miles away, but Hightower was from Camden and Moniteau counties. Then came George W. Bolton, C. D. Smith, Pat Maxey, and B. J. Clinton to various portions of the township, all before the Civil War. Indeed, Walker township did not exist as a separate municipality until after the building of the M., K. & T. railroad and after the town of Walker had been laid out.

There were but a few houses in the township, or in what is now the township, at the close of the war, and not until some years after did the real development begin. When the railroad was built settlers came from every quarter and filled up the country quite rapidly. It was not long until the district was well settled.

TOWN OF WALKER.

The town of Walker is situated in the central portion of the township (n. $1\frac{1}{2}$ se. and se. ne. sec. 16, and s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ nw. and n. $1\frac{1}{2}$ sw. sec. 15), on the M., K. & T. The site is in the midst of a fine

prairie, surrounded by a fine farming country and thriving community.

The town was laid out in December, 1870, by the Walker Town Company, of which J. R. Barrett, of Sedalia, was president; H. L. Marvin was the surveyor. Hiram F. Walker, an old and prominent resident, for whom the town was named, and William Leslie, were the original owners of the land. Maj. B. J. Clinton, who located here a few years before the war, was perhaps the first settler in the vicinity.

Like many another town, Walker owes its origin to the building of the railroad. It was platted soon after the line was constructed to Fort Scott and grew apace.

Walker at this time has a population of 480 people, and in addition to its being the market for the usual crops of corn, wheat and oats raised in that vicinity, it is a prominent shipping point for live stock and hay. In an ordinary year from 250 to 300 car loads of live stock being shipped, and from 800 to 1,000 car loads of hay.

The town was incorporated as a city of the fourth class in 1886, and has an excellent graded school organized in 1883, caring for pupils up to the eighth grade, with an enrollment of 100 at present. The principal is Miss Phenia Floyd, assisted by Miss Blanche Gass and Mrs. Thomas Cannon. There are five organized churches, Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Church of the Latter-Day Saints, Methodist Episcopal.

The Walker "Herald" was established in the summer of 1882 by S. J. Preston who, since that time, has been continuously recording the births, deaths, joys and sorrows, together with the expectations and realizations of nearly two generations of the people who have made Walker and vicinity their home.

The Farmers' Bank of Walker, with a capital stock of \$10,000.00, is a safe and reliable institution, of which E. T. Letton is president and R. K. Palmer cashier.

SOCIETIES.

The secret and fraternal orders are represented by the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Rebekahs and the Royal Neighbors.

The I. O. O. F. of Walker own a fine two-story building, the lower story being used for stores, while the upper story is a large and well-appointed hall, which is used by them and the other lodges in the town as a lodge room.

The health of the community is looked after by Drs. C. B. Davis and L. H. Moore. Logan & Moore sell lumber and building material; Dale & Son, hardware and implements; Henry Boyer & Son carry on a general store; John A. Buck sells furniture and groceries; A. Cherry runs the livery stable; J. H. Higley operates a feed mill; Jim True, the harness-maker; Ed. Prichard runs a restaurant, and Otis Ferguson looks after the tonsorial parlor.

L. D. S. Church at Walker. The first preaching done in Walker by ministers of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was by Elder Alfred White, about 1891. He was soon followed by others, among whom were W. S. Macrae, I. N. White, Gomer Wells, A. J. and F. C. Keck.

Several were baptized in 1892-94 and united with the Veve branch, but February 10, 1897, were organized into the Walker branch. For several years they rented a hall for services, but in 1906 they bought a store building, moved it onto a nice lot and remodeled it into a neat chapel.

A. S. Leeper has been pastor most of the time since the organization.

MRS. A. C. SILVERS.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WALKER.

Unfortunately this church has no preserved records previous to 1883. The church house was built in the year of 1883 at a cost of about \$1,600, and was dedicated October 28, 1883, by M. M. Davis. The elders elected were J. B. Rains, M. C. Darr and J. V. Cowan. Deacons elected were J. S. Rains, Caleb Embree, D. H. Clinton and J. W. Martin. Preachers employed to serve as pastor of the church were William Birge, W. W. Blaylock, W. H. Bryan, J. M. Claypool, J. M. Rudy, J. H. Jones, O. H. Ishamel, Slaid, Ben F. Hill, McGee, Cook, J. D. Pontino and J. P. Adeock. Elders at this time were J. V. Cole, J. M. Compton and Charles Canon; deacons, E. F. True, S. T. Prewitt, James Forman, W. T. Prewitt and G. H. Boyer.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington township comprises township 36, range 31.

The Marmaton river runs through the western portion of the township from south to north, and Foland's branch and Old Town branch flow in the same direction through the eastern part. Along these streams there is considerable timber. As to the origin of the names of these water courses it may be here stated that the word "Marmaton" is absolutely meaningless. It has a French sound, however, and is doubtless a corruption of the French word Marmite, signifying a pot or cooking kettle. From the circumstances of finding a kettle, or losing a kettle, or some incident connected with a kettle in some way, it is quite probable that the first French voyagers called the stream "Marmite," pronounced Marmita, or Marmeta, and by the old settlers "Marmetaw," or "Mometaw," accent on the first syllable always. Wetmore's Gazette of Missouri for 1837 spells it "Marmeta." The word Marmiton, as it is sometimes written, means a kitchen scullion or pot-scourer. Doubtless the true English name of the stream is Kettle creek; but if the French term is employed it should be written Marmite, and pronounced as indicated above. Old Town branch is so named because near its mouth, in Osage township, the old town of the Osage Indians was located at one time. Foland's branch is named for Jacob Foland.

The surface of the country is somewhat diversified. Asylum No. 3 is located in the extreme southern part of the township on a beautiful site, and there are other fine expanses of country; but much of the country is broken. There are many exposures of sandstone in the southern part. There is a good quarry in the northeastern part and there is some limestone along the Marmaton, in the southern part. Coal has been dug in some places.

EARLY SETTLERS.

It is claimed that Augustine DeVille made a temporary settlement on the east side of the Marmaton, in section 9, in about 1835, but this may be doubted, as his settlement was nearer Timbered Hill. Abraham McKnight was probably the first settler. In the employ of M. Letiembre, it is said he opened a farm



ROBERT S. DEAN.

in the northern part of the township, a little east of the Marmaton (sw. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4) in about 1838. McKnight came to own the land and sold it to Jesse Lowe, who did not live on it, but in turn sold to Lawson Carter, who lived here until his death, in 1856. Jacob Foland came to the place from east Tennessee in 1857. Erasmus Foland came to the country with his brother Jacob.

Joseph Douglas came to the country with his brother, Col. George Douglas, in 1834. In about 1837 he made a settlement in the northwestern part of this township (se. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7), north of the Marmaton, and near the branch which still bears his name. Here he opened a fine farm, which became eventually one of the best in the country. He owned a number of slaves and employed other help in the management of his plantation, and became in time quite wealthy.

Mr. Douglas was a most excellent citizen and an honorable gentleman. Hospitable, generous, and charitable, he was a whit peculiar. His uniform price for corn was 35 cents per bushel—never a cent more, under any circumstances, and when the market price was half that amount, or less than his standard, he gave his corn away, rather than abate his rule. He had a reasonable price for everything he had to sell, and no amount of jewing would induce him to abate it.

In religious belief, Mr. Douglas was a Universalist; he said he believed in God and therefore did not fear him. His life was one of morality and strict rectitude and when he died, in the summer of 1860, his death was universally deplored.

Noah Caton came in 1839 to section 20, in the southwestern quarter of the township. It was at his house where the first term of the Vernon county court was held. Mr. Caton died in March, 1862. Samuel Son settled on section 29, near the site of the Union school house, in 1840. James B. Logan settled near the sulphur springs, four miles north of Nevada, in February, 1842.

A man named Swearingen settled on the Asylum grounds in 1840, but in a year or more sold his claim to Henry and John Heriford, and removed to Big Drywood.

After 1850 and before the war some of the first settlers were P. A. Logan, Hugh Logan, William Groom, William Ellis, Willis Ellis, J. I. Moore, Elias Deane, Thomas Deane, and Murray.

Dr. White, who lived in the southwest part of the township, was an early settler. Alfred and Willis Clinton located in sections 10 and 11 in 1856, coming from Camden county. Elias Deane located in the southwestern portion of the township. Dr. Callaway was an early settler in this township. It is claimed that William Waldo's trading post or store was on the Marmaton, in this township, at the crossing of the Nevada and Balltown road (nw. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17), but the weight of testimony is to the effect that it was at the Cephas ford, in Osage.

The first school house in the township was built on section 9. It was a frame, and the lumber used in its construction was brought from Pleasant Hill. The first teacher was Phil Henson.

Washington township experienced a few foraging raids during the war, but did not suffer materially or especially. It did not settle up as rapidly after 1865 as some other portions of the county, but in time it has become well occupied and developed, and now contains a thrifty and prosperous community.

The Pleasant Hill, Nevada and Joplin branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad runs across the township north and south, with a shipping point at Wales.

CHAPTER XL.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Frank Albright, who is justly ranked among the progressive citizens of Coal township, Vernon county, Missouri, is a native of Niagara county, New York. Born August 11, 1851, to William and Mary E. Albright, both natives of the Empire state. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, was also a farmer. He lived for a time in Michigan and in 1868 moved from that state with his wife and two children to Vernon county and settled on a small farm of forty acres in section 32, Coal township. While living here he worked at his trade and constructed many of the substantial farm houses and other buildings in the township. He was a man of decided opinions and in his religious convictions was known as a freethinker. He died April 19, 1900, and his decease was followed by that of his widow on April 28, 1905.

Our subject grew up in his father's home and acquired common school education and had the experiences common to the Western country boy. He left school at the age of fifteen.

Before he was twenty years old, on April 7, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Profett, of Coal township, Vernon county. Mr. Albright purchased his farm of 120 acres, situated in sections 29 and 30 in 1881 and has there given his attention to systematic farming with gratifying results and is well known as one of the progressive, up-to-date farmers of the community. He is a Democrat in his political opinions, but takes no active part in political affairs, more than to perform his duties as a good citizen.

There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Albright seven children, of whom three are deceased. The names and dates of birth of those surviving are Fred C., born April 6, 1878; Royal W., born September 17, 1886; Charles W., born July 6, 1888, and Edith, who was born September 7, 1890.

Frank P. Anderson is by no means the least prominent of those to whom reference has been made within the present work. On the contrary, few men have manifested the energy and determination or brought to successful accomplishment affairs with which they have been connected that Mr. Anderson has. The following outline of his life will serve to show something of what he has done during his eventful career. Born near Jefferson City, Cole county, Missouri, March 21, 1836, he commenced his life at the age of fifteen as a school teacher, having been favored with fair educational facilities in his youth. This he continued in connection with bookkeeping until 1859, when he came to Nevada, and at once entered upon an active and what was destined to be an important career. At first he taught a three months' term of school and then was employed in the office of the circuit and county clerk, and subsequently was appointed to assess the county in 1860, and after performing this duty he served in the county clerk's office as deputy until the outbreak of the war. In the winter of 1861-62, as elsewhere stated, Colonel Hunter came up and took the county records to Arkansas. Mr. Anderson now turned his attention to the stock business, trading in horses and mules, etc.; the winter of 1864 he passed in Illinois. In November, 1865, he returned to Nevada, soon embarking in the mercantile business, and after the reorganization of the county he was appointed its treasurer, but refused to qualify. In 1866 he was elected to that office, and again in 1868, serving through two terms. In 1869 he engaged in the real estate business with Maj. W. W. Prewitt, but in 1870 discontinued this to embark in railroad contracting, a calling for which he seemed to be peculiarly fitted. In 1873 he went to Utah territory and followed freighting during that and the two succeeding years. In 1875 and 1876 his time was not as fully occupied as previously, but during 1877-78-79 he was made collector of this county, receiving an appointment from the county court. In 1880 he resumed again the contracting business, remained thus occupied until 1883, during which time he built the Lexington and Southern division of the Missouri Pacific railroad, from Rich Hill, Mo., to Joplin, Mo., an enterprise which has proven to be of incalculable benefit to Nevada and Vernon county in general, and to which Nevada owes largely her past and present prosperity. It was owing to Mr. Anderson's untiring energy and never ceasing

watchfulness that this great North and South thoroughfare was secured to Nevada instead of being diverted to Fort Scott, a rival town in Kansas. In 1883 he engaged in coal mining at Rich Hill; he continued this during that and also the following year. In 1885 Mr. Anderson succeeded in prevailing upon the management of the Missouri Pacific railway to build the Nevada and Minden railroad, from Nevada, Mo., to Chetopa, Kans., an enterprise which he originated himself and on which he spent much time and a large amount of money during its embryo stage. For these two important lines of railroad Nevada owes much to Mr. Anderson, as the building of them has brought Nevada prominently to the front as the first city of commercial importance in southwest Missouri. In 1886 he took the contract for building the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado railroad through Franklin county, which contract he finished in July, 1887. He invested a large amount of money in the West Eldorado Townsite Company in the fall of 1887 and took the contract to build the Eldorado railroad, in which he invested a large amount of money. His time for four years was given to this enterprise up to 1891. The townsite and railroad company failed and he lost every dollar invested in the townsite and railroad company in four years' time, which broke him. During this time he did under contract the grading for the building of the lake and driveway around it at Artesian lake and built the district sewerage in Nevada, and put down the present sidewalk on Cherry street in front of the high school block. These tiling blocks he shipped from the factory at Washington, Franklin county, Missouri.

In 1892 he was chosen chairman of the Democratic committee in Vernon county and took an active part in politics, state and county, for three or four years, with fairly good success in behalf of others, but disastrous to his own interests.

In 1895-96 he served as steward of the Nevada Lunatic Asylum No. 3. In the spring of 1897 he moved to Joplin, Mo., and engaged in mining, with varying success, and also took a contract to build a railroad in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory. This company failed and left him in the lurch again. In 1901 he closed out his mining interests in Jasper county and went to Port Arthur, Texas, to look into the business of rice culture. He was pleased with it and took an option on a 500-acre rice farm and canal and pumping plant for irrigating the land at the price of

\$20,000, including all stock and machinery on the farm. A few days before he had succeeded in making the financial arrangement to swing the deal they struck oil at Beaumont on Spindle Hill. His option expired about the same time and ten days later the farm sold for \$50,000 cash. He then went to Henyetta, Creek Nation, Indian Territory, and opened up a coal mine for the Kansas & Texas Coal Company. In 1902 he spent most of the year in securing coal leases in the Creek Nation. In 1903 he moved his family from Joplin to the Indian Territory and engaged in coal mining.

In 1904 the great oil strike was made at what is known as the Glenn Pool near Tulsa, Okla.; also the numerous gas strikes in Kansas and Oklahoma. These two fuels coming into general use south and west, where they expected territory for selling coal, put the coal men in that vicinity out of business. Consequently the coal mining business proved a failure. In 1909 he moved his family, wife and daughter, back to Joplin, where they are now living. Since returning to Joplin he has not engaged in any business, but is now working to get a number of mineral leases in Maniteau, Cooper, Morgan and Cole counties. Should he succeed in getting them he expects to dispose of them to eastern parties, but may conclude to develop some of them himself in connection with other parties.

January 2, 1867, Mr. A. was married to Miss Julia R. Nelson, of Vernon county, a native of North Carolina. They have four children: Prince, Fountain, William Nelson, Minnie Scales and Charles Bruce. It seems almost superfluous to attempt any empty words of comment to this plain statement of facts as here given. That Mr. Anderson has labored under some disadvantages, physically, is known to all, for since ten years of age he has been under the necessity of using a crutch, having been afflicted with white swelling at that age. Notwithstanding this he has accomplished what many would have given up, and as a result stands today among the leading citizens of his county.

James T. Armstrong, a prominent citizen of Osage township, Vernon county, Missouri, is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, and was born February 10, 1842. He is the second of a family of six boys and three girls born to William and Statariah (Ficklin) Armstrong, the former born in Orange county, North

Carolina, in 1806, and the latter in Bath county, Kentucky, in 1813. They were married in Sangamon county, Illinois, whither the father moved from Tennessee about 1839 and where the mother settled with her parents about 1836. They passed their lives on a farm in Sangamon county, his death occurring in the fall of 1884 and hers in 1886. Our subject's paternal grandparents moved from Orange county, North Carolina, to Williamson county, Tennessee, in 1812, and here William Armstrong grew to manhood on his father's farm.

James T. attended the public schools and a Methodist academy in his native place and remained on the home farm with his parents till after the opening of the Civil War. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteers Infantry. This was known as the "Preacher Regiment" from the fact that most of its officers were preachers; it is also a matter of note that more than 600 men in this regiment were church members. Young Armstrong took part in numerous battles, among others that of Missionary Ridge, Franklin, Tennessee, Nashville, Murfreesboro and others, in which the army of the Cumberland was engaged. At the battle of Murfreesboro he was wounded by a twelve-pound cannon ball which struck the ground and bounding, hit and broke his right leg just below the knee. He entered the service as a private and was promoted to the rank of sergeant and served till the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge June 24, 1865, at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill. Returning home, he turned his attention to farming on a tract of 130 acres, given him by his father (who owned two sections of land in Christian county), and continued there till early in 1884, when he traded his farm for 270 acres in sections 7 and 8, also 17 and 18, Osage township, Vernon county, whither he came in February of that year and where he has ever since made his home, engaged in farming operations. Mr. Armstrong is especially known as a breeder of high grade cattle, having brought with him on coming to Missouri a carload of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle. His present farm consists of a quarter section, he having sold the remainder of his original farm to his sons. Mr. Armstrong is a stanch Republican, a member of Post McGregor, Grand Army of the Republic, at Metz, and also belongs to the Masonic order. He united with the

Methodist Episcopal church in 1862 and is now an honored member of the church of that faith in Metz.

On December 29, 1869, Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage with Miss Ella Rollins, who was born in Poplarplains, Ky., in November, 1842, and who passed away in 1899, leaving besides her husband six sons, viz.: William P. Armstrong, of Joplin, Mo.; Arthur R. Armstrong, of Pittsburgh, Kans.; Thomas W. Armstrong, of Osage township; James A. Armstrong, of Kansas City, Mo.; Russell N. Armstrong, who is cashier of a bank in Stonewall, Okla, and Warren Blaine Armstrong, of Osage township.

On September 23, 1900, Mr. Armstrong married Miss Edna B. Williams, who was born in Adams county, Iowa, June 6, 1882, the daughter of Fred P. and Alice (Vance) Williams, who are natives of Illinois and Kentucky, respectively, and who settled in Osage township in 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have six children named respectively Ina P., James Fred, Ralph E., Horace A., Edna A. and Lyle Vance Armstrong.

Dr. T. L. Ashbaugh, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, May 13, 1844, is one of a family of thirteen children born to John M. and Mary C. (Artz) Ashbaugh. His paternal grandfather, John Ashbaugh, immigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, accompanied by two brothers, Armenius and Cyrus. His maternal grandfather, John Artz, was a soldier in the War of 1812. The father, John M. Ashbaugh, a potter by trade, lived in Delaware county, Ohio, till 1849, and then moved to Mercer county, Illinois, where his father-in-law, John Artz, bought a saw and grist mill near Millersburgh, which he operated till 1868. He then came to Moundville, Vernon county, where he bought 640 acres of land in section 4, Moundville township, and engaged in farming till his decease in 1881. T. L. lived in his native place and attended the public schools till 1862, when he ran away from home and enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers Infantry, and entered the Union army. At the battle of Resaca he was severely wounded by a shell hitting him on the head, but recovered and served through the war and was with Sherman in his famous "march to the sea" and took part in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out at Chicago, June 5, 1865. In the army he studied

medicine and in 1866 was graduated from Burlington Medical College and also attended Rush Medical College at Chicago. Dr. Ashbaugh began his medical practice at Pre Emption in Mercer county, Illinois, in 1867, and in the spring of 1868 settled at Moundville, Vernon county, Missouri, where he resided eleven years, in the meantime completing his course at Rush Medical College, where he was graduated with the class of 1876. He also was graduated from the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago. Going to Central City, Colo., he practiced his profession several years there, when he removed with his family to Aspen, Colo., returning to Moundville in 1896. He was united in marriage at Pre Emption, Ill., with Miss Pauline Hardy, who was born in Tazewell county, that state. Their only child, Flor Ashbaugh, is an alumnus of the law department of Michigan University and has served as county and district judge in Colorado for some twelve years. Dr. Ashbaugh served as coroner of Pitkin county, Colorado, practically during his entire residence in Colorado. After his return from Colorado Dr. Ashbaugh settled on the family homestead, which he had purchased from his father. This home, with its handsome and commodious residence, surrounded by spacious lawns and adorned with massive trees, choice shrubbery, an artificial lake and other beautiful and home-like improvements, and situated in the midst of charming environments, presents a picture of rural beauty, unsurpassed, and is admired by all as one of the beauty spots of Vernon county. Dr. Ashbaugh has practically retired from professional work and with his wife lives a life of comparative ease and enjoys the fruits of his busy life.

He is a staunch Republican in his political opinions and takes a commendable interest in the local affairs of his party and for several years served as postmaster at Moundville, his appointment dating from January 8, 1870.

Dr. Ashbaugh is an active man of affairs. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is identified with the Patriotic Sons of America, the Foresters, the Knights of Macabees and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Charles R. Ashmead, the popular proprietor of Ashmead's Cafe of Nevada, is the eldest of a family of four children, who were left orphans when he was but eleven years of age. He is

a native of Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri, and was born April 16, 1865, to Charles Hamilton and Sarah (Collins) Ashmead, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively.

The father was a soldier in the Civil War of 1861-5, and after his return home bought a tract of land and moved to Cedar county, Missouri, near Virgil City. He was a wagonmaker by trade and also a stock dealer. He moved to Nevada, Vernon county, in the fall of 1873 and followed his trade till his decease on September 10, 1876, at the age of fifty-four years, his death having been preceded by that of his wife, who passed away May 13 of the same year, when she was forty-two years of age. Their other children are Jacob Ashmead, William Ashmead and Eliza, who is married to Mr. S. N. Yates, of Emmett, Idaho.

Charles R. was reared on a farm in Washington township by Mr. James A. Wilson, with whom he lived till he was twenty years of age, when he started to learn the baker's trade in Perry's bakery at Nevada. A little later, associated with his foster father, Mr. J. A. Wilson, they together bought this business and it was carried on under the firm name of Wilson & Co. some three years and then sold, Mr. Ashmead going to Lamar, Mo., and working at his trade there several years. Returning to Nevada, he took a position as baker at the State Asylum No. 3 in February, 1890, and continued to fill it till April, 1896. During the next four years till December, 1896, Mr. Ashmead turned his attention to dairying and stock raising, making a specialty of high grade pedigree hogs and fancy blooded chickens, and since February 1, 1911, has been proprietor of the popular cafe that is now conducted under his name.

Mr. Ashmead has always devoted himself closely to his business affairs and has found little time for other matters. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On May 10, 1893, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Laura Romine (nee Mitchell), of Nevada.

Mr. Ashmead sold out his cafe August 14, 1911, at a good profit and is now engaged in improving a farm about six and one-half miles just north of the city, where he intends to make his home.

Thomas H. Austin. No history of Vernon county, especially that part which refers more particularly to the town of Nevada,

would be complete without mention of the name of Thomas H. Austin, for his connection with its affairs dates back to a period which only a few can remember, when Vernon county was a wilderness and its inhabitants few and far between. He came originally from East Tennessee, Anderson county, where he was born July 28, 1818, the oldest of eight children, four boys and four girls, which blessed the union of Daniel and Nancy Austin, nee Edwards. The latter was born in Maryland. Daniel Austin was a native of Green county, Kentucky, though he afterwards lived in Alabama, and finally moved to Putnam county, Indiana, from whence in 1835 he came to Missouri, settling in what was then Pulaski but is now Miller county. This was his home until going to Buchanan county, and some five years later, or in 1846, he came to Vernon county, continuing to live here until his death. His wife also passed away in this county. Thomas H. Austin was brought up on the old homestead and very naturally acquired a knowledge of agricultural pursuits. His educational advantages, however, were somewhat limited, owing to the scarcity of schools in that early day. He accompanied his father on the various moves made by that person, as already enumerated, and finally in 1846 took up his residence in this county. Upon his location here he entered 240 acres of land and forty acres of this tract were afterwards taken for the site upon which Nevada stands. Some little idea can therefore be formed of the part which Mr. Austin had taken in the upbuilding and growth of Vernon county. In 1869 he moved to a place on Osage river, known as Belvoir, and for ten years conducted a ferry across the river at that point. In 1879 he moved into Nevada. He was the first postmaster of the place then called "Haletown," and for some years filled the position of justice of the peace, also serving as coroner of Bates county for two years. Though not a political aspirant he was never found wanting in the discharge of the duties of those positions to which he was called. In April, 1841, Mr. Austin was married to Miss Louisa Blevans, a native of Alabama, and daughter of Stephen A. Blevans. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. His death occurred in October, 1895.

Dr. Albert Badger. No worthy history of Vernon county could be written which failed to include a sketch of the life of

this esteemed pioneer citizen, a man whose personal acquaintance and popularity contributed only less than his long residence in the county, giving him an enviable reputation wherever his name was known. Dr. Albert Badger was born in Windham county, Connecticut, in 1820, the oldest of three children in the family of his parents, Albert and Asenath (Crosby) Badger. The former was born in 1797 and died in 1825; he was a son of Edmund Badger, who for many years kept a hostelry in Philadelphia, a favorite resort for well-known Whigs, among whom were Clay, Webster and others, he died in 1849. Mrs. Asenath Badger was born in 1798 in Hadlyme, Conn., and died in Vernon county, Missouri, in 1864, at the age of sixty-six years. She was a consistent member of the Congregational Church. During the Revolutionary War her parents were living at New London, Conn., and in common with many others suffered many hardships and were obliged to undergo many privations; the father's death occurred in 1816, but his wife reached the advanced age of ninety-six, having lived a life somewhat remarkable in its nature. Young Albert Badger, the subject of this sketch, deprived of the watchful guidance and care of his father when about four and a half years old, was reared by an uncle until the age of fifteen, his home being in Hadlyme, Conn., where he attended school during the winter months and worked on the farm in summer seasons. Subsequently, and up to the fall of 1839, he lived with his grandfather at Philadelphia, Pa., and there completed an excellent education. Going to Port Hudson, La., in 1839, he commenced the study of medicine and later on was graduated from the New Orleans Medical College, thoroughly fitted to enter at once upon a professional career. In 1844 Dr. Badger left Louisiana and journeyed up the Mississippi, Missouri and Osage rivers as far as Osceola, St. Clair county, Missouri, from which point he rode overland to his location, purchasing his claim from an old settler for \$30. Since that time this county continued to be his home. His was the first "modern" house in the community, for it was hewed both outside and inside and had glass windows and a "nailed-on" roof. Immediately after his settlement here he commenced the practice of medicine and soon met with a ready patronage, for professional men were not numerous in that early day. The only physicians besides himself in this county then

were Drs. Leonard Dodge and James White. Dr. Badger continued his extensive practice in connection with farming; he was a large land-holder, owning 2,200 acres at the commencement of the war. At the outbreak of the Kansas troubles he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and ordered to defend the Missouri border, and early in the Civil War his company was ordered by Governor Jackson to accompany him to the Arkansas line. Before this was reached, however, the battles of Wilson's Creek and Carthage were fought, and at the latter the Doctor was wounded, necessitating his return home, though not until after he had been placed in charge of a hospital ward where there were Federal soldiers. After receiving surgical treatment and convalescing at a St. Louis hospital he was employed as chief clerk in the Naval Ordnance Department, a position he continued to fill for eighteen months. At the close of the war he returned to his home, but only to find that during his absence \$10,000 worth of property, including money, chattels, etc., had been stolen. But not disheartened, the Doctor set about repairing his impaired possessions. In 1853 he was married to Miss Sarah E. Halley, of this county, who was born in Charleston, Va., in August, 1827; her father, a man of superior educational attainments, settled in Blue Mound township, this county, in 1839. Mrs. Badger died February 19, 1885, in the full triumph of a Christian faith. She was the mother of two boys and six girls: Henry L., born in 1855; Albert H., born in 1866; Emily A., born in 1854; Mary J., born in 1857; Rebecca P., born in 1859; Elizabeth, born in 1861; Agnes W. L., born in 1868, and Lulu, born in 1870. The Doctor was a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1843, and also assisted in organizing the first Grange in Badger township. He was justice of the peace for many years and for four years served as probate judge of the county, the first to be elected to that position. Politically he was a Democrat. One of the Doctor's brothers, Commodore Badger, entered the United States Navy in 1840 and fired the first shot into Fort Sumter after the Confederates had captured it. His sister, Emily D., the widow of Dr. Joseph N. M. Harding, is a lady of rare intellectual accomplishments. She was educated at Mt. Holyoke Seminary. Dr. Badger was intimately associated with all the improvements of the day. He died March 14, 1911.

Jabe W. Bailey, is one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of Harrison township, Vernon county, Missouri. He was born in Columbia county, Wisconsin, March 16, 1855, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Spaulding) Bailey, both natives of New York. The father was a civil engineer, served four years in the Civil War, entering the service as captain of a company in the Fourth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and by successive promotions attained to the rank of colonel and brigadier-general. On October 23, 1864, as an appreciation of his skill and work, performing a difficult engineering feat, constructing a dam across the Red river, Admiral Porter presented him with a gold sword and massive silver punch bowl. After the war he moved with his family to Vernon county, Missouri, and settled on 400 acres of land in section 19, Harrison township. While in the discharge of his duty as sheriff of Vernon county (to which office he was appointed), in attempting to arrest two noted criminals, on March 26, 1867, he was brutally murdered. His widow survived till March 22, 1891.

During his boyhood our subject attended one of the common schools until he was fourteen years old. He then entered the school of Fort Scott, Kan. When he was twenty-seven, on January 31, 1882, he was united in marriage, at Sterling, Kan., with Miss Ella Stratton, and bought a tract of 130 acres of land in Bourbon county, Kansas. His present farm is in section 19, Harrison township, Vernon county, and comprises 265 acres of fertile land, highly cultivated and splendidly improved with a fine class of buildings and all the accompaniments of a model, modern farm. There are on the place two thrifty orchards and the handsome residence, set in the midst of massive shade trees, presents, with other environments, a scene of entrancing rural beauty.

Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, the two now living are Ruey, who was born December 27, 1884, and Lois, who was born May 30, 1893.

Morris C. Baker, the father of Zach. H. and James S. Baker, was born in Ashe county, North Carolina, and there was reared to manhood. He married Miss Matilda Stamper, after which they removed to Tennessee, living there until 1849. Following this, Mr. Baker made his home in Arkansas one year, coming thence to Lawrence county, Missouri, and in 1854 to Vernon

county, and settling in the eastern part of the county; but in 1856 he moved his family from that locality to section 31, of Drywood township, later going across the line into Barton county. This continued to be his home until his death in 1878—an event sincerely mourned by many who had known him during life. Baker's Grove, in that county, bears his name. Besides his widow, Mr. Baker left a family of seven children: Sarah, Mrs. Long; Zach., James S., Lamenda, Mrs. Dougherty, and Andy J. He was a man of sterling integrity and honor and commanded unbounded respect from all who were favored with his acquaintance. For many years he was postmaster at Baker's Grove, and in 1857 took the contract for carrying the mail from Carthage to Little Osage, receiving for this service \$450 annually, the round trip being made once a week. During the years 1858-59-60 the mail was carried on horseback by the two boys, Zach. and James, but at the outbreak of the war the route was abandoned.

Zach. H. Baker was born in Tennessee, March 10, 1839. In 1864 he married Miss Nancy Gillmore, of Osage county, Missouri, and they have five children: Amanda, Andrew, Eva, William and Morris. He is a member of Sheldon Lodge, No. 371, A. F. and A. M.

James S. Baker has had an experience in some points not unlike that of his brother. His birth occurred in Tennessee, November 25, 1845. In 1881 Mr. Baker moved to Sheldon, being among the first business men to open out in the town, the store which he started and afterwards conducted for some time being a hardware establishment. In 1871 Mrs. Mische Taylor, nee Hill, became his wife, she being a native of Pettis county, Missouri. Mrs. Baker had two children by a former marriage: William and Ida (who married F. B. Shelton).

Wilfred T. Ballagh is a popular and prominent druggist of Nevada, Mo. He was born in Canada in 1870 and acquired his education in his native country. Since settling in Nevada Mr. Ballagh has taken an active part in business, civic, social and fraternal affairs and is rightly counted among her wide-awake and enterprising citizens. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias and all branches of the Masonic bodies, belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, subordant and camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, past-exalted ruler of Elks and

first charter member, and the National Association of Retail Druggists. He was president of the Nevada School Board and a director of the Farm and Home Loan and Savings Association and the only member of the American Pharmaceutical Association in the city. He is also captain of "Troop A," the only cavalry troop in the state, and is noted as a breeder of registered Jersey cattle and fancy pure-bred poultry, being one of the organizers of the Southwest Missouri Poultry Association. But that to which Mr. Ballagh gives his chief attention is his model drug store at the corner of Cedar and Cherry streets, where every facility is provided for the convenience and comfort of patrons. In the carefully selected stock is to be found complete lines of drugs, chemicals, rubber goods, toilet articles, postcards, imported and domestic cigars and smokers' supplies, while special attention is given to filling physicians' prescriptions by graduate pharmacists. Mr. Ballagh has also installed one of the finest soda fountains to be found in this section of the country and has fitted up a suite of recreation parlors in a manner that leaves nothing undone looking to the comfort and convenience of those seeking a refreshing glass of non-alcoholic beverage or a dish of delicious ice cream or sherbert and other refreshing and cooling viands. This business, which was established in 1900, has increased, keeping pace with the growth and development of the city, and in all its branches and details shows the efficient working of the master mind that has brought it to its present standing among the best in its line in southwestern Missouri.

Mary D. Baze, who is supposed to be the oldest native resident of Vernon county, Missouri, was born December 1, 1835, one and a half miles southeast of the site of the present town of Metz, and is one of three survivors of a family of eleven children born to Jesse J. Summers, who moved from Wayne county, Kentucky, to Warren county, Missouri, about 1820, and who settled in Metz township in 1829. The other two children are Mrs. Jane Morris Bachelor, of North Dakota, and Mr. Jesse Summers, of Montevallo, Mo. Mrs. Baze has the distinction of having spent her active life time within two miles of her birth place, except six months while visiting in Wright county, Missouri, and three months in Colorado. She attended the first school in the county, the school house being situated on the site of the present Sum-

mers Grave Yard. She also attended school at Balltown after the first school house was destroyed by fire.

In February, 1861, she was united in marriage with Mr. Squire J. Baze, and there were born to them six children, of whom the four survivors are Leslie M. Baze, W. J. Baze, Mrs. Delien Blake and Mrs. Lillie M. Williams, all of Metz. Mr. Baze, the father, died November 19, 1893.

Both Mrs. Baze and her husband were charter members of the Rinehart Christian Church, which was organized in 1872, and for years prior to that had attended services held at Double Branches, thinking little of having to travel seven and eight miles to church.

Mr. Baze was a blacksmith, and they lived on the old home place, a half-mile north of Old Metz, where he worked at his trade till his decease. Since then Mrs. Baze has resided with her children, and now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. J. D. Williams, in Metz.

Ransom H. Beagles, who has resided in Vernon county, Missouri, since 1882, was born in Crawford county, Missouri, October 22, 1842, the sixth of a family of seven children born to Edwin and Minerva (Medlock) Beagles, both natives of Tennessee. The mother died in 1845 and the father married again and had seven children by the second marriage. He settled in Crawford county in the early days and went thence to Cass county, Arkansas, thence he went to Van Buren county, Arkansas, settling near Fort Smith, where he passed away in 1872. He was a prosperous farmer, a man of commanding influence in his community and an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ransom H. lived at home and attended the common schools till he was fourteen years old. At the age of sixteen he drove a team of six yoke of cattle across the plains to Salt Lake City, Utah, traveling at the rate of ten miles per day and taking six months for the journey. Mr. Beagles served six months under General Cooper in Oklahoma among the Indians, in 1862. In 1861 Mr. Beagles enlisted and served in the Confederate army till the end of the war, in 1865. He was with Generals Price and Shelby in the campaigns of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas and among other hard fought engagements took part in the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and Springfield, Mo., Helena and Little

Rock, Ark., and many desperate skirmishes. At Westport, in Price's raid, he was shot through the lungs and captured and sent to St. Louis, where he was tried by a military court for "bushwhacking" and acquitted. He afterwards joined the Confederate army in Richmond, Va., and served until the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. Returning to Missouri, Mr. Beagles, on March 21, 1867, was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Baker, in Johnson county, and lived there till his settlement, in 1882, in Harrison township, Vernon county, on a tract of 240½ acres in section 6, where he has since made his home. Mr. Beagles is a thorough farmer, and has been eminently successful in his operations, making somewhat of a specialty in breeding and raising high-grade horses and mules, owning several thoroughbred imported jacks and stallions. In political opinions and actions he is a staunch Democrat.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Beagles six children, of whom two sons and one daughter are now, 1911, living, viz., Charles B. Beagles, who was born June 2, 1869; Rose, who was born April 9, 1870, and Ransom, who was born September 14, 1873. Mrs. Beagles passed away October 4, 1894.

Jack Hardin Bean was born August 27, 1874, at Paris, Mo., the son of James Monroe and Francis Virginia Bean. The former was born in Frederick county, Virginia, and the latter at Washington, D. C. They both came to Missouri in early life and located at Paris, where they made their home, and it was here that he established the "Paris Mercury," which he conducted during his lifetime, and at the time of his death was the senior editor. During the Civil War the Union army made a raid on his town and burned the office of the paper, but the elder Bean soon reconstructed the building and re-established the paper. He was a close political and personal friend of ex-Governor Charles Hardin, for whom J. H. Bean was named. Mr. Bean served two terms in the Missouri State Senate, and it was while serving his second term that he passed to his great reward, deeply mourned and respected by all who knew him. He was married in 1849, to Frances Virginia Runkle, and the subject of this sketch was the youngest child born to this union.

J. H. Bean received his education in the public schools of Paris, graduating from the high school in 1893. His first employ

ment was as printers' devil in the office of the "Paris Appeal," edited by J. H. Blanton, and in this office he learned to set type, feed presses and to carry coal and water for the first steam engine which furnished power to run the presses in that office, and which replaced the old negro who had been the power in use for many years. Mr. Bean continued in the office for several months and received the customary salary of \$1 a week, and when he left was given a good recommendation. He located at Nevada in the spring of 1894, and worked as a typesetter on the "Post," and about two years later worked in the job printing department of the "Mail," and later was tendered the position as manager of circulation of the "Daily Mail," which he held for two years, and then accepted the position as city editor, which place he filled for more than twelve years. Associated with W. L. Earp, on April 1, 1910, he purchased the "Daily Mail" and the "Southwest Mail," which were established in 1882.

Mr. Bean takes an active interest in the affairs of the county and is a strong supporter of the good roads movement, and the Democratic party receives his best efforts. He cast his first vote for William Jennings Bryan and always supports the straight ticket.

On November 21, 1899, he was united in marriage with Pearl McNeil, granddaughter of Col. Robert McNeil, a pioneer of Vernon county. To Mr. and Mrs. Bean has been born one daughter, Mary Virginia, aged eight years.

G. B. Beeny, a native of Peoria county, Illinois, was born October 18, 1865, and is the eldest of a family of seven children, of whom five are living, born to Henry and Sophia (Rock) Beeny, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. The father immigrated from Germany when he was thirteen years old, with his parents, who settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where they passed their lives. Henry Beeny went to Peoria county, Illinois when he was seventeen years old and worked as a farm laborer till he attained his majority, and after his marriage cultivated a leased farm till 1878. He then moved with his family to Bates county, Missouri, and thence two years later to Barton county, where he lived till 1906. He then sold all his property there and settled at Sheldon, in Vernon county, where he now lives, retired from active work,

being seventy-six years of age. Our subject received a common school education in Barton county, Missouri, and lived at home till he was of age, and then engaged in farming on his own account. In 1891 he settled at Sheldon, in Vernon county, and established himself in business, buying, baling and shipping hay, and in 1894 also bought and sold grain. This grain business began in a modest way, with an elevator capacity of 3,000 bushels and shipments of one to two carloads per week, gradually growing until at the present time, 1911, his elevators have a capacity of 15,000 bushels, while the shipments of grain range from one to three carloads per day. His warehouses for storing hay have a capacity of 2,500 tons and from 50 to 100 tons per day are handled. At the time he began buying and selling grain Mr. Beeny also began dealing in farm implements and machinery, and the annual sales in this department have increased from \$500 the first year to more than \$20,000 at the present date. Mr. Beeny also carries on a fine establishment and employs three expert workmen in the manufacture of high-class harness, and also a large blacksmith shop, thoroughly equipped with modern facilities, machinery, trip hammers, etc., for turning out the best class of work in that line. For the accommodation of his extensive business operations Mr. Beeny occupies an immense building and salesrooms extending the length of an entire block, the whole having grown, under his careful and enterprising management, from a small beginning to \$100,000 in volume annually. In addition to his other enterprises Mr. Beeny owns and conducts a splendid farm of 160 acres in Drywood township, fully equipped with modern machinery and stocked with high-grade cattle and hogs, which he feeds for the market, and producing annually 7,000 bushels of corn and 2,000 tons of hay, besides other products. Mr. Beeny takes an active interest in public affairs and has served two terms as mayor of Sheldon and several years as alderman. In politics he is a Democrat and adheres to the policies advocated by William Jennings Bryan. He is active in fraternal organizations, being a member of the Sheldon Lodge No. 371, Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights Templar, Sheldon Lodge No. 438, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order United Workmen.

On March 4, 1866, Mr. Beeny married Miss Hattie J. Parson,

and they have a family of three children, named, respectively, Georgia, Conwell T. and Calvin W.

Benedict Brothers. In 1868 two brothers of the name of Benedict came to Missouri from the East and located in Richland township, Vernon county, where they at once entered upon an agricultural career that has been both honorable and successful. These brothers are Robert F. and Walter H. Benedict. The senior brother, Robert F. Benedict, was born on Long Island, in Suffolk county, Massachusetts, January 24, 1844, the birth of Walter H. also occurring there, July 27, 1847. Their parents were Asher M. and Huldah F. (Hallock) Benedict, both of Connecticut nativity, the father being a miller and manufacturer by occupation. Three sons besides the two mentioned were in the family: John F., Frank E. and Fred H. Robert and Walter were reared on Long Island as fishermen and farmers. At the breaking out of the war the former enlisted in the 127th New York volunteer infantry, and took part in the battle of Honey Hill, S. C., where he was wounded, after which a return home was necessary, and he was confined in David's Island Hospital for some eight months. In 1868, as stated, he came to this county. In 1874 Mr. Benedict was married to Miss Ida Martin, originally from Boone county, Missouri. Three children are in their family: Asher M., Carrie R. and Eleanor R. Mr. Walter Benedict's marriage occurred in 1875, at which time Miss Alice S. Thomas, of Bates county, Missouri, became his wife. They have two children: Edwin and Frank. The Messrs. Benedict have in all 310 acres of valuable land, 200 acres of which are devoted to the raising of fruit; and of this tract three-fourths is in apples of the Ben Davis variety.

John H. Berghauser is one of the enterprising business men of Nevada, Mo., and a leading factor in one of her prominent industries. He is a native Missourian and was born in Calloway county, April 12, 1868. He settled in Nevada in 1887, when he was nineteen years of age, and was first employed at the Missouri State Hospital for the Insane No. 5, then in course of construction. He was variously employed in his line of work for some years, and in June, 1894, as a co-partner with Mr. W. B. Looney, opened a general tin and repair shop, which was carried on by the firm

until November, 1898, when he sold his interest to his partner. Early in 1899 Mr. Berghauser associated with Mr. W. F. Norman, under the firm name of W. F. Norman & Co., and was a prime mover in establishing the first sheet metal works at Nevada. The business, occupying a small building, was started in a modest way, but under careful and wise management rapidly outgrew its cramped quarters, necessitating a radical change. In January, 1905, with an increased capital, the business was incorporated as the W. F. Norman Sheet Metal Manufacturing Company, with Mr. W. F. Norman as president and treasurer and Mr. J. H. Berghauser vice-president and secretary, and the board of directors included, besides Messrs. Norman and Berghauser, Mr. C. C. Norman. To meet the requirements of this change a new location was secured and the plant was moved to its present site and greatly enlarged. The new impetus thus given to the business of the concern was followed by four years of prosperity and growth such as it had not known before, and the future looked bright and promising, when, on November 5, 1909, the entire plant was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of more than \$100,000, besides that caused by several months' interruption of the business. But the men at the head of this enterprise were undaunted. With the same cool-headedness with which they enjoyed their prosperity they now met and found their misfortune and at once set themselves to the task of retrieving their losses and re-establishing the business on even firmer foundations and broader lines. Within an almost incredibly short time a new plant was erected and equipped and within a few months was in full operation, with improved and increased facilities for supplying the needs and demands of their patrons and the trade. The present plant covers two-thirds of an entire city block, bounded on the north by Hunter street and extending from Cedar to Washington streets east and west. It employs a large force of workmen, varying at different seasons and ranging from 50 to 100 in number. Twelve traveling salesmen are kept constantly on the road, selling the products of the plant throughout the vast territory of Iowa on the north to Texas on the south, and westward through Colorado and other distant points.

The plant manufactures galvanized corrugated roofing and every variety of sheet metal work and represents the largest manufacturing industry in Nevada, and the fact that the volume

of business has doubled each succeeding year since the start speaks more eloquently than any words of commendation for the wise management and business ability of the men who have directed the affairs of the concern.

John T. Birdseye, a native of Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, was born July 5, 1836, and was the fourth of a family of eight children born to Gould P. and Mary A. (Lane) Birdseye, both of whom were natives of Huntington, Conn. The father was a successful farmer and trader and died in Ohio in 1885 and was survived by his widow, who continued to live there. Our subject made good use of his educational privileges and throughout his life were shown the results of his early training. He remained on his father's farm until he attained his majority; but afterwards turned his attention to the law, and after a course of legal studies was admitted to the bar in 1858. On the opening of the Civil War in 1861 he responded to the call of President Lincoln for three months' men and enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers Infantry. He afterwards attained the rank of first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Regiment of the Twenty-third Army Corps, participating in many battles and being with General Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. After an experience to which he often referred with pride he was honorably discharged from the service, and coming to Vernon county, Missouri, settled at Nevada and erected the first house that was completed there after the war. Possessed of little save his native talents and upright, manly character, Mr. Birdseye began at the bottom and gradually worked his way up to a place of commanding influence in the community. Turning his attention to the law, real estate, loans and insurance, his transactions and dealings were always characterized by keen foresight and good judgment and won him the confidence and respect of all, so that he came to be justly counted among the successful, progressive and substantial citizens of his city. Soon after the incorporation of Nevada as a city he was elected its mayor and gave himself with earnest and unselfish devotion to the welfare and development of the city and community. As a member of the firm of Birdseye and Harris he was a strong factor in the development of the business interests of the city and came to be prominently identified

with various interests whose influence extended throughout Vernon county. For some years prior to his decease, which occurred in 1906, he had associated with him in his business his son, Henry F., under the firm name of Birdseye & Son.

On January 4, 1866, Mr. Birdseye married Miss Mary U. Manahan, a woman of high intellectual attainments, and they had a family of five children, named respectively, Mary P., Henry Fred, Violetta, Emma and Natalie.

Henry Fred Birdseye, the only son, was born June 20, 1880, in Vernon county. After closing his studies in the public schools of Nevada in 1898, he entered the law department of the University of Missouri, where he was graduated with the class of 1902 with the degree of bachelor of laws. Soon after his graduation he succeeded Mr. J. B. Harris as a partner with his father in his extensive and constantly growing business, to which he succeeded after his father's death and which he still carries on under the name of Birdseye & Son, it being the oldest business in its line in Nevada. Mr. Birdseye is not only an earnest, wide-awake and thorough business man, but also is active in numerous fraternal, social, civic and military affairs. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Order of Elks and Modern Woodmen of America. During 1907-8 he served as captain in command of Company H, Second Regiment of Missouri National Guards Infantry, and in 1909 was appointed to Gen. H. C. Clark's staff and still holds that position.

Horace H. Blanton was born in what is now Washburne, Barry county, Missouri, April 20, 1860, and came of Southern antecedents on the side of his father, William H. Blanton. The latter was a native of Alabama, an attorney by profession, who came to this state and county in 1855, and subsequently he became a prominent and influential citizen, representing the county in the legislature in 1857 and 1858. He died at Nevada in 1872. The mother of Horace, whose maiden name was Martha J. Harbin, was born in Barry county, Missouri. The five children born of their marriage were: Horace H., Willie, Mattie, Mrs. Charles H. Prewitt, of this place; Mary, Etta and James W. Horace H. Blanton passed the greater part of his youth within the limits of this county. and, while not one of her native-born residents,

Vernon is entitled to him as one whose career has been so closely connected with the affairs of the community. The principal part of his education was received at the State University, Columbia, Mo., after leaving which he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. C. G. Burton. May 2, 1881, he was admitted to the bar and immediately embarked in practice, and before long he was made city attorney, serving in that capacity four years. In 1884 he was selected as the nominee of the Democratic party for prosecuting attorney over some of the most prominent attorneys in the county, and in November following was elected. His subsequent career is familiar to all readers of this volume. Miss Florence Mims became Mr. Blanton's wife December 2, 1885; she was a daughter of John Mims, and was born in London, England.

Edward C. Bobbett, an enterprising and wide-awake business man of Nevada, Mo., was born at Fairfield, Ill., March 29, 1868, and is a son of Dr. N. and Harriet E. (Bing) Bobbett, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. The father went from Kentucky to Illinois at an early day and entered from the government land that forms part of the site of the present city of Champaign, and lived there till 1881. Removing then to Missouri with his family, he settled first in Richland township, Vernon county, but in 1886 moved into Nevada, where he died in 1894. The mother passed away in 1889.

Edward C. acquired his education in Nevada public schools, and in 1889 began clerking in the clothing store of Mr. J. J. Abell, with whom he spent nine years in faithful service. The store and business then changed owners, Mr. W. E. Clark becoming its proprietor, and Mr. Bobbett continued his services for the new owner till February, 1909, when he joined Mr. Robert B. Moore and organizing the Moore-Bobbett Clothing Company, they purchased the stock and business from Mr. Clark, under this new concern, Mr. Moore being president and Mr. Bobbett secretary. The business has taken on new life and ranks among the progressive and up-to-date mercantile establishments of the city.

Mr. Bobbett is interested in fraternal organizations and for sixteen years has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is decidedly a man of affairs and takes a com-

mendable interest in whatever relates to the betterment of the city and community.

On August 12, 1896, Mr. Bobbett was united in marriage with Miss Carrie E. Kohler, of Nevada. Of two children born to them, viz., Edward Clark and Brooksey, the last named died in 1904.

James E. Boughan, a prosperous farmer of Osage township, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Essex county, Virginia, October 21, 1857, and comes of Scotch lineage on the paternal side. His grandfather, Henry Boughan, who was descended from an ancient Scotch family, was an extensive slave owner and planter in Virginia. He was a devout member of the Baptist denomination and died while kneeling in prayer in church.

Our subject's father, Edward R. Boughan, was born in Virginia and reared on his father's plantation and acquired a good college education. After leaving college he was employed as auditor by a large mercantile company, having charge of the books and accounts of its three stores at Springfield, Osceola and Booneville, Mo., and traveling on horseback from one place to the other. After five years thus employed he returned to Virginia and married Miss Sarah E. Croxton and settled on a plantation, given to his wife by her father, and lived there till the opening of the Civil War. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army under Colonel Rice, for whose staff he served as bookkeeper till the surrender of the Confederate forces at Appomattox, and then returned to his plantation, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death being followed by that of his widow, three years afterward. They were both Baptists in religious faith and fellowship. Of three children born to them, one son besides our subject survives, viz.: Henry E. Boughan, a farmer of Mount Zion, Va.

James E. acquired his education in the public and "subscription" schools of his native place, and remained on the plantation with his parents till December, 1878, when he came to Carbon Center, in Osage township, Vernon county, where for twenty-one years he managed a ranch of 1,800 acres owned by his uncle, Col. Richard A. Boughan, who settled in Vernon county in 1844. In the spring of 1900 Mr. Boughan leased 265 acres of the "Falor" farm in Osage township, where he has ever since carried on general farming, giving special attention



HOME OF DR. WESLEY MELICK AND FAMILY.

to buying, feeding and selling cattle, horses and hogs. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of the Democratic party, but has never cared for official position for himself. He is a member of Osage Lodge, No. 69, Knights of Pythias, at Rich Hill, and also belongs to Pine Camp, No. 34, Woodmen of the World, of the same place, and is affiliated with the Christian church at Carbon Center.

On June 22, 1876, Mr. Boughan was united in marriage with Miss Myrtle H. Harford, who was born in Montrose, Westmoreland county, Virginia, October 25, 1858, the eldest of four children born to Henry and Marian (Sisson) Harford, who were born and passed their lives in that county. The father, a merchant, served four years as a private in the Confederate army.

Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Boughan, Bertha Lee, born June 5, 1877, is the wife of Mr. Walter Madding, of Kansas City, Mo.; Lena M., born October 5, 1884, is married to Mr. Harry Kelso, and lives at Novinger, Mo.; Estelle and Lorelle, twins, born March 1, 1888, both live in Kansas City, Mo., the former being the wife of Mr. Earl Williams; and Henry Edward, born May 3, 1891, and Muriel Harvey, born August 20, 1893, both live at home with their parents.

Richard A. Boughan. Among the highly esteemed and respected citizens of Vernon county, Col. R. A. Boughan justly held an enviable position, for besides being a man of marked intelligence and culture, he was an active business man and one of the county's public-spirited, useful citizens. Born in Essex county, Virginia, December 13, 1822, he was the son of Henry H. and Julia (Wood) Boughan, both of whom were Virginians by birth, where their lives were passed until death. Richard A., the eldest son and second child of the family of five children, was brought up to the occupation followed by his father, that of farming, becoming thoroughly familiar with all its details. In November, 1844, he went to Alabama and up to the time of his removal to Cooper county, Missouri, in the winter of 1845, his home was in Demopolis, Marengo county. After leaving Cooper county Mr. B. resided in Osceola, St. Clair county, until the fall of 1846, following which he lived at Harmony Mission, Bates county, and from there he went to Papinville in 1848. Going thence to Balltown in 1850, he became associated in a general

business with Col. R. W. McNeil and S. H. Loring, under the firm name of R. W. McNeil & Co., the trade which they then carried on probably being unexcelled at the time. Mr. Loring subsequently disposed of his interest in the concern to Mr. Boughan, who in turn afterward sold out to Colonel McNeil in 1855. From that time until the breaking out of the war he gave his attention to farming. When the noise of war was first sounded he enlisted in the cause of the Confederacy and became lieutenant-colonel of the Vernon county battalion, which took part in the battle of Carthage. Upon the reorganization of this command it was joined to Hunter's regiment and Mr. B. received the appointment of lieutenant-colonel; at Corinth, Miss., they were joined to General Price's army and from there Colonel Boughan, together with Col. Waldo P. Johnson, R. W. Musser and A. W. Slayback, received orders from Price to proceed to Arkansas to meet Missouri recruits and form them into a regiment. The regiment was formed by Colonel Johnson and Colonel Boughan was made quartermaster, serving as such until Jackman's brigade was formed, when he was appointed brigade inspector. In this capacity he served until the close of the war, taking part in numerous severe battles. After the war closed Colonel Boughan was engaged for two years in the real estate business at St. Louis, but in 1867 he embarked in milling at Belvoir, Vernon county, continuing to be so occupied until his election to the position of county clerk in 1872. He filled this position for two terms and for one term was presiding judge of the county court, discharging his official duties in a most satisfactory manner. May 31, 1850, Colonel Boughan was married to Miss Rosalie Carter, of Kentucky, and they had three children: Ella, who married J. H. Maus, of Schell City; Mollie and Farley. In 1850 Colonel B. took the census of this county and Bates and at that time knew every man within their borders. Colonel Boughan died September 15, 1898.

William M. Bowker is a substantial citizen and successful lawyer of Nevada, Mo. He is a native of Carthage, Ill., and was born May 2, 1865, to M. L. and Fannie (Desher) Bowker, who moved from New York, their native state, to Illinois more than half a century ago, and thence moved to Barton county, Missouri, and settled on a farm, where they still reside—1911.

William M. attended the public schools in his native place and supplemented his preliminary education with courses of study at a Lutheran college and Craddock College, of Quincy, Ill. He then turned his attention to the study of law, becoming a student and clerk in the office of Judge Scofield, of Carthage, Ill., and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of that state. Mr. Bowker settled in Nevada in 1889 and began his professional career, which has been eminently successful and satisfactory. Since 1905 he has been associated with Mr. Levi L. Scott under the firm name of Scott & Bowker, which ranks among the leading law firms of Vernon county.

Mr. Bowker, while devoted to his profession, also is interested in other things; he is a director of the Bank of Nevada. He takes an active part in fraternal orders, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1893 Mr. Bowker married Miss Nadine, daughter of Judge C. R. Scott, of Nevada, who departed this life in 1910.

Dr. James L. Brand, a successful physician and farmer, is now living in retirement, enjoying the well earned fruits of his labors. He was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, October 8, 1822, of Scotch-English ancestry. His grandfather and his father, both named James, were soldiers in the Revolutionary and the War of 1812 respectively. The doctor's mother was Sarah Burrows Brand, and, like her husband, was a native of Virginia. They located in this county in 1870, and engaged in farming until the death of the father in 1883, the mother having died in 1880. The doctor was the fourth in a family of seven children, and after spending the first twenty-three years of his life in farming and acquiring a preliminary education, he commenced his medical studies under the tutelage of Dr. Ellis, then entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa., where he completed an exhaustive course, after which he located in Marion county, Virginia, in partnership with Dr. Campbell, and continued in successful practice for over twenty years. In 1869 he removed to Vernon county, Missouri, and after one year's practice turned his entire time and attention to the management of his farms. The doctor has taken great interest in the development of the natural resources of Vernon county, especially the gas and oil,

and is thoroughly informed on all conditions incident to this industry.

In 1852 Dr. Brand was married to Miss Delia M. Furbee, of Marion county, Virginia, who died on August 26, 1878, leaving a family of eight children. Socially the doctor is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders.

Fred Brandt, a sturdy son of Denmark, was born there May 30, 1842, to Peter and Sophia (Fitzcare) Brandt, both natives of that country. He left his native land in 1859 and came to this country, settling first in Iron Mountain, Mo., and going thence in 1860 to Greenville, in Mountcalm county, Michigan, where he was employed as a clerk in the store owned by Mr. Joseph Sherr. In 1862 young Brandt enlisted in Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Michigan Volunteers Infantry, and entered the Union army. He fought in numerous battles, among others, Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga and was with Sherman on the famous "march to the sea." He served till the close of the war and never received a wound, but was taken prisoner in North Carolina. After the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox and his honorable discharge he returned to Michigan, but soon afterwards went to New Mexico and there was engaged in the cattle business till 1884. Coming thence to Vernon county, Missouri, Mr. Brandt bought 160 acres of land in section 36, Walker township, established a home and has since given his attention to general farming with marked success, ranking with the prosperous farmers of the township.

He is a staunch Republican in political opinion and action, and is a member of Harwood Post Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1885 Mr. Brandt was united in marriage with Miss Mary Smith, a native of Leavenworth, Kan.

Mr. and Mrs. Brandt have four children, named respectively, Grace, George, Fred and Francis.

Robert Broeker was born in Germany August 22, 1851, to Reinhart and Henrietta (Wienebröcker) Broeker, both natives of that country.

The father was a son of Herman and Lottie Broeker, of Germany and a merchant tailor by occupation.

Robert acquired a good education in the public and private schools and also studied Latin and French and during his boy-

hood learned the tailor's trade, working four years with his father and then taking a three years' special course, for which his father paid \$25, and receiving a medal, giving him the rank of journeyman tailor. After spending some time at Hanover as a journeyman, he returned home at Christmas time, 1869, and on April 24, 1870, left the homeland for America, reaching New York on May 11; thence he went to Philadelphia, where a former school friend was living, and worked at his trade there till November 10, 1878, and then went to Parsons, Kan. Here he conducted a tailor shop one year and then purchased from Adolph Wunderlich the Hotel Germania and conducted it four years. Selling that, he next became proprietor of the Centropolis Hotel and carried it on till November 1886, when he sold out his interests in Parsons, on account of the prohibition laws then in force in Kansas and removed to Nevada, where he has since made his home. While at Parsons, Mr. Broeker acted as agent for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, and after his settlement at Nevada he resumed that relation and so has been in the employ of the company continuously since 1878. On coming to Nevada he purchased the business formerly conducted by Messrs. Sherman Bros. at No. 105 West Cherry street, which soon became quite popular on account of "Bob's" fine Dutch lunches and famous hamburg steaks prepared by him for lunches. This retail business he sold out to Arthur McConel in 1890, but he still carries on his business as a wholesale beer dealer, and is also the wholesale agent of the so-called "Tony Faust" Dutch lunches. In addition to his regular business Mr. Broeker, assisted by his wife and family, has, since 1900, given much time to raising fancy poultry and registered Jersey cows.

In August, 1873, at Philadelphia, Mr. Broeker was united in marriage with Miss Christina Sachs, a native of Hessen Cassel, Germany, and they have a family of eight children, viz.: Reinhart, who lives in Oelwein, Iowa; Clara, who lives in Nevada; Edward, who resides in Montana; Adolph, of Bartlesville, Okla., and August, Lena, Eugenia and Elsie, all of whom live at home.

Mr. Broeker is a Democrat in political sentiment and action, is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in religious fellowship is connected with the Episcopal church.

Benjamin Brokaw, who traces his paternal ancestry to Hol-

land, is a native of Washington county, Ohio. He was born December 7, 1836, and is a son of Benjamin and Marietta (Gifford) Brokaw; the father was born and passed his life in Ohio, his death occurring in 1839, when our subject was three years of age. The mother survived till 1899 and passed away in Vernon county, Missouri, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. They had a family of ten children, our subject being the fourth in order of birth. He lived in his native state till he was thirty years of age, and in 1866 moved from Morgan county to Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he spent thirty years as a farmer and wagon-maker. In 1896, with a ready capital of several thousand dollars, accumulated in working at his trade, he moved to Vernon county, Missouri, and bought and settled with his family on a quarter section of land in section 12, Center township. A year and a half later he purchased 160 acres in section 24 and moved his home thither. This farm is beautifully located in the eastern part of the township, and with the fine improvements made by its thrifty owner, is thoroughly up-to-date and one of the beauty spots of the county. Mr. Brokaw is a man of progressive ideas, who keeps abreast of the times and who takes a commendable interest in public affairs. He is a Republican in political principle and somewhat active in the local affairs of his party. On April 12, 1860, Mr. Brokaw married Miss Mary M. Hoopes, of Morgan county, Ohio, who was born April 4, 1842. They have a family of six children, viz.: Joseph C., born March 1, 1861; Clark, born June 2, 1863; Ella, born November 16, 1865; Carson, born August 4, 1868; Caroline, born April 3, 1871, and Julia, born August 23, 1873, all of whom are prosperous, thrifty and well to do.

Charles B. Brooks, who was for many years a successful farmer of Vernon county, Missouri, and who since 1909 has conducted a restaurant in Nevada, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Litchfield, September 6, 1856, and is the youngest of a family of eight children born to Benjamin and Deby (Hatfield) Brooks, who were natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. They settled in the thirties, in Morgan county, Illinois, being among the early settlers, and passed their lives there. Charles B. had but limited advantages in the way of schooling in his early life, and as a boy worked in the coal banks in Montgomery

county, Illinois, and also in trapping, being thus employed some ten years. He was also employed in the lead mines eighteen years. In 1886 he removed to Vernon county, Missouri, and bought a farm in Center township, which he improved and cultivated till his removal to the city of Nevada in 1904. In 1909 Mr. Brooks purchased the restaurant business, formerly owned and conducted by Messrs. Smith and Getz, situated on the east side of the public square, and has since carried on a successful trade, making it one of the popular places in its line in the city. Mr. Brooks takes an active interest in fraternal orders, being identified with the Woodmen of the World and also being a charter member of the local body of Modern Woodmen of America.

On December 25, 1890, Mr. Brooks was united in marriage with Miss Addie A. Woods, a daughter of Mr. George W. Woods, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have a beautiful modern home, recently built, on South Cedar street, Nevada, and live in the enjoyment of the well-earned fruits of their labors. They have two children, named, respectively, Charles Herbert and Cora.

J. F. Brooks was born in Washington county, Maryland, in 1838. His father, Joseph Brooks, was a native of England, though he came to America when young, and afterwards worked at his trade (that of gunsmith) for the government at Harper's Ferry. He married Miss Catharine Miller, of Maryland, subsequent to which he moved with his family to St. Louis county, Missouri, in 1844. Eight children were born to himself and wife. Of these, J. F., the sixth child, was brought up in St. Louis county, living there until the Civil War. In 1862 he enlisted in the Tenth Missouri infantry, taking part in the battles of Prairie Grove, Helena and others. He was captured during his term of service, and for eight months was confined at Alton, Ill., later spending a year in prison at Fort Delaware. After the war was over he returned to St. Louis in May, 1865, but four years later, or in 1869, he took up a location in this county. In 1876 Mr. Brooks was married to Miss Sarah Finch, a native of Buchanan county, Missouri, and an estimable lady.

Patrick F. Brophy, active in the business circles of Nevada, Mo., was born at Syracuse, N. Y., March 20, 1855, and is the fourth

child of a family of eight children born to John and Ellen (Ryan) Brophy. The parents were natives of Thurles, Ireland, and came to the United States about 1845, and in 1858 settled in Pike county, Missouri, where they both died, he at the age of seventy-three and she at the age of sixty-two. He was a stonemason by trade. Their other children are: Anna, who is married to Mr. C. C. Kling, of Nevada; James Brophy, of Nevada, and Mary, the wife of Mr. John De Groodt, of Pike county, Missouri.

Patrick F. attended the public schools at Louisiana, Mo., and early learned the cigarmakers' trade, which he followed till 1888, when he settled in Nevada. Here, he purchased an interest in the marble and granite business of C. C. Kling, which was thereafter conducted under the firm name of Kling & Brophy, some fifteen years. In 1903 Mr. Brophy purchased his partner's interest, and has since carried on the business under the name of the Nevada Marble Works. This business occupies a new modern building, sixty by twenty-seven feet in dimension and two stories at No. 129 South Main street, with well-equipped workrooms and offices, and is known as the headquarters in Nevada and vicinity for the manufacture and installing of fine monuments, corner-stones and every variety and class of marble and granite work. Improved machinery and appliances for careful execution of work in accordance with designs which are furnished at moderate prices have been installed in the workrooms, and all work turned out is wrought in the highest style known to the craft by competent and experienced workmen.

Mr. Brophy is a man of high character and is esteemed as one of the public spirited men of the city.

J. Robert Buchanan ranks among the leading physicians in Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri, where he has practiced his profession since the fall of 1881. A native of Kentucky, he was born May 12, 1845, and is the youngest of a family of eight children born to Evan and Lucinda (Bryan) Buchanan, both natives of Kentucky. His paternal ancestors came originally from Scotland, whence three brothers immigrated to this country, settling, one in Mississippi, one in Tennessee and the other, our subject's grandfather, in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Robert Buchanan, in his early manhood, moved to Kentucky and was an active participant in the stirring events of the early history of that state.

He moved from Kentucky to Columbus, Ind., in 1865 and died there. Evan Buchanan, our subject's father, moved from Kentucky in 1850 and settled in Montgomery county, Missouri. His maternal grandfather, William Bryan, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, March 12, 1762; was the father of five daughters and eight sons, five of whom were physicians; was a farmer by occupation, and an early settler of Jefferson county, Kentucky. Dr. Buchanan has one surviving sister, Emma, who is married to Mr. Samuel Mabry and lives in Lincoln county, Missouri. He received a good preliminary education in the public schools and supplemented this with a course of study in the Northwestern Christian University, now Butler University, at Indianapolis, Ind. He then taught district schools three years, studying medicine in the meantime, and after that attended the St. Louis Medical College, now the medical department of Washington University, where he was graduated with the class of 1872. Dr. Buchanan began his practice at Clarksville, in Pike county, Missouri, and continued there with good success till his removal to Nevada in 1881. Since settling in Nevada Dr. Buchanan has held a leading place in his profession and is a man of influence, not only as a physician but also in civic affairs. He holds membership in various national, state and county medical organizations, and for a number of years past has been councilor for the sixteenth district, comprised of Bates, Barton and Vernon counties. He is an active member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in religious faith and fellowship is identified with the Christian church.

In 1876 Dr. Buchanan married Miss Ella V. Hicks, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Judge William Hicks, of Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Buchanan passed away in 1880 at the age of twenty-eight years, and on October 10, 1884, Dr. Buchanan married Miss Emma L. Ritchey, of Winchester, Ill., who died October 7, 1909, at the age of forty-five years. Dr. Buchanan has one daughter by his second wife, Mary Gwendolyn, who is married to Mr. T. B. Hatten, of Nevada. On June 1, 1911, Dr. Buchanan, accompanied by his daughter and her husband, removed to Twin Falls, Idaho, where they now reside.

Charles G. Burton, one of the foremost men of southwest Missouri, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 4, 1846. He is the youngest and only surviving child of a family of five children born

to Leonard and Laura (Wilson) Burton, both natives of Ohio. The father was a moulder by trade and before finishing his studies in the public schools Charles G. enlisted in the nineteenth regiment, Ohio infantry and entered the army and took part in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing and the skirmishes before Corinth. After returning from the war he resumed his studies and having decided to fit himself for the legal profession, took up the study of law with Messrs. Hutchings and Forest, prominent lawyers of Warren, Ohio, and completed his legal course with Messrs. Hutchings and Glidden, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar. He then served a short time as clerk of the court of common pleas, but in 1868 went to Virgil City, Mo., and there, except for a short time spent in Kansas, practised his profession with success some three years. In 1871 Mr. Burton settled in Nevada and the following year was elected circuit attorney and filled the position till that office was abolished. In the legislature of 1879 he had the unanimous support of the Republican members for United States senator, but failed of an election. In 1880 he was elected judge of the twenty-fifth judicial circuit and served six years to the satisfaction of all parties. In 1894 Judge Burton was a congressional candidate on the Republican ticket, and although the district is one of the most strongly Democratic in the state, he was elected by a majority of 2,500 votes. As a lawyer Judge Burton ranks among the foremost in his section, being a thorough student and deeply rooted in the principles of legal lore. He was at one time and for many years vice-president of the Thornton Banking Company, a substantial financial institution of Nevada.

In 1907, without his knowledge and to his great surprise, Judge Burton was appointed by President Roosevelt internal revenue collector at Kansas City, and desiring a respite from the exacting duties of his profession he accepted the appointment and removed thither, although he still has property interests at Nevada and claims the city as his home. Judge Burton is a man of vigorous physique, a strong, clear, thoroughly trained and cultivated mind, a pleasing personality, and is counted among the best citizens of his community. He stands high in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar and also is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On January 1, 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss

Alice A. Rogers, of Clinton, Mo., a woman of fine attainments, sterling Christian character and a leader in social affairs.

They have had three children, viz., Pansy, who is an alumnae of Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill., is married to Mr. Ralph A. Coan and lives at Portland, Ore.; a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, who passed away when five years of age.

Theodore Douglas Bush is a leading farmer and stock raiser of Washington township, Vernon county, Missouri. He was born in Hancock county, Illinois, February 1, 1859, and is the second of a family of three children born to George and Nancy (Dormforth) Bush, the former a native of West Virginia and the latter of Indiana. The father acquired a good education in his native state and taught school there. He studied in Hancock county, Illinois, in the early days, and there followed his profession as a teacher some eight years, and for a number of years served as justice of the peace. In 1869 he moved with his family to Vernon county, Missouri, and settled on a half section of land four miles north of Nevada, in Washington township. He was a man of local prominence, who used his influence in favor of good schools, and kept himself in touch with the trend of current events. He was an ardent Democrat in politics and served as treasurer and clerk of his township and as a member of the school board. In religious faith he was identified with the Advent Christian denomination and was a deacon in the local church. His death occurred in 1878.

Our subject lived at home until he attained his majority and received a good common school education. When he started out for himself he had eighty acres of land which he inherited from his father's estate. He has been eminently successful in his farming operations and as a stock raiser, and has added to his landed possessions from time to time, and now owns 720 acres in Washington township, located in sections 4, 14, 15 and 22.

Mr. Bush is one of the leading citizens of his community and a man of wide influence. He takes a commendable interest in the local affairs of the Democratic party, and is an elder in the Antioch Church of the Advent Christian denomination and an earnest worker in the Sunday-school, where he has served ten years as superintendent.

On September 15, 1880, Mr. Bush married Miss Sarah E.

Logan, who was born in Vernon county in 1861 and is a daughter of the late Pryor Logan, a pioneer citizen of Vernon county who died in 1900. His widow died in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Bush have two children: Bert W., born July 10, 1881, and George A., born April 19, 1883.

W. E. Butts is a prosperous farmer of Washington township, Vernon county, Missouri. He was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, February 5, 1872, and is the third child of a family of five children born to James W. and Sarah (Burrns) Butts, both natives of Missouri. They were married in Mercer county, Kentucky, November 20, 1866. Of their other children Anna Tate Butts died December 1, 1887, and S. F. Butts was born in Kentucky.

The father was a man of high educational attainments, a careful student and a man who kept in touch with the trend of events. He was graduated from Liberty College, Missouri, in 1860 and in his early life taught school in his native state and in Iowa. Later he moved to Mercer county, Kentucky, and taught there till the opening of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Confederate army and served in the regiment commanded by Colonel Price, who afterwards rose to the rank of general and became famous as an able and brave leader. He remained in the service till near the close of the war, and on returning to Mercer county resumed teaching. In 1882 he moved with his family to Vernon county, Missouri, and during the first year lived on a rented farm a short distance southwest from Walker. He then bought a quarter section of land in Washington township, which he afterwards sold, and purchased eighty acres in section 34, same township, where he made his home till his decease, which occurred November 13, 1908. He distinguished himself for bravery as a soldier, served twelve years as justice of the peace in Washington township and was a man of commanding influence in his community. He was a Democrat in politics and a leader in the local affairs of his party. In religious faith he was affiliated with the Baptist denomination. Our subject passed his boyhood and youth in Mercer county, Kentucky, acquiring his education in the common schools in Missouri, having accompanied his family to Vernon county, and has ever since lived on the home farm, and has never married. Mr. Butts takes

an active interest in the local councils of the Democratic party, and in 1902 was elected township clerk and assessor and re-elected in 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910 and 1911, which term expires March 1, 1913. He is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and in religious faith is a Baptist.

Dr. Larkin Callaway was born in this county and grew up here, and naturally gained a wide and respected acquaintance among those who have known him from boyhood. His birth occurred June 23, 1855. His father, Dr. James B. Callaway, was a physician of extensive prominence. He was born in Warren county, Missouri, in 1818, where he was reared, first learning the mercantile business, after which, forming a taste for the practice of medicine, he prepared himself for that profession and commenced the practice of medicine in his native county. Later on he went to Montgomery county, there opened a store and attended to his medical practice for a number of years. In 1855 Vernon county attracted his attention, and after coming here he devoted himself to both farming and professional duties. In 1852 he married Miss Letitia Logan, of Montgomery county. It is a fact worthy of mention that Dr. Callaway's mother was a great-granddaughter of the famous pioneer, Daniel Boone. May 8, 1883, after a career of successful and meritorious practice, Dr. Callaway was called away from earth, leaving a family of six children: Larkin H.; Sarah, now Mrs. G. R. Godfrey; Hugh; Frank; Ella, wife of Eugene Parrish; and William. The subject of this sketch, as has been intimated, was reared here, growing up first to an agricultural experience, following which he commenced the study of medicine under the guidance of his father and Dr. J. H. Blake. He attended the American Medical College of St. Louis, and was graduated in the class of 1875, and soon afterwards he commenced practicing in the western part of this county, from whence he came to Nevada in 1876. In 1886 he attended the New York Polyclinic of New York, a school for practitioners of medicine, and was graduated from the Beaumont Hospital Medical College in St. Louis in the class of 1887. July 26, 1883, Dr. Callaway was united in marriage with Miss Julia C. Gordon, of Columbia, Mo., daughter of Hon. David Gordon. The doctor is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Order.

Le Roy Campbell, one of the progressive men and prosperous

farmers of Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Illinois January 7, 1875, to John M. and Emma Campbell, both now deceased, the father dying in Kansas City, Mo., March 25, 1908, and the mother passing away August 23, 1898, at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

After leaving the public schools our subject attended and was graduated from the military school at Faribault, Minn., with the class of 1896. He also attended Grinnell College, Iowa, one year, also took a special course in chemistry at the University of Michigan and at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, where he received the degree of Ph. D. He is a licensed pharmacist of the state of Iowa, and for eight years was in the drug business at Council Bluffs. On June 10, 1908, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage, at South Bend, Ind., with Miss Ada Helen Beitner, whose father, John G. Beitner, a pioneer merchant of St. Joseph county, Indiana, was a native of Germany.

Mr. Campbell bought 600 acres of land in sections 20 and 21, Harrison township, Vernon county, in 1905, and is engaged in farming on an extensive scale, happy in his work, optimistic and hopeful, and interested in the growth and development of Vernon county. Mr. Campbell stands high in Masonic circles and is a member of the Mystic Shrine, and also is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Charles L. Carter, the popular and wide-awake proprietor of a prosperous livery business in Nevada, Mo., was a native of Boyle county, Kentucky. He was the second child of a family of five children born to John H. and Mary E. (Armstrong) Carter, who moved from Kentucky, their native state, about 1880 and settled on a farm in Washington township, Vernon county, Missouri, where the father died, and where the mother is now living—1911.

Charles L. was reared on his father's farm and acquired a common school education and until his removal into Nevada was engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1904 he purchased the livery business formerly owned and conducted by Mr. W. A. Mason in Nevada, then sold it to Messrs. Crockett and Gose, and in 1905 repurchased it, and since that time carried on a successful livery and sales stable business at Nos. 114-16 South Main street. Mr. Carter also owned a fine farm in Center township, where he bred and dealt extensively in cattle, hogs, etc., and carried on farming operations.

Mr. Carter was a thorough man of affairs and was interested in fraternal and benevolent organizations, being a member of the Masonic order and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1905 he was united in marriage with Miss Irene M. Gordon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Gordon, of Nevada.

After suffering with Bright's disease for about a year Mr. Carter suddenly succumbed and died on August 31, 1911, mourned by the general community.

Hugh M. Caton, deceased, was the son of Noah Caton, who was born in North Carolina, and when about four years old accompanied his parents to Kentucky, from whence they subsequently came to Warren county, Missouri. After attaining manhood he married Miss Fanny McDermid, who was a Kentuckian by birth, her father also being an early settler of Warren county, this state. Up to the age of seventeen years, Hugh M. lived at home in Warren county, then moving with his family to Carroll county in 1834, where he resided until 1837. While a resident of that locality, and during the season of 1837, he and his mother made a trip on horseback to Little Osage, in Vernon county, and became so favorably impressed with the locality that it was not a great while until their permanent settlement here. Previous to this time two sisters of Mrs. Caton had become residents of this county, one having married Moses Summers and the other Jesse Summers, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. January 1, 1839, Mr. Caton decided to remove to this section, which he did in March following, the father locating north of Nevada. Of his large family of children, ten grew to maturity: Christopher P.; Hugh M.; Jesse H., who went to Oregon in 1842; William S.; Elizabeth; Susan, wife of Thomas Myers; Roselle, who married first Isaac Jones, and after his death Sylvester Fuller; Nelson B.; Caroline, Mrs. John Wray; and Hester, wife of James Moore. After remaining here two years our subject returned to Carroll county, but in 1854 again came back. August 22, 1842, he was married to Miss Nancy A. Harvey, a native of Alabama, daughter of Ebenaezer and Sarah Harvey. Mr. and Mrs. Caton had a family of six children: Frances, wife of A. J. Longacre; Charles; Theresa, Mrs. William P. Barnett; John W.;

Mary, wife of W. H. Parman; and Lee. Mr. Caton and wife were members of the M. E. Church South.

James H. Caton* is a prominent citizen of Washington township, Vernon county, Missouri, where he was born October 11, 1859. He is the fourth child of a family of five children (one of whom is deceased) born to Nelson and Mary (Griggs) Caton. The father was born in Carroll county, Missouri, in 1832, and moved thence to Vernon county in 1839, and died there in 1862. After his decease his widow purchased and settled on a farm in Virgil township, and our subject lived there with her till he was twenty-two years of age. The mother died in 1902, at his home. He owns a fine farm of 120 acres in section seventeen, Washington township, well improved and equipped with modern appliances, and carries on a prosperous dairy business, having a herd of twenty-five Jersey cows, and supplying milk and cream to the Hospital for the Insane at Nevada.

Mr. Caton has always been more or less interested and active in public affairs in the community. In politics he adheres to Democratic principles, and is serving as one of the county judges of Vernon county, to which office he was elected in November, 1910. He has also served years as tax collector, and is now a member of the school board of Washington township.

He has been twice married. His first wife, Sarah Bush, daughter of Mr. F. M. Bush, whom he married May 18, 1880, died February 13, 1887, and on October 9, 1900, he married Miss Kate Bush, of Vernon county.

Dr. Albert Churchell was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1836. Amos Churchell, his father, was a native of Connecticut and came of good old Revolutionary stock. While a young man he married Miss Nabbie Holley, of New York state, the daughter of a brave soldier of the War of 1812. Five children constituted their family. Albert, the third child and second son, was deprived of a father's watchful care and guidance when fourteen years old, and at that early age he started out in life on his own account. A few years were passed upon a farm to secure means for an education. He entered upon a course of study under the preceptorship of Dr. John Roe, and obtained a thorough knowledge of that calling, finally attending

lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio, and commenced active practice in 1859; in 1857, however, he changed his place of residence to Louisiana. This he continued with satisfactory results until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, serving throughout the entire service, participating in many severe engagements. At the close of the war, Dr. Churchell went to Texas and devoted himself without interruption to the practice of his chosen profession until the fall of 1866. Early in 1867 he came to Nevada and made his residence, rising to a position of recognized merit among his professional associates. The doctor was a large property holder, and in various ways was identified with the growth and development of the county. March 31, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary A. Guthrie, who was born at Carthage, Jasper county, Missouri. This union has been blessed with seven children: May; Belle, wife of W. F. Norman; Mary Alice; Ella Louise; Lula Viola; William Albert; Edwin Ross, and Frank Lee. Dr. Churchell was a member of the A. F. and A. M.

James M. Clack is a public-spirited and enterprising citizen of Nevada, Mo., whose efficiency in various public offices has gained for him an enviable name in his city and county as a man of unusual ability and genuine worth. A native of Missouri, he was born October 7, 1873, in Ray county, and is a son of William S. and Relda (Baber) Clack. The parents, who are natives of Missouri, settled in Nevada in 1875, and still reside there. The father was engaged in mercantile trade twenty-five years, but in 1900 retired from active business.

James M. is the third child of a family of four children, the others being Belle, the wife of Mr. William Graham, of Pueblo, Colo.; Anna, a teacher in the Nevada high school, and John W., also of Nevada.

Our subject attended the public schools of Nevada and after his graduation from the high school with the class of 1890, he took a course of study at the Missouri State University, and after closing his studies there spent three years as a clerk for Messrs. Goss & Glenn, of Nevada. In 1896 Mr. Clack was elected city collector of Nevada and served in that office two terms, till 1900. In 1901 he was elected county surveyor, and is now serving his third term which expires in 1912. He was also in

1901 appointed city engineer, and in that office is now serving his sixth term, which will expire in 1912. He also filled the office of county engineer for the term of 1908-10 and is now serving his third term, which will expire in 1912.

Mr. Clack has been for many years actively identified with various fraternal and benevolent organizations and is past master of Osage Lodge, No. 303, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, past high priest of the Nevada Royal Arch Chapter, past commander of O'Sullivan Commandery, Knights Templar, and past exalted ruler of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On October 17, 1900, Mr. Clack married Miss Margaret McGonigle, of Medina, Mo., and they have one child, named Marjorie.

Harvey C. Clark was born on a farm in Cooper county, Missouri, September 17, 1869, from which place his parents removed to Butler, in Bates county, early in 1870. He enjoyed exceptional educational advantages. After graduating from the public schools and Butler Academy, he attended Wentworth Military Academy and the Scarritt Collegiate Institute, from which latter institution he graduated in 1891 as valedictorian of his class, with the degree of A. B. After completing his college course he was admitted to the bar in 1893 by Judge James H. Lay, passing an examination upon which he received the highest compliment of the court. Upon being admitted to practice of the law he entered into a partnership with Judge W. W. Graves, now presiding justice of division one of the Supreme Court of Missouri, the firm name being Graves & Clark. This firm was recognized as one of the strongest in southwest Missouri and was engaged in some of the most important cases, both civil and criminal, in the history of the state. This partnership continued until dissolved by the elevation of Judge Graves to the supreme bench. In 1896 Mr. Clark was elected prosecuting attorney of Bates county by the largest majority ever given a candidate for public office in that county, and at the end of his term he was re-elected by an increased majority. It is said that his record of convictions is without a parallel, only one man having escaped conviction on trial in a court of record during his administration. One of the cases he prosecuted, and which attracted wide attention both on account of the brutal nature of the crime and the seeming absence of a clue as to the perpetrator, was that of

Noah McGinnis, the murderer of an old German farmer near Rockville. Through his efforts the guilty man was traced, captured, convicted and executed upon purely circumstantial evidence. A little later, after his term of office had expired, he was employed by the County Court to prosecute Dr. James L. Gartrell, of Kansas City, for a brutal murder committed in Bates county. After a trial which attracted much attention on account of the personality of the defendant and the remarkable circumstances surrounding the crime, Dr. Gartrell was convicted and hanged. But perhaps the most noted criminal case in which Mr. Clark has appeared as counsel was that of the State of Missouri vs. Charles Kratz, the St. Louis councilman, charged with bribery, and who was extradited from Mexico, to which country he had fled, through the personal efforts of President Roosevelt. He was the alleged leader of the combine in the municipal council of St. Louis, and every power of the state was invoked to convict him. After a legal battle lasting more than a week, in which the state was represented by Governor Folk, then circuit attorney of St. Louis, and the defendant by Mr. Clark as senior counsel, the jury returned a verdict acquitting the defendant. But while Mr. Clark has participated as counsel in many noted criminal cases, he has always preferred the civil practice. Perhaps one of the most noted cases in which he has participated was that to test the constitutionality of the act of the legislature requiring the governor to appoint election commissioners for the great cities from lists furnished by committees of the two parties. Together with Judge Williams, of Booneville, he represented the defendant Washburn, who had been appointed in defiance of the statute, and against whom ouster proceedings had been instituted by Attorney General Crow. The Supreme Court, in an opinion which attracted great interest by reason of the importance of the question involved, sustained the position taken by Mr. Clark and Judge Williams.

Mr. Clark had been elected an officer in the National Guard soon after leaving college, and when war was declared between the United States and Spain, in 1898, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Missouri Volunteers, which regiment he organized and commanded. His command was attached to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's corps, and was stationed at Panama, Fla., Savannah, Ga., and went to Cuba as part of the American army of

occupation. At the close of the Spanish-American war the governor asked Colonel Clark to re-organize the National Guard, and appointed him brigadier general commanding the same, which position he has since continued to hold. He wrote that part of the Revised Statutes of Missouri relating to the military forces.

The business, social and political relations of Bates and Vernon counties have always been very close, and General Clark's practice extended over both counties, so that when he was appointed district attorney for the Kansas City Southern Railway Company in 1908, he embraced the opportunity to extend his practice by locating in Nevada, the larger and more promising field. While representing this company in its litigation in the county seats of the western tier of counties, and having as clients also the Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Coal companies, he is not precluded from taking cases against other railroad companies, and finds time for the general practice of his profession, in which he is very successful both as a trial lawyer and in the appellate courts. In politics he is a Democrat, and his wide acquaintance, recognized ability and reputation as a public speaker give him a prominence throughout the state achieved by few men of his years. As a lawyer his unswerving integrity and fidelity to the interests of his clients, together with his legal acumen and oratorical ability, have given him front rank in his profession.

General Clark is married, his wife being a daughter of Dr. N. C. Berry, a prominent physician of West Plains. He is a Mason and also belongs to the Odd Fellows, Elks and Woodmen fraternities.

John W. Cleland was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, June 3, 1843. Arthur Cleland, his father, was of Scotch ancestry, but a native of North Ireland, and by occupation an agriculturist. He emigrated to America when fourteen years of age and after living for some time in Ohio moved to Missouri in 1866, where he subsequently died. His wife's maiden name was Mary Clark, originally from Ohio, and she became the mother of seven children. John W., the third child in the family, was reared in the state of his birth, and during the war he enlisted in the 111th

Ohio infantry in 1862, serving with that command until the war was over. Following this he located at Cleveland, O., and took a course of study at the Cleveland Commercial College. January 1, 1866, he moved to Missouri, settled at Warrensburg, Johnson county, clerked for a time, and then farmed and taught school two years, after which he went to Fort Scott, Kan., in the fall of 1868. However, the next year he came to Nevada, and in 1872 embarked in the lumber business on his own account, continuing to be thus occupied until he was succeeded by the Home Lumber Company in 1881. In 1865 he married Miss C. J. Hughes, of Wayne county, Ohio, an estimable lady and one devoted to making home happy.

Eli Cleveland, who has resided in Vernon county, Missouri, since 1885, was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, December 26, 1845, to Marvin and Martha (Noblitt) Cleveland, the former a native of Kentucky, born in 1810, and the latter born in Virginia in 1809. The father died July 26, 1884, and the mother on January 7, 1899.

Our subject acquired a good common school education in his native place and lived at home till he was twenty-three years old. He left his native state at the age of forty in 1885 and moved to Vernon county, Missouri, where he first settled on eighty acres of land, which he bought in section 11, Lake township. Selling this at a later date, he bought the homestead farm of 120 acres in section 16 and there has since made his home, giving his attention to general farming operations.

On March 15, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Julia A. Kearby, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Kearby, of Indiana. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, of whom one is deceased. The two surviving are Marvin A., born December 23, 1868, and Margaret Ethel, who was born April 19, 1886.

Mr. Cleveland is an enterprising and progressive farmer, careful, systematic and practical in his methods, and his farm, which is well improved and equipped, is one of the choicest in his section of Vernon county.

In political opinion and action Mr. Cleveland is independent, but is recognized as a Republican, and he supports for office the

candidate whom he deems best qualified to fill the place sought, regardless of party affiliations.

In religious faith and fellowship he is a Baptist.

Mrs. Maria Cogswell, daughter of the late George Douglas, was born in the Indian Nation. Her father's birth occurred in New Castle, England, in 1798, and he was brought to the United States with his family, growing to manhood at Alexandria, D. C., and Wheeling, W. Va. When a lad he was apprenticed to learn the stone mason's trade, and soon left, going to Cincinnati and subsequently to St. Louis, where he entered the employ of the American Fur Company. While in their service he went down the Mississippi river and up the Arkansas to Fort Gibson, where he was occupied for two years outfitting trains for the Rocky Mountains, and later was engaged for some time as a government contractor. In 1834 Mr. Douglas came to Vernon county and settled on a farm; after a residence of twenty years he moved to Bates county in 1854, remaining there until the war broke out, when he moved to Texas, where he died April 14, 1865. In the year 1827 he married Miss Eliza Selden, of Hadlyne, Conn., and of this union four children besides Mrs. Cogswell were born: Ralph, Ellen, George S. and Henry W.

Mrs. Cogswell, after coming to Vernon county, remained here until taken to Wheeling, W. Va., when she was ten years old. Her marriage occurred September 5, 1854, when she became the wife of Henry Clay Cogswell, of Paris, Ky., who was born in 1828, and came with his parents to Jackson county, Missouri, when ten years of age, and removed to Vernon county in 1853. He served during the Civil War as first lieutenant in the Confederate army. His death occurred November 26, 1872, leaving Mrs. Cogswell and her four children, Sterling B., George B., John B. and Mary.

Samuel S. Cole* is an honored citizen of Drywood township, Vernon County, Missouri. He was born in Cooper County, Missouri, March 10, 1841. The father was a native of Albermarle County, Virginia, and came from his native state to Missouri with Daniel Boone and lived in the Fort at Booneville until peace was established with the Indians in the territory. He afterwards settled on a farm in Cooper County and lived there till his decease,

as did also our subject's mother, whose name was Sallie Briscoe Cole.

Samuel S. attended the common schools in his native place, and at the opening of the Civil War, in 1861, entered the Confederate Army and served four years and three months in the cavalry regiment known as the "McCullough Regiment," in the brigade commanded by General Parsons. He fought with his regiment in many of the principal engagements of the war, among others Corinth, Iuka, Forrest and Hamburg, Mississippi, and carried himself throughout as a brave and fearless soldier, fighting for a cause he believed to be right. After his discharge at Grenada, Mississippi, he returned home and gave his attention to farming in Cooper County. Thence he moved to Bates County in 1870 and lived near the town of Hume till his removal to Vernon County. Here he bought eighty acres of land in section thirty-five, Drywood township, to which he afterwards added another eighty-acre tract, and there he has continued to make his home to the present time. Mr. Cole has always been known as a man of decided opinions, conscientious in whatever he undertakes, and as ready to fight for what he honestly believes to be just and right. And as a soldier he was loyal to his convictions of what he deemed right, so in his civil life he commands the respect and esteem of all who know him as a loyal, upright citizen. In religious faith he is identified with the Baptist denomination.

On October 22, 1868, Mr. Cole married Miss Mollie C. Williams, and they have three children, whose respective names and dates of birth are: Sallie J., born October 10, 1869; Ida Elizabeth, born August 17, 1874, and Forrest L., born December 13, 1876.

Harry J. Collier was a native of New York, as was also his wife, whose maiden name was Keziah McWhorter. Six children blessed their union, and of these Harry J., the fourth child, was born in Steuben county, New York, March 4, 1847. He was reared in the Empire State until nine years old, going thence to Mercer county, Illinois, where he worked on a farm and in a nursery until the age of fifteen. Subsequently he went to Ohio, where his attention was directed to the carpenter's trade. About this time the war came on, and soon he was a member of the 140th Illinois Infantry, a command with which he participated in numerous engagements until mustered out of service. After

this he resided in Michigan four years, from there coming to Missouri and finally locating in this county. In the spring of 1870 he embarked in the nursery business in Moundville township, conducting what was known as the Vernon County Nursery. After remaining in this business about eight years he removed into the town of Moundville, where he was engaged in the management of a livery stable for eighteen months; and following this he had charge of Robinson Bros.' lumber yard until October, 1886, when he became connected with the construction department of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad. In 1885 he secured the right of way for the Nevada and Minden Railway from Little Dry Wood to the south line of Vernon county, taking subscriptions along the line sufficient to pay all damages, thus furnishing it to the company free of cost. In 1871 Mr. Collier married Miss Alice Jay, of Mercer county, Illinois. They have two children, May and Harry. He belongs to the A. O. U. W., the G. A. R. and Masonic Fraternity.

Victor Colin. To attempt to write a reliable history of Vernon county and not give prominent mention to the name of Victor Colin would be something altogether impossible, for as almost a native-born citizen of the county and one of its continual residents for a long period, he has very properly come to be regarded as a part of it. A sketch of the life of his father in this connection is rendered necessary. Peter Colin, a native of France, after leaving Paris emigrated to the United States and located in St. Louis, where he associated himself with the American Fur Company, under General Ashley. In the society of others a trip was made up the Missouri and Osage rivers to the old trading post of Gireau, where he continued to remain until his death in 1874, at the age of seventy-seven years, one of the oldest settlers in that portion of the country. His wife, Mrs. Mary Colin, survived two years after her husband's death, leaving a family of six children. His birth occurred at the old trading post just referred to, across the Osage in the edge of Bates county, September 21, 1840, and as he grew up he became accustomed to manual labor upon the farm, his education being limited to decidedly inferior schools then in existence. At the age of twenty he enlisted for service in Colonel Hunter's regiment, with which he continued until enlisting in the Confederate army under Colonel McDonald, Company B, 10th

Missouri Cavalry; he was actively engaged until the close of the war, taking part in the battles of Carthage, Drywood, Lexington, Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Lone Jack and numerous irregular skirmishes, narrowly escaping injury several times. Returning home Mr. Colin was married to Miss Nannie Warson, daughter of John Warson, formerly of St. Louis county, Missouri. She died October 28, 1864, leaving one child, William. Mr. Colin's second wife was formerly Miss Rachel Swafford, daughter of Peter Swafford, of Illinois, and she bore him four children: Cora; Frank, Mary and Lizzie.

Charles H. Compton was born in Clark county, Illinois, June 13, 1868, the eighth of a family of nine children born to John V. and Lucy (Stafford) Compton, natives of West Virginia, the former born October 25, 1822, and the latter June 10, 1824. They were both raised on farms and soon after their marriage about 1843 they traveled overland with an ox team to Bates county, Missouri, where he pre-empted several hundred acres of land near the site of the present town of Butler. A little later he opened a hardware store at Butler, which was burned, with other buildings, during the Civil War. After the war Mr. Compton engaged in general merchandising in Clark county, Missouri, a short time, then moved to Greenup, Ill., and farmed till 1876, after which he went to Knob Noster, Johnson county, Missouri, onto a farm and thence a year later moved onto the "Mountjoy Farm," southeast from Nevada, in Vernon county. He was a carpenter and builder and both in Illinois and after returning to Missouri followed his trade, turning the farm work over to his sons and erected many of the large farm houses in the vicinity of Milo and between there and Nevada, as well as some of the substantial residences in that city, the first being that owned by Jack Dolton, which still stands. In 1878 he went to Bentonville, Ark., and thence in the spring of 1880 moved to Golden City, Mo., whence he came to Vernon county in the fall of 1881 and settled on the Colonel Boughan ranch in Osage township, where he lived till his decease, July 26, 1884. He was a Democrat in politics and about the close of the Civil War served as deputy sheriff under Judge Clem, then sheriff of Bates and Vernon counties. He was a member of the Masonic order, also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious fellowship

was identified with the Christian church. His widow passed away in 1890. Of their eight children, besides our subject, the seven now living are: Mrs. Mary J. Kidwell, of Boise City, Idaho; John S., of Boise City, Idaho; Oscar D., of Carbon Center; Mrs. Julia Ford, of Webb City, Mo.; Mrs. Myra Fain, of Bentonville, Ark., and Mrs. Lucy Poulter, of Ava, Douglas county, Missouri.

Charles C. left the district schools at an early age, and when nine years old was put to holding the plow, and at the age of thirteen began to learn the carpenter's trade under his father. He followed his trade until his twenty-third year, then for a year conducted a small grocery store at Schell City, after which he engaged in the same line of trade at Carroll Junction, in Jasper county, about a year. Returning to Carbon Center, he operated a coal mine some three years, then in the spring of 1896 went to Centerton, Ark., where he remained seven years, engaged in general merchandising and also conducting a wholesale fruit and produce store. Besides his own store, which he built, and which was the first store in the town, he built and sold four other store buildings, and four residences as well as two complete fruit evaporating plants. Besides, Mr. Compton bought and planted with fruit trees four or five farms, improved them with good houses, barns and other buildings and sold them to settlers.

In October, 1903, Mr. Compton, with a half carload of merchandise and a half carload of apples, came to Metz and opened a store, where he has since carried on general merchandising, including hardware, harness, farm implements and vehicles. He has erected two store buildings in Metz and bought and remodeled three dwellings and at one time owned the only brick business block and now has the handsomest residence in the town. Mr. Compton is a thorough man of affairs. He was a stockholder and for three years a director of the Metz Banking Company. He organized the Metz Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed through all its chairs. He is a Master Mason, belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America; also the American Benevolent Association, and the Modern Brotherhood of America; also the Rebeccas and Independent Order of Owls. He is a Republican and has served as mayor of Metz and since 1897 has been identified with the Christian church.

On February 7, 1889, Mr. Compton was united in marriage

with Miss Julia A. Lyons, who was born in Champaign county, Illinois, December 25, 1870, to H. Clay and Emily E. (Scott) Lyons, now of Osage township.

Mr. and Mrs. Compton have eight children, viz.: Marvin Lee, born November 6, 1889; Harry Weaver, born August 17, 1892; Eula I., born January 28, 1895; Charles H., born August 17, 1897; Glessner, born September 6, 1901; Paul, born July 3, 1903; Ethel, born April 11, 1907, and Elwood E., born December 17, 1909.

P. A. Compton is a thrifty farmer of Washington township, Vernon county, Missouri. A native Missourian, he was born in Miller county, November 13, 1850, and is a son of R. M. and Martha (O'Neal) Compton, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. The father died in Morgan county, Missouri, in 1902. The mother died June 29, 1911, in Vernon county, Missouri.

Our subject moved onto a farm of 220 acres in Osage township, Vernon county, in 1880, but twenty-four years later sold it and bought 220 acres in Washington township, where he now resides. He is known as one of the substantial men of the community and has devoted himself to his farming operations with satisfactory results. He takes a commendable interest in political affairs and is known as a progressive Democrat. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Christian denomination. Mr. Compton has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Catherine Hoover, whom he married November 12, 1871, died in 1889, leaving six children, viz.: Cora E., born October 4, 1872; J. W., born November 17, 1874; R. M., born April 20, 1877; E. L., born February 17, 1880; Lena M., born January 24, 1884, and H. D., born November 23, 1885.

On January 2, 1890, he married Miss Octava Agnes Smith, and they have three children, named respectively, B. W., born November 5, 1892; B. P., born March 30, 1895, and A. S., born December 17, 1902.

Mrs. Compton's parents moved from Kentucky, their native state, to Clark county, Missouri, in the early thirties and were married there. The father studied medicine and practiced his profession there till 1874, when he moved to Vernon county and settled on a farm of 160 acres, where he lived until his decease in 1880. He was a member of the Masonic order, a Democrat in politics and with his wife was affiliated with the Baptist de-

nomination. His widow survived till 1899. They had a family of twelve children, nine of whom are now living, and Mrs. Compton being the tenth child in order of birth.

Albert Comstock was born in Cedar county, Iowa, October 28, 1847, and is one of a family of ten children born to Isaac A. and Rebecca (Taylor) Comstock, the former born in Sciota county, Ohio, in 1818, and the latter a native of North Carolina. They were married in 1840. Our subject's paternal grandparents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Fox) Comstock, were natives of New York. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. They were married in New York in 1818 and the same year went to Sciota county, Ohio. In 1834 they moved to Indiana and two years later, traveling with an ox team, went to Iowa, through an Indian infested country. He was a member of the first county court of Muscatine county, Iowa. In 1839 he moved to Cedar county, Iowa, and served as one of its first commissioners. He went on horseback to Dubuque and entered the land for the county seat site and helped to lay out the town of Tipton, where he died July 19, 1864, his decease being preceded by that of his wife, who passed away April 10, 1858.

Our subject's maternal grandparents, Goodwin and Jane Taylor, were natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. They were married in the last named state and removed thence to Indiana, when the daughter Rebecca was four years old. In 1837 they went to Muscatine county, Iowa, thence to Cedar county and afterwards settled in Kansas. Mr. Taylor died in Nebraska in 1881, his wife having passed away in 1879. Isaac A. Comstock, our subject's father, was the eldest of a family of four boys and three girls. He was reared on the frontier in Ohio, Indiana and in Iowa and had but meager schooling. At the age of twenty-one he was elected justice of the peace and filled the office many years in Iowa, where, also, he was in the mercantile business with his father-in-law. In 1850 he went overland to California. He served two years as assessor of Cedar county, Iowa, and lived there till 1871, when he moved with his family to Barton county, Missouri, and bought 800 acres of land and established the family home. He was a life-long Democrat and in Barton county served two years as county judge. He passed away June 19, 1889.

Our subject attended the district schools in Cedar county, Iowa, till he attained his majority and lived with his parents, engaged in farming and stock raising till he was twenty-three years old.

On September 14, 1870, he was united in marriage in Green county, Iowa, with Miss Ida Sheldon, a daughter of Dr. Edward H. and Harriet Sheldon, natives of New York. They settled in Jones county, Iowa, with a family of three children in 1859 and lived there till 1868, when they moved to Green county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Comstock have been born six children, of whom four are now living. These are George, born March 23, 1874; Charles, born January 13, 1878; Myrtle, born August 28, 1880, and Maggie, who was born March 7, 1887.

In 1870 Mr. Comstock went to Crawford county, Kansas, and bought a quarter section of land and lived there one year. Then in the fall of 1871 he came to Barton county, Missouri, and in 1898 settled on his present farm of 280 acres in sections 2 and 3, Coal township, Vernon county, where he has devoted himself to general farming operations, with gratifying success, giving particular attention to breeding and raising high grade cattle and horses. He is a Democrat in political opinion and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

I. W. Conkling, who was a prominent citizen and business man of Nevada for twenty-seven years, died at his home on North Cedar street May 6, 1907. Mr. Conkling was born in the state of New York on May 6, 1837, and therefore was seventy years old to the day at the time of his death.

In February, 1878, he was married to Lue Alice Watson, of Greenville, Mich., and in April, 1880, Mr. Conkling came to Nevada and opened a bank.

I. W. Conkling was the soul of honor, generous to a fault, and his kind words and cheerful face was sadly missed by a host of friends.

He is survived by his wife, two sons, Harry and Will, and one daughter, Mrs. Fred Stanford, of Joplin, all of whom were at his bedside when he passed away.

I. W. Conkling came to Nevada in 1880 and for twenty-seven years was identified with the growth of the city as a citizen and business man. For many years himself and brother, G. F. Conk-

ling, did a successful banking business on the south side of the square; but for the last several years was engaged in the real estate business.

Deceased was an honorable Christian gentleman, he having been a member of the Christian church for many years. He was a kind-hearted man, a liberal citizen and belonged to the pioneer class of business men of Nevada who are rapidly passing away.

Mr. Conkling was also a faithful member of the I. O. O. F. lodge for many years.

S. G. Couch, who has resided in Vernon county, Missouri, since 1867, is a native of Guilford county, North Carolina, born September 28, 1846, to I. and Eliza (Gardner) Couch, both of whom were born in that state, where the father died in 1864. The mother passed away in 1888 in North Carolina. On attaining his majority our subject moved from his native state to Vernon county, Missouri, and worked two years as a farm laborer, and then bought and settled on eighty acres of land in section eleven, Harrison township, where he has since made his home, engaged in general farming with good success.

On April 3, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Kenworthy at Fort Scott, Kansas, whose parents were native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Couch have had five children born to their union, three of whom are now (1911) living, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Bertha, born March 6, 1882; Earl, born October 4, 1887, and Helen Lee, who was born October 18, 1893.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Couch are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in political opinions and action, and cast his first ballot for James A. Garfield for president.

He is a thoroughly practical farmer, progressive and modern in his ideas and methods, and ranks among the substantial and well-to-do citizens of his community, esteemed by all who know him.

Eliakim Cox. The subject of this sketch, for many years identified with Vernon county as one of its progressive, substantial citizens, owes his nativity to Greene county, Tennessee, where his birth occurred August 8, 1826. His father, Eliakim Cox, and

his mother, Mrs. Nancy Graham, nee Long, were natives also of Tennessee; his maternal grandfather lived to be 101 years old, having taken active part in the Revolutionary War, and his grandmother reached the age of ninety-nine years. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Cox comes of a family celebrated for their longevity. His mother was twice married, and reared to maturity a family of fourteen children. He grew up in his native state, attending as usual to farm duties, and there remained until 1849, when he came to Missouri, settling in this county; which has since been his home, and where he has continued to live, save for a short time during the late Civil War, when he was a member of Colonel Hunter's command; he was honorably discharged on account of disability, after having taken part in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Drywood and Lexington. Following this, in 1862, he was forced into the Federal army and made to do duty for a few months. Mr. Cox's present possessions embrace 800 acres of land. In 1849 he was first married to Miss Sarah Hale, of Tennessee, who died February 14, 1852, leaving one child, Archie G. Miss Louisa Dickson became his second wife in December, 1853, she having come to this county from Licking county, Ohio, when quite young. Their children are: William H., Nancy C., Enoch A., Alice and Edwin J.

J. J. Cox,* a native Missourian, was born in Cape Girardeau county, January 6, 1838, and is the eldest son of a family of fifteen children, eight of whom are now living (1911), born to Thompson and Niey (Whitney) Cox, both natives of Missouri. His paternal grandfather settled in Missouri while it was yet a territory and died before our subject was born. His mother was born the year Missouri was admitted into the sisterhood of states. The father, who died in Missouri, was a Baptist in religious faith and in politics adhered to the Democratic principles advocated by "Tom" Benton.

Our subject acquired his education in the common schools and lived at home till he was twenty years old. He then went to Waynesville, in Pulaski county, and there learned the blacksmith's trade and followed it till after the opening of the Civil War. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company E, Fifth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and entered the army. His regiment was kept in the west much of the time on scouting duty.

He participated in many skirmishes and remained in the service till the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Benton Barrack, August 13, 1865. Returning to Pulaski county, he resumed his trade and worked there two years and one year at Little Piney, and in 1869 removed with his family to Vernon county and followed his trade five years in Montevello township. In 1874 he settled at Milo and, resuming his trade there, followed it steadily for eighteen years, then engaged in mercantile business with his son under the firm name of J. J. Cox & Son. A little later the firm's business was transferred to the zinc mines region, in Jasper county, Missouri, where it is still carried on under the management of the son; Mr. Cox remained at Milo and worked at his trade till September, 1910, when he opened the only butchering establishment and meat market in the town. Mr. Cox by patient, persistent and persevering industry has achieved success. In his special line he as a blacksmith is widely known as a skillful workman and for many years has had a wide reputation as an expert horseshoer. Coming to Vernon county when it was but sparsely settled, he has seen the barren prairies converted into rich and fertile farms; has watched the growth of struggling pioneer towns into thrifty and populous villages and cities, and has witnessed the change of desolate plains, where the deer and other game roamed at will, into the happy dwelling places of a thrifty and prosperous people. Mr. Cox is an honored member of the Baptist Church at Milo and treasurer of the church board, and also belongs to Post No. 26, at Moundville, of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican.

In January, 1861, Mr. Cox married Miss Eveline Williams, of Pulaski county, and they have five children, named, respectively, Arilons, Nicy, Minnie, Lula and Mattie.

Christopher C. Creek, who has passed his life in the place of his birth, in Dover township, Vernon county, Missouri, was born September 6, 1856. He was the fourth child and is one of two survivors of a family of six children born to Nathan H. and Mary J. (Freeman) Creek, the former born near Louisville, Ky., March 10, 1813, and the latter in Hopkins county, Tennessee, March 20, 1817. The paternal grandfather, Milton Creek, moved with his family from Kentucky, his native state, to Clay county, Missouri, in early pioneer days and there the maternal grand-

parents settled with their family. Nathan H. and Mary J. were married in 1836 in Clay county and later moved to Vernon county in 1837, where he traded a horse for a claim to a quarter section of land in section 2, Dover township, on which he proved up. He afterwards bought another forty-acre tract in section 11. Here the father and mother established the family home and except three years during the Civil War, spent on the Withrow Morris farm, near Nevada, lived till their decease.

He was a Democrat in political opinion and in the early days of the country served seven years as justice of the peace. They were both members of the Missionary Baptist church and were known for the hospitality of their home. It was a common thing for the Indians to visit the farm and trade venison and other game for pork or farm products.

Mr. Creek died September 17, 1887, and his wife passed away January 7, 1892. Their other surviving child is Mrs. Sarah J., wife of Mr. T. D. Haynes, of Dover township.

Christopher C. acquired his education in the district schools and has always lived on the home place, a part of which he inherited on his father's decease and the remainder of which he bought. He has since bought other land and now owns in all 456 acres. Mr. Creek is a Democrat in political opinion and in religious faith and fellowship is a Baptist and about the year 1890 was ordained to the ministry. He is a member of Missionary Baptist church and has deeded to that body two acres of ground for a building site on which a house of worship has been erected and two acres for a cemetery.

On January 25, 1885, Mr. Creek was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Wolfe, who was born in Howard county, Indiana, April 25, 1866, a daughter of Moses A. and Lucinda J. (Collins) Wolfe, who moved from Indiana, their native state, to Vernon county, Missouri, in 1869. They settled first in Clear Creek township, thence went to Montevallo township and there bought forty acres of land. Mr. Wolfe, after a course of study at William Jewel College, Liberty, Mo., was ordained a minister of the Baptist denomination and lived in various places in Vernon county, and in 1909 settled in Nevada, where he passed away in July, 1910, and where his widow now makes her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Creek have six children, named respectively, Sylvia E., Verner V., Charles C., Holloway M., Eula L. and Ge-

neva A. Creek, all of whom except Charles C., who lives at Milo, reside at home.

William F. Crigler, the junior member of the firm of Neff & Crigler, publishers and proprietors of the Nevada Herald, is a native of Benton county, Missouri, and was born October 3, 1865, to John N. and Mary J. (Short) Crigler, who moved from Virginia to Barton county, Missouri, prior to the Civil War. The father served in the Union Army and returned to farming when the war was over. He moved with his family to Johnstown, in Bates county, in 1866, and there was engaged in general merchandising, and also served as postmaster. He afterwards resumed farming, and in 1899 departed this life at the age of seventy-one years. His widow still survives (1911).

The Crigler family is of German origin, and the ancestors of this branch were early settlers of Virginia. Our subject's maternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish lineage. The grandfather, John Short, late of Butler, Missouri, died there at the age of ninety years, and his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Short, still survives at the age of ninety-seven years.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm and acquired his education in the common schools. After attaining his majority he spent two years in the employ of Mr. Oliver Duck, a stock dealer, at Schell City, then spent a year at Nevada, after which he returned to Schell City and remained there till in 1893, when he took up his permanent abode in Nevada. It was at this time he turned his attention to the printer's trade, entering the office of the Evening Post. Following that he was connected with the Southwestern Mail, and then was with Mr. J. W. McAnulty on the Republican.

In the early part of 1897 Mr. Crigler associated with Mr. O. W. Neff, leased the Republican and published it one year. Then, on February 1, 1898, they purchased the paper and plant, and changing the name to The Nevada Herald, have since published it as the leading Republican journal in the county, both as a newspaper and as a moulder of public opinion along party lines.

Mr. Crigler is active in fraternal orders, being identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and The Tribe of Ben Hur.

On March 10, 1899, Mr. Crigler was united in marriage with

Miss Bessie Schroeder, a daughter of the Rev. William and Katherine Schroeder, who lived in Nevada at that time, the father then being pastor of the Nevada Methodist Episcopal church—south.

Mr. and Mrs. Crigler have three children, named respectively Edgar M., Thelma K. and Harmon M. Crigler.

Woods S. Creel, a native Missourian, is one of the substantial citizens of Nevada, where he has lived since 1890. He was born in Carroll county May 21, 1849, and is the fourth child of a family of seven children born to W. R. and Margaret (Woods) Creel, natives of Hart county, Kentucky, and Howard county, Missouri, respectively. Of their other children J. C. was killed at Altoona, Ga., in 1864 while serving in the Confederate army; Lizzie is deceased; Helen is married to Mr. J. W. Haliday, of Walkandaw, Mo.; Maggie was married to Judge O. J. Hale, of Carroll county, and died in 1908; W. R. is in the mercantile business at Carrollton, Mo., and Lou is the widow of Mr. John Yates and lives in Eldorado Springs, Mo.

The Creel family is traced to England, whence its first representative in this country came, settling in Virginia; thence they went to Kentucky, to Illinois and finally to Missouri. Sashel Woods, our subject's maternal grandfather, was a native of Hart county, Kentucky. He was among the pioneer settlers of Carroll county, Missouri, in 1837, and a farmer by occupation. He went to California at the time of the gold craze in 1849 and it was to him that Colonel Hinkle, the Mormon chief, surrendered, delivering his sword which is preserved among other historical relics in Carroll county. Our subject's father, W. R. Creel, served two terms as sheriff and also two terms as public administrator, and was twice elected to the legislature from Carroll county, and died there in 1900 at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, our subject's maternal grandmother, died in 1861, when she was thirty-three years old.

Woods S. passed his boyhood in Carroll county and there attended the public schools and has always been interested in agricultural pursuits, stock raising and buying and selling horses and mules. In 1872 he moved to a farm in Moundville township, Vernon county, and lived there eighteen years, and then, in 1890, settled in Nevada. Here he purchased from Messrs. Sonsley

Bros. their livery and sales stables and business, which increased under his good management and became the largest in its line in Vernon county.

Mr. Creel has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs and in 1907 was elected county judge for the southern district of Vernon county and in November, 1910, was re-elected for a second term. He is known as a man of clear discernment and sound judgment, and in the administration of high office he has the confidence and esteem of all. In religious faith Judge Creel is affiliated with the Christian denomination and for thirty-eight years he has served as an elder in that body.

In February, 1871, he married Miss Minerva J., a daughter of Dr. E. J. Atchinson, of Nevada. Of five children born to them, Fannie is married to D. C. Grinnell, of Kankakee, Illinois; Cora is the wife of Mr. Alva Forney, timekeeper for the Missouri Pacific railway at Nevada; Joel is the wife of Mr. Burnie J. Harris, of Nevada, while Edwin R., Sidney M. and Carrie A., who was married to W. L. Samuel, of Nevada, are deceased, Mrs. Samuel dying in 1901.

William R. Crockett was the son of Dr. Samuel B. Crockett, a physician of recognized prominence and merit in Frankfort, Franklin county, Kentucky, where he lived until his death in 1850. For a number of years he had held the office of postmaster at that place. His wife, formerly Anna Instone, was a native of Frankfort; her death occurred in 1874. William R., the eighth child and fourth son of a family of eleven children, was born at Frankfort, Franklin county, Kentucky, February 13, 1836. In 1860 Cooper county, Missouri, became his home, and there he remained until 1861, when he enlisted under General Price and served throughout the war, gaining for himself an honorable record as a soldier. Among the engagements in which he participated might be mentioned those of Corinth, Iuka, Pea Ridge, Helena and others of less importance, though almost as severe in their results. After an active military career of some four years Mr. Crockett returned to Howard and Cooper counties and lived there until coming to Vernon county in 1870. In 1872 he purchased an interest in the Democrat. In February, 1886, Mr. Crockett took charge of the postoffice at Nevada, his appointment to the position having been an able recognition of the



W. J. Creel

services which he has rendered the Democratic party, in which he was ever an active and effective worker. March 17, 1870, he was married to Miss Mollie A. Trueman, who came to the state in 1860, her native place being in Franklin county, Kentucky. They had four children, W. V., Hallie B., Eugene B. and Owen V. Mr. Crockett was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

G. H. Croly, a prosperous farmer of Harrison township, Vernon county, Missouri, was born August 30, 1862, and has always lived there. He is a son of Absolom and Caroline (Rosenbaum) Croly, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Kentucky. The father lived in Vernon county from the time he was ten years old till his decease in 1900. He was a successful farmer and owned at the time of his decease 193 acres of land, and made a specialty of breeding and raising cattle and horses. He was a member of the Masonic order and a Democrat in politics. He was twice married, but had no children by the first wife. To the second union six children were born, of whom four are now—1911—living, our subject being the second child in order of birth. The mother passed away in 1902.

Our subject attended the district schools till he was seventeen years of age and grew up on the home farm, having the experiences common to the farmer boy. He remained with his parents till his twenty-fifth year, then, after working a rented farm a year, bought 160 acres in Harrison township which he improved and where he made his home and lived nineteen years. Selling this, he bought his father's homestead of 185 acres in sections 4 and 5 and now makes his home there, carrying on general farming with good success.

In politics Mr. Croly adheres to the principles of the Democratic party as advocated by William Jennings Bryan, but has never sought or cared for political office. Mr. Croly is a bachelor.

Alfred Cummins, a native Missourian, was born in Camden county, February 11, 1836, the youngest of five children in the family of his parents, James and Ruth (Clinton) Cummins. The former came originally from South Carolina, but for some time resided in Kentucky, and in 1832 moved to Missouri, his death occurring in Laclede county in 1852. Mrs. Cummins died in Camden county in 1844; she was a Kentuckian by birth. In

early life young Alfred became thoroughly familiar with all the details connected with a farm experience, the most of his time up to 1849 being passed in the county of his birth. When some thirteen years old he accompanied his father to Texas, from whence, after living there until 1854, he returned to Camden county, Missouri, and resumed his former occupation. In 1859 he settled in Vernon county and for about two years was engaged in teaching, but at the outbreak of the war, determined to support the principles which he believed were right, he enlisted in Hunter's regiment of the C. S. A. (in June, 1861), and served until March, 1862, when, at the battle of Pea Ridge, he suffered the loss of an arm, this necessitating his return home. He only remained home a year, however, before accepting a position again in the commissary department, his term of service lasting until the close of the war. During his military career he took part in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Drywood, and, as mentioned, the engagement of Pea Ridge. After recovering from the effects of the devastation wrought by that terrible internecine strife, Mr. Cummins followed farming and also handled stock to some extent until 1869, when he removed to Nevada. It was not long until his natural qualification for positions of political preferment became recognized and for two years he assessed the county, and in 1872 was called to serve as county collector, the duties of which office he discharged two years. Following this he served as treasurer for the same length of time, and was then elected county clerk of Vernon county, his term of service having extended over a period of four years. August 7, 1859, Mr. Cummins was married to Miss Susan A. Maxey, a native of Cooper county, whose father, Patrick L. Maxey, came to this county in 1857. She died March 5, 1879, leaving four children: Dora, wife of Joseph Davis; Nannie, Mrs. J. W. Talbott; James M., and Nellie. September 6, 1881, Miss Lizzie Snell became his wife, and they had two children, George and Mary. Mrs. Cummins was born in Monroe county, Missouri.

Marshall C. Cummins is one of the active, wide-awake and progressive young men of Nevada, Mo. A native Missourian, he was born in Badger township, Vernon county, March 7, 1879, and is the youngest of a family of three children born to James and Mourning (Baugh) Cummins, who are natives of Kentucky and

Missouri, respectively. The father settled in Vernon county when a boy and has always carried on farming there. The other children are Ella, who is married to C. E. McDaniels, of Chickasha, Okla., and Warren, who lives in Nevada.

Marshall C. acquired his education in the district schools and grew up and lived on the home farm till he was twenty-four years old. On leaving the farm he settled in Nevada, where he was for a time employed as assistant deputy sheriff. Mr. Cummins has been somewhat active in public and political affairs and has a large circle of friends. At the election held in the fall of 1910 he was chosen clerk of the circuit court, receiving an unusually large majority of the votes cast, and on January 1, 1911 assumed the duties of his office as successor to Mr. J. E. Huff.

Mr. Cummins is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and Knights of Pythias.

George P. Currie, one of the substantial citizens of Richland township, Vernon county, Missouri, was born near Madison, in Jefferson county, Indiana, April 11, 1852, the second of three children and the only son born to George and Mary A. (McMillan) Currie, the former born in Rock Bridge county, Virginia, in December, 1797, and the latter born in 1818 in Jefferson county, Indiana, whither her family moved in 1812, settling on a parcel of land in the dense forest, which they cleared and improved. The father, George Currie, our subject's father, was the youngest of a family of four children, and after his father's death, which occurred when he was twelve years old, he lived with his mother till her decease. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, enlisting in a company of rangers in 1814 and serving till the war ended.

He was twice married, but had no children by his first wife. His marriage to Mary A. McMillan occurred in 1845, in Indiana, where they lived on land which he entered from the government, owning besides a quarter section in Jasper county, Illinois, which he secured as a veteran of the War of 1812, and also 160 acres in the same county, purchased from his brother, Robert Currie, who also was a veteran of that war. Both he and his wife passed their lives on the farm in Indiana, where he died in 1868 and she in 1892.

George P. was educated in the public schools of his native place and at the Presbyterian College, Hanover, Ind., and remained on the home farm with his mother after his father's decease till 1880, when he engaged in the dairy business at Hanover, serving also two terms as township assessor. In the spring of 1882 he went to Sumner county, Kansas, whence in the following autumn he came to Richland township, Vernon county. At that time Mrs. Isabell Smock, widow of David Smock, who died of fever in the Civil War, was living with her two children, Clara and Albert Smock, on a quarter section of land in section 15, Richland township, which her husband had bought, and on which they settled in the spring of 1882, coming from Jefferson county, Indiana.

Mr. Currie was united in marriage with Miss Clara Smock on coming to Richland township and they settled on eighty acres of this quarter section which came to Mrs. Currie from her father's estate. Here Mr. and Mrs. Currie have made their home since their marriage, he having bought another twenty-acre tract in section 16 and eighty acres in section 21. In connection with his general farming operations Mr. Currie gives special attention to breeding and raising horses, mules and swine, and is part owner of the noted imported Percheron stallion "Vultigeur," which he keeps on his farm.

He is a Republican in political sentiment, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is a trustee and elder in the Presbyterian church at Richards.

Mr. and Mrs. Currie have one child, Lottie E., who was born September 9, 1883, and is married to Mr. Edwin R. Benedict, of Rockville, Mo., and has one child, named Frances Aline Benedict.

Jasper Curtis, who ranks among the substantial farmers of Vernon county, was born in Lynn county, Missouri, November 7, 1858, to John C. and Hester Ann (Moore) Curtis, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. Soon after the Civil War the father moved, with his wife and their family of six sons and two daughters to Lynn County, Missouri, where he acquired a quarter section of land, besides 120 acres in Cedar county, Missouri. When our subject was twelve years of age the family moved to Vernon county, where the father died in 1889. He was a fairly well-educated man, a thorough and successful

farmer and a highly esteemed citizen, and in political opinions a Republican. His widow survived till 1908 and passed away at Joplin, Mo.

Jasper had but meager educational privileges, leaving school when he was twelve years old. When but ten years of age he became a "cowboy" and spent five years herding cattle, and then until his marriage worked as a farm laborer. He began farming on his own account on leased land and so continued five years, after which he bought eighty acres in section 9, Harrison township, to which he afterwards added 140 acres. Selling his holdings in 1908 he bought the place where he now makes his home, being forty-two acres in Harrison township and fifty-five acres in Drywood township. He is a practical general farmer and has achieved gratifying success in his operations.

On February 5, 1890, Mr. Curtis was united in marriage with Miss Matilda A. Croly, and they have had three children, of whom Charles Curtis, who was born November 29, 1890, is the only survivor. Mrs. Curtis is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Curtis is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Garland Lodge No. 603. In political sentiment he is a Republican.

Charles B. Dale is a native Missourian, was born in Vernon county, March 9, 1884, and is the youngest of a family of eight children (six of whom are now living) born to R. J. and Jennie (Reason) Dale. The latter moved from Kentucky, his native state, in the fall of 1883, and settled with his wife and family of seven children in Nevada. He first bought 240 acres of land and made it his home for eighteen years, which he afterwards sold and purchased forty acres just east of Milo, in Vernon county, and made his home there with his family till his decease, which occurred October 11, 1910. His wife died in 1897. He acquired a good education in the common schools of Spencer county, and in the public schools of Louisville, Ky., and was in the true sense a high-minded Christian gentleman. He was a model farmer and gave special attention to breeding fine stock and feeding for the market. He took an active interest in public matters, and as a Democrat was prominent in the councils of his party and a leader in its local affairs. He was a worthy member

of the Baptist Church and withal a man of generous impulses, benevolent, kind-hearted and public-spirited, and his passing away was mourned as a great public loss.

Charles B. attended the public schools at Milo until he was seventeen years of age, then, after pursuing a course of study in the business college at Sedalia, Mo., spent two years buying and selling stock. He next turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, opening a grocery store. At the same time he carried on in a limited way a retail harness business in the rear part of his store, with good success. Then for three years he conducted a small wholesale harness trade, with such satisfactory results that in 1910 he joined with others and organized and incorporated the Dale Saddlery Company, with C. B. Dale as president and J. F. McKay as secretary and treasurer. The company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of every variety of saddlery and harness, occupying a building thirty-two by one hundred and twenty feet in dimension, built especially for its accommodation, having four departments, office, sample room, warehouse and workshop.

The concern employs regularly twelve experienced workmen and turns out a class of products unsurpassed in quality and excellence. A large force of salesmen are constantly on the road and the products of the house are sold throughout the states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and, in fact, the entire southwestern territory. The business has shown a marvelous growth, the sales having increased from \$1,250 the first year to \$40,000 yearly at the present time.

Mr. Dale adheres to the principles of the Democratic party and takes an active interest in its affairs. In religious faith he is identified with the Baptist denomination. On October 6, 1909, Mr. Dale married Miss Cora May Banta, of Milo.

David Darrow was born in Summit county, Ohio, January 17, 1837, his parents also being natives of the Buckeye state, his father, David, of the same county, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sophia Hawkins, of Medina county. Nine children constituted their family, of whom young David was the fourth child and third son. He was reared in his native county to an agricultural experience, and with the exception of a short period, that occupation continued to receive his attention up to 1870. In

1857 he removed to Iowa and located in Monroe county, there following the peaceful avocation of farming until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in the Twenty-second Iowa volunteer infantry. Subsequently he had an active military experience, participating in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Raymond, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and Winchester, Va., besides many of less importance. After the war was over he returned to Iowa, remaining there until 1868, when he located in Johnson county Missouri, and in 1870 he came to this county. In October, 1860, he was married to Miss Phebe Lloyd, of West Virginia, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Carpenter) Lloyd, both of Pennsylvania nativity. The former was a gallant soldier in the Mexican War, and at the commencement of the late civil strife, though having reached the advanced age of 65, he enlisted for service in the Twenty-second Iowa infantry, was wounded and captured at Vicksburg; and while held in that city as a prisoner he died. To Mr. and Mrs. Darrow four children were born: Freddie, James M., Bessie M. and Clarence A.

James W. Daugherty,* a prosperous farmer of Osage township, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1848. He is the second child of a family of five children born to James and Margaret (Snyder) Daugherty, both natives of Fayette county. The father was raised in the city of Fayette, and in his early life taught school and later engaged in mercantile trade. Selling his business in 1876, he moved with his family to Vernon county, Missouri, and settled on a quarter section of land in Osage township, where he engaged in farming till his decease. His wife has also passed away. Of their other children, Ellis H., a cooper by trade, and later a farmer, never married and died in Osage township; John W., also a farmer, died unmarried in 1907, at the age of 55 years; Anna M., who was married to Mr. John Ingram, of Osage township, is deceased, and Samuel S. Daugherty, their youngest child, lives near Milo, Vernon county.

James W. acquired his early education in the public schools of Fayette, Pa., and began life for himself, working in a grist mill owned by Mr. John Curl, whose daughter he afterward married, continuing there some five years. He also, at the same time, engaged in farming in a limited way, and afterward devoted

himself to that occupation exclusively. In 1876, Mr. Daugherty moved to Vernon county, with his father and family, and for a time cultivated a part of his father's land. Later he leased and worked a quarter section in Osage township, five years, and continued his farming operations on rented land till 1895, when he bought eighty acres in section thirty-three, township thirty-eight, where he has since made his home, owning also a timber tract of ten acres in section nine.

Mr. Daugherty is a man of influence in his community, a Democrat in political opinions and action, and has held various local offices. He has served as constable many years, was two years tax collector, served on the township board a like period and for four years was township clerk and assessor. While in his native state he became a member of "American Patriots" at Fayette, and still retains his membership. He is a man of sterling Christian character, a consistent member of the Christian Church and assistant superintendent of the local Sunday-school.

In 1870 Mr. Daugherty was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Curl, who was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1852, and is a daughter of John and Maria (McCann) Curl, both natives of that county, where they passed their lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty have had three children born to them, viz.: John G., who was born October 18, 1887, and is a car inspector in the employ of the Frisco Railway Company at Kansas City, Mo. James M., who was born June 8, 1890, and lives on the home farm, and Esther May, who was born April 23, 1893, and lives with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty have also an adopted son, William C. Daugherty, who was born October 19, 1876, and left an orphan when about 2 years old. He resides at Arthur in Osage township.

Wilson Davenport. In 1859 he first came to this county, and for many years afterwards freighted between Moundville and Pleasant Hill. It was about the time Moundville was laid out that he settled here, and his history has been similar to the history of the town. He has held, among other positions, those of justice of the peace and township clerk. Born in Rensselaer county, New York., September 7, 1827, he was the son of Benjamin and Phebe Davenport, nee Waters, both of New York nativity, and who were the parents of four children. Wilson

continued to make his home in New York until 30 years of age, then, as stated, locating in this county. October 26, 1848, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret H. Shaver, daughter of Jacob I. and Mary L. (Mitchell) Shaver, of New York, and to them seven children have been born: Harriet, wife of William H. Haines; Mary E., wife of Lee Butler; Ben, Wilson J., Jennie, wife of John Caton, Nora and Josie. During the war Mr. Davenport served in Company B, Fourteenth Kansas cavalry.

Christopher T. Davis, whose name heads this sketch, came originally from Pittsylvania county, Virginia, where he was born May 10, 1846, the seventh of twelve children born to his parents, Christopher and Martha (Edwards) Davis, both of whom were also natives of the Old Dominion. Our subject joined the Sixth Virginia cavalry under J. E. B. Stewart, a command destined to experience severe hardships. Mr. Davis took part in the battles of Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor and others of less importance, finally leaving the service at Appomattox Court House. Upon returning home from the battlefield he again resumed the peaceful pursuits of farm life and also until 1867 attended school—a select school and Roanoke College, from which he afterwards appeared in the possession of a thorough education, thoroughly enabling him to enter upon the more active duties of everyday life. Upon coming to Missouri he was at first a resident of Osage county, which he left when his location was made in this county in 1870. He taught school for a time, then read law under Sheldon A. Wright and was admitted to the bar in 1874. His career since that time is well and favorably known. In his profession he was found by no means in the rear as a practitioner, and the cases which he had were cared for in a manner that none could criticise. His personal conduct was never made to subserve selfish ends, but was always marked by a straightforward and upright course, such as is sure to be recognized. October 6, 1868, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Mary F. Cook, of Pulaski county, Missouri.

Forest E. Davis, a prosperous farmer and now a resident of Nevada, Mo., is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, and was born near Springfield to Peter C. and Ellen (Flowers) Davis. The father, also a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, was born March 27, 1842, one of a family of twelve children born to

Thomas R. and Elizabeth (Davenport) Davis, the former born in Virginia December 16, 1801, and the latter, a native of Kentucky. They settled in Sangamon county, Illinois, on a farm and lived there till their removal to Vernon county, Missouri, in 1856. Thomas R. gave his attention largely to farming, but also operated a saw mill at what was then called Fairview. He died March 25, 1878. His widow, who was born May 27, 1812, survived him and passed away April 12, 1880.

Peter C., our subject's father, was fifteen years old when his parents came to Missouri, and he lived there till 1861, and then returned to Illinois, where he resided till 1869. Returning to Vernon county he engaged in farming and became one of the most prosperous and largest land owners and stock raisers in the county, leaving at his decease, which occurred in November, 1910, a quarter section of land to each of his six grandchildren, and owning besides a vast amount of other property.

Both Peter C. and his wife were devoted members of the Christian Church and generous contributors to religious and charitable objects.

Forest E. acquired his early education in the public schools and later attended the agricultural department of the State University, being a member of the class of 1891. He then spent a short time teaching school, but since 1892 has devoted his attention to farming. Since 1909 Mr. Davis has resided in Nevada, but continues the management of his farming interest, owning 620 acres of the most highly improved land in Barton county, near the line of Vernon county. Mr. Davis has spared neither pains nor money to improve his farms with a fine class of buildings, and every facility and equipment required in modern, up-to-date methods of agriculture, and is recognized and known as a progressive and practical man. His residence on South Spring street, which he built on moving to the city, is thoroughly modern, a model of comfort and convenience, and an ornament to the city.

Mr. Davis has always adhered strictly to the principles of the Democratic party in his political opinions and actions, and in religious fellowship is affiliated with the Christian Church. He is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is also a member of the M. B. A.

On March 27, 1892, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Susan C. Triplett, a daughter of Albert and Margaret

(Barnes) Triplett, of Sheldon, Mo., and there have been born to them six children, viz., Erly T., Opal M., Everett, Oliver, Harvey and Lois Mae.

George T. Davis is a native of Vernon county, Missouri, and was born August 13, 1872, the fifth of a family of eight children born to Peter C. and Ellen (Flower) Davis. He is a grandson of Thomas Davis, who settled in Drywood township, Vernon county, in 1856, and lived there till his decease in 1878. P. C. Davis, his father, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, and lived there till about the time of the Civil War, and moved thence to Vernon county and settled on a farm in Drywood township. He was a systematic and successful farmer, an upright and loyal citizen and stood high in the esteem of his friends and neighbors as a man of superior judgment and sterling character, and at the time of his decease in 1910 had accumulated 3,000 acres of land in Vernon county.

George T. passed his boyhood on the home farm and attended the district schools till he was sixteen years old and then entered the University of Missouri, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Letters and P. P. degree, with the class of 1896. He lived with his parents till he was twenty-five years of age and on June 23, 1897, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Wilcox, a daughter of Mr. George C. Wilcox, of Nevada. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have three children, viz., Vincil, who was born March 24, 1899; Vesta, born February 19, 1901, and Marvin, who was born September 16, 1906. Mr. Davis owns a well-located farm of 520 acres, part of which came to him from his father, in sections 34 and 35, Moundville township, and is counted one of the prosperous and progressive men of his section. The place is highly improved with a fine class of buildings, comprising a handsome residence, a substantial and commodious barn and convenient outbuildings, and is well stocked, Mr. Davis giving particular attention to breeding and feeding cattle and hogs.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Davis are identified with the Christian Church in religious faith and fellowship, and he is a member of Sheldon Lodge No. 438, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In political opinion he holds to the Democratic principles as expounded by William Jennings Bryan.

Judge Peter C. Davis, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Vernon county, died at his home in Drywood township in 1910.

Judge Davis was a member of the Vernon county court from the south district, and sat on the bench from January 7, 1901, to December 31, 1902. He was one of the wealthiest citizens in the south part of the county, owning 3,000 acres of excellent farm land.

Peter C. Davis was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, on a farm, March 27, 1842. He was reared there until the age of fifteen, then accompanied his parents to Vernon county, where he made his home until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. About that time he returned to Illinois, but in October, 1869, he again came to Vernon county and remained here until his death.

He was prominently associated with the county's interests in many ways. Success attended him during his life in a financial way, through his good business qualities and good management. Everyone who knew him at all recognized in him one of the truly valued residents of the county.

On March 23, 1865, he was married to Miss Ellen Flowers. Four children were born of this union, Forrest, George, Phoebe and Almeda Davis surviving.

Judge Davis was a member of the Christian Church, liberally contributing of his time and means toward the support of that body. When Judge Davis first settled in Vernon county there was not a house within fifteen miles of the Davis home. He and his father hauled material from Kansas City by wagon to construct a mill, which still stands in Drywood township.

James R. Davis is one of the wide-awake and progressive business men of the younger class of Nevada, Mo., whose energy, public spiritedness and enterprise are potent factors in the business activities of that thriving city. A native of Harrison county, Missouri, he was born May 2, 1875, and is a son of A. H. and Salena (Wakefield) Davis, both natives of Missouri, whither this branch of the Davis family came from Kentucky, and the Wakefields from Illinois. Our subject's father has carried on a successful business in general merchandise at Montevallo, in Vernon county, for twenty-two years.

James R. acquired his education in the public schools of Ver-

non county and on attaining his majority, in 1896, began teaching in the rural districts of the county. He continued in that occupation until 1902, employing his time during vacations in his father's store. Mr. Davis early began to take an active interest in affairs and is somewhat prominent in the local councils and activities of the Democratic party, of whose principles he is an ardent supporter.

Upon relinquishing teaching in 1902 he accepted an appointment as deputy circuit clerk of Vernon county, and after four years of satisfactory service was elected county recorder, and filled that office till the close of 1910. Since January 1, 1911, Mr. Davis has been treasurer of the Wainscott Furniture Company of Nevada, a position for which he is peculiarly fitted by reason of his early training and years of official service. Mr. Davis takes a lively interest in various fraternal and benevolent organizations, as well as in the social and civic life of the community, and his pleasing personality and sturdy character make him popular with all classes. He is identified with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, representative to the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, district deputy in the Knights of Pythias and V. C. of Nevada Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, No. 3142, with 650 members.

On March 16, 1898, Mr. Davis married Miss Stella M. Bacon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bacon, of Brownington, Mo.

J. Patterson Davis, a prosperous farmer, has been a resident of Harrison township, Vernon county, Missouri, since 1879. He is a native of Scott county, Illinois, and was born May 22, 1847, and is the third child of a family of eight children, five of whom are now living—1911—born to David and Elizabeth (Walker) Davis, both of whom were born in Kentucky. The father had a good English education and was a shoemaker by trade, and after his removal to Scott county, Illinois, in 1833, worked at his trade there a number of years, and owned at one time 350 acres of land in Scott county. He moved to Macon county, Illinois, in 1856, and died there in 1888. He was a life-long Democrat and voted the first time for Andrew Jackson for the presidency. In religious faith he was a Universalist. His widow survived till 1892 and passed away in Macon county. Here J. Patterson attended the common schools till he was sixteen years old

and lived at home until he attained his majority, when on August 26, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann Williams. He lived in Macon county till 1879, when he moved with his family to Vernon county, Missouri, and settled on eighty acres of land which he bought in section 11, Harrison township, where he has since made his home and carried on successful farming operations.

Mr. Davis is a prominent and influential man in his community; active in local affairs and councils of the Democratic party and has served twelve years as township clerk and assessor and was four years deputy sheriff of Vernon county under Mr. J. T. Horkreader, sheriff. He is identified with the Masonic order and belongs to Vernon Lodge, No. 303.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis had three children born to them, viz.: Zerah C. and Loren A., twins, born September 8, 1871, of whom the first named is deceased, and Charley Marquis, who was born June 28, 1878.

Rudolphus Davis, who has resided in Vernon county, Missouri, forty-five years, is a native of Harrison county, Indiana, and was born June 14, 1834, to Thomas and Lucinda C. (Seacot) Davis, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively, the father's ancestors being of Welch and those of the mother of German lineage. The family moved to Clark county, Missouri, in 1856. Soon after attaining his majority, on August 24, 1855, Rudolphus was united in marriage in his native county with Miss Rutha Jane Stevens, a daughter of Col. R. S. Stevens, of that place, and after the opening of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in Company F, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers Infantry, and entered the Union army. Accompanying his regiment, he went to Commerce and thence to New Madrid, Missouri, and participated in the battle there. He also, among others, fought in the battles of Corinth, Magnolia Hill, Raymond, Jackson Mississippi, Champion Hill, Mission Ridge and in the siege of Vicksburg, and finally joining the army at Huntsville, Alabama, he was with General Sherman in the march to the sea. After receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Davis, on September 6, 1865, returned to Harrison county, Indiana, and one year later removed with his family to Vernon county, Missouri, settling on eighty acres, which he bought in section 3, Harrison township. A few

months later he bought another tract of 120 acres, making 200 acres in all. Here he built and moved into a crude log house and with his family experienced the privations and hardships which fall to the lot of pioneer settlers. But he faced the difficulties with manly courage and with a steady purpose to overcome them wrought with a will, and he transformed what was a wild and barren waste into a fertile and fruitful farm, improved with substantial buildings and furnished with all the needed facilities and equipment of a model modern farm. Mr. Davis has been eminently successful in his farming operations and now in his declining years is able to enjoy the well-earned fruits of his busy life. He is a Republican in political sentiment and cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, but has never sought or cared for official position.

Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis three are now—1911—living, whose names and dates of birth are James Davis, born August 16, 1856; Josephine Davis, born November 28, 1858, and Stewart Davis, who was born November 28, 1864.

John T. Dean was born in Bates county, Missouri, December 14, 1842, and is a son of Elias and Elizabeth (Johnson) Dean, who were natives of Kentucky, and who moved from Mercer county in that state to Missouri in 1856. John T. is the third child of a family of eleven children born to them, of whom five are living. The father was a prosperous farmer in Vernon county and a man of good standing in the community and owned a fine farm of 240 acres at the time of his decease, December 28, 1890. John T. had but limited school privileges in his early life, but made good use of such as he had in the district schools of Vernon county. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and when he began for himself purchased and settled on forty acres in section 13, Lake township, and lived there fourteen years, then bought forty acres more, living cosily and happily with his family in a log cabin where one room had to serve as kitchen, dining room and parlor. This was afterwards supplanted by a six-room dwelling, which was the family home for fifteen years. Mr. Dean then moved with his family to the family homestead of his father-in-law, the late Willis Preston Ellis, on section 27, in Washington township, and has since made his home there. On

November 11, 1868, he married Miss Mary E. Ellis, of Washington township, Vernon county.

Of two children born to them, the elder, Anna Eliza, is married to Mr. A. W. Bell and lives in Oklahoma and has three children, two daughters and one son, the younger, Eva, is married to Mr. James C. Logan, of Vernon county, and has three sons and one daughter. Mrs. Dean's father was a native of Tennessee and settled in Calloway county, Missouri, with his parents and lived with them until he attained his majority. He grew up on the farm and learned the carpenter's trade from which he earned and accumulated sufficient means to buy and equip a forty-acre farm before his marriage. He had two children and died in 1890, when Mrs. Dean was forty-one years of age. Mrs. Dean's mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Jane Bently, was a native of Missouri and departed this life December 25, 1870. Her mother was a member of the Christian church, and her father a staunch Democrat and a hard shell Baptist, a prosperous farmer and mechanic and at the time of his decease owned 500 acres of land, purchased with the accumulations of his labor, economy and thrift.

Mr. Dean is one of the influential citizens of Washington township and has found his chief delight in cultivating and improving the old homestead, and giving his children the advantages of a good education, and lives in the enjoyment of an ample competence and the esteem of all who know him. Both he and Mrs. Dean are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Robert S. Dean, for many years an honored and prominent citizen of Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Kentucky January 11, 1839. When he was three years old his parents moved to Bates county, Missouri, and later settled in Washington township, Vernon county, and there established the family homestead where our subject passed his life, and died May 19, 1910. Having but meager educational advantages in early life he made the best use of what he had and made up largely for this loss in the school of experience. As a farmer he was wide awake and progressive in his ideas, and delighted in high-grade cattle and horses, of which he was a famous breeder and raiser. He was a born trader, and all his business dealings were characterized by rare good judgment and fairness. He was financially success-

ful and accumulated a handsome fortune and owned, at the time of his decease, 400 acres of choice land in Washington and Lake townships. He served four years in the Confederate army during the Civil War, and his record there was characterized by bravery. His regiment was always in the fighting zone, and he had two horses shot under him in battle, and through all the perils and privations of that trying ordeal he endured hardships with fortitude and in every position acquitted himself with honor, contending for a cause he believed to be right. He was withal a man of generous impulses, ready to give a helping hand and material aid to those in need, and no worthy applicant seeking help was turned away empty handed, and many a helpless and disheartened one was cheered and enabled to start anew by his cheering words and material help. As a consequence he had many warm friends and was held in high esteem by all who came within the range of his influence. He was a devout Christian, and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Although the large possessions he had accumulated before the war were swept away, he faced the situation bravely after his return home and earnestly setting himself to the task of retrieving his fortune so far succeeded that he left his family, at his decease, in comfortable circumstances with an ample competence. Mr. Dean was a staunch Democrat and active in supporting the principles of his party and a leader in its local councils and affairs in Vernon County, where he served many terms as school trustee and County Judge one term. His passing away brought sorrow to many a poor person whom he had helped, and was universally mourned as a loss to the community. He was a good man, a faithful friend and an upright citizen, whose life furnishes an example worthy of emulation.

On February 8, 1877, Mr. Dean married Miss Elizabeth Brown, of Scotch-Irish lineage; her father, who was a native of Glasgow, came to this country in early life and settled at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the coal and mining business, amassing a fortune. Ill health necessitated his giving up business and he traveled extensively in European countries, and passed away in 1907.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dean four children, viz.: Albert C., born January 5, 1878, married Miss Emma Snyder,

a native of Washington Township, have three children, Willis Ray, Harold Aubrey, Robert S. and lives in Lake township. Robert M., born January 11, 1881, married Miss Susie Huffine, a native of Harrison township, and lives in Washington township, and Guy E., born April 19, 1885, married Miss Eula Taul and lives in Lake township. The fourth child, Harry Lynn, born December 9, 1887, died May 11, 1901.

A. C. Dempsey, one of the best known men in Nevada, Missouri, is a native of London, Ontario, and was born September 16, 1859. He passed his boyhood in his native place, and when fourteen years old started to learn the candy maker's trade in the employ of the T. McCormick Candy Company, of London. His first work was in the pan room and he was under the direction of one Mr. Richardson, an expert in his line. The work was hard and his pay small, \$1.50 per week, but, after some months, was raised to \$2.00. He was, however, gaining valuable experience that stood him in good stead in his after career. His next position was with Messrs. D. S. Perin and Company of the same city, where he worked in the shipping department and as watchman, and advanced rapidly in knowledge of the business. In 1879, being then twenty years old, Mr. Dempsey came to the United States and first worked at his trade in St. Joseph, Missouri, with Messrs. F. L. Summers and Company (now National Biscuit Company), and made the first candy in their factory. In 1881 he established the J. W. Chase Confection Company, in which he owned a half interest, but a little later sold his interest to Mr. Chase and next made a contract to take charge of the factory of Huggens' Candy and Cracker Company at Kansas City, Missouri, but remained there only a short time. Returning to St. Joseph, he secured a position to take charge of the Riley Brothers' factory. Mr. Dempsey worked there three years, till the factory was sold to the American Biscuit Company, and then decided to go into business on his own account. For this purpose he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and established the Council Bluffs Candy Company, which proved a great success, attracting the attention of the larger concerns, and, after a time, was merged into the Dequett Company and rapidly grew to large proportions, netting a profit of \$7,000 the first year. Mr. Dempsey a little later withdrew from this company and his

friend, Mr. J. G. Woodward, who had gained his knowledge of the candy business from Mr. Dempsey, bought into the concern, which became known as the John G. Woodward Candy Company, and still continues doing a flourishing business.

Mr. Dempsey next spent two very successful years with Messrs. Loose Brothers at Kansas City, having charge of two departments of their factory and gaining the highest per cent of any man there. On leaving this position he worked for Messrs. Emery-Bird and Thayer, getting out new products, and while here originated the celebrated "Yankee Toast."

In 1892 Mr. Dempsey, having determined to start business for himself, went to Independence, Missouri, and, providing himself with a few tools, opened business in a modest way in the rear part of the grocery store of Messrs. Mills and Williamson, with whom he arranged to sell his products, and he also supplied Fairmont Park and sold at wholesale around town. Mr. Williamson, becoming greatly interested in the business, in the fall of 1893 suggested to Mr. Dempsey that they open a candy factory at Nevada, Missouri. He was not able to arrange his other business interests so as to engage in the new enterprise at that time in person, but furnished \$300 to put into the business, and with this and what money he had of his own, and the tools he had, Mr. Dempsey moved to Nevada and started in the retail candy trade and by liberal advertising and skillful management, achieved a great success. When Mr. Williamson found himself unable to arrange his affairs so as to give his attention to the business, Mr. Dempsey made a settlement with him and afterward sold out the plant, realizing a good round sum, and moved to Clinton and established, and for four years conducted a very successful wholesale and retail business.

This business he sold to the Wright-Austin Candy Company, and, returning to Nevada, he organized and incorporated the Dempsey Candy Works Company, himself being president and general manager and Mr. F. C. Strohm being secretary and treasurer. The original capital of \$3,000 was soon increased to \$6,000 and finally to \$12,000, and such was the rapid growth of the business that in a short time the concern's goods were being distributed through adjoining states and almost every jobber in the Southwest was handling them. Selling his interest in this company, he next organized the A. C. Dempsey Candy

Company, which achieved much success under his good management and after a time a few friends joined with him and together they purchased the Dempsey Candy Works Company and formed what has since been known as the Nevada Candy Company, which has had a phenomenal growth and whose products are famous throughout the Southwest, being everywhere known as a standard of quality.

Throughout his long and active career Mr. Dempsey has made it an invariable rule to use in the manufacture of his goods only the purest and best materials. With him it is a matter of conscience, and his motto has been, "keep yourself clean, keep your place clean, keep your tools clean and keep your character clean," and it is safe to say this, combined with his thorough knowledge of his work, is the underlying secret of his great success. Mr. Dempsey, on December 15, 1880, married Miss Hannah Butler, daughter of Mr. Senterlow Butler, of St. Joseph, Missouri, a native of England, and was born September 19, 1859. There have been born to them nine children, of whom seven, viz., Lillian, Senterlow O., Sadie, Pearl, Albert L., Gorman W., and Hudson S., are living, and two named respectively M. M. and Laurel are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Dempsey are members of the Later Day Saints Reorganized Church of Christ. Mr. Dempsey also belongs to the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and United Commercial Travelers.

J. J. Devine,* who has been a resident of Vernon county, Missouri, since the year 1898, is a native Missourian and was born in Jackson county, October 5, 1851, to John and Ellen (McGeer) Devine, both natives of County Mayo, Ireland. The father came to this country with his parents in 1840, and settled first in Ohio, whence he soon moved to Jackson county, Missouri, and after one year's residence there, took up his abode in Cooper county, and is still living and enjoying good health, giving his attention to farming after the Civil War. The mother died in 1898.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm and attended the district schools till he was 18 years old, and lived at home until after attaining his majority.

On November 23, 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss Kate Scalley, and they have had eight children, of whom one is

deceased. Those surviving are, Nellie, who was born November 17, 1876; Daniel, born October 10, 1877; Charles, born April 21, 1879; Margaret, born August 2, 1891; Alma, born August 26, 1898; Helen, born March 12, 1901, and Threasa, who was born March 12, 1907.

Mr. Devine moved to Vernon county in 1898 and bought and settled on a half section of land in Coal township, where he has since made his home, with his family, engaged in general farming and stock raising, giving particular attention to raising and feeding hogs for the market. Mr. Devine is thoroughly up-to-date in his methods and systematic in all his operations, and has achieved a degree of success that ranks him with the best farmers in the community.

He is a Democrat of the William J. Bryan type in his political opinions, active in the affairs of his party and while living in Cooper county served as chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee. In religious faith Mr. Devine is a Catholic. He is member of the Knights of Columbus and also is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

August Diehr, a well known citizen of Center township, Vernon county, Missouri, was born January 3, 1837, in St. Charles county, Missouri whither his father, George Diehr, came from Germany with his wife and family of six children in 1834. They settled on a farm and the father lived there till his decease in 1840. After his father's death August lived with his eldest brother till he was twenty years of age. He then started for himself and for ten years cultivated a leased farm in St. Charles county. In 1869 he moved with his family and effects, with team and wagon, to Vernon county, and settled on a tract of 240 acres in Section Twenty-one, Center township, which he bought for \$5 per acre, and where he has since made his home. On settling here Mr. Diehr built a house of two rooms into which the family moved in the fall of 1870 and which has since continued to serve as the family domicile. During these years Mr. Diehr has acquired other lands, but has disposed of all except the home farm. The place is well stocked with cattle, hogs and horses and thoroughly equipped with machinery and implements required on an up-to-date farm.

In former years Mr. Diehr made large profits raising and sell-

ing hay, but for some time has confined his work to other general farming operations, and employs help to do the farm work, himself looking after the management of affairs.

Mr. Diehr is a kind-hearted, sympathetic man, honorable, just and upright in his dealings, interested in the welfare of others, and given to charitable deeds.

He is an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in political belief adheres to the Democratic principles advocated by William Jennings Bryan, and in former years took an active part in the local affairs of his party.

On February 4, 1859, Mr. Diehr married Miss Margaret Harney, of St. Charles county, Missouri, who was related to General Harney, of Civil War fame, and whose parents were pioneer settlers of that county.

Of four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Diehr, three are now living, viz., Oscar N., born February 26, 1864; Alva B., born April 1, 1866, and Belle, who was born February 3, 1871, and who is married to Mr. Thomas Ellis of Nevada, Missouri.

Clarence A. Dillman is junior member of the firm of George & Dillman, proprietors of The Nevada Business College, a young man of sterling worth. A native of Harvey county, Kansas, he was born June 9, 1885, and is the second child of a family of eight children born to George M. and Martha Ann (Prather) Dillman. The parents moved from Indiana, their native state, to Kansas in 1882; they lived in Harvey county till 1900, when they moved to a farm in Reno county, Kansas, where they now reside. Their other children are named, respectively, Marion E., Ura G., Orda J., Earl Henry, Ona Belle, Nettie E. and Frank, who is deceased. The ancestral line of the Dillman family is traced back to Prussia, while the Prather family is of Scotch-Irish lineage.

Clarence A. was reared on his father's farm and acquired his early education in the public schools. He afterwards pursued a commercial course and studied penmanship at The Salt City Business College, Hutchinson, Kansas, and then spent a year with the Southwest Kansas Baseball League.

In September, 1908, he accepted a position as head of the commercial department of the Nevada Business College, and in August of the following year purchased from Mr. F. B. George a half interest in that institution, which has since been ably con-

ducted under the firm name of George & Dillman. Mr. Dillman is in charge of the commercial and penmanship departments, which, under his able management and instruction, have been brought to a high standard of excellence, the most modern and up-to-date methods of bookkeeping being brought into use and taught. Professor Dillman is a superior teacher in his special lines, being a thorough bookkeeper and an expert in every branch of practical business and ornamental penmanship, in which each student receives daily individual instruction.

Mr. Dillman is a worthy member of the Christian Church at Nevada.

On July 14, 1909, he was united in marriage with Miss Minon M. Micholson, a daughter of George and May (Robinson) Micholson, of Reno county, Kansas, and they have one child, Mildred G. by name.

Dr. James N. B. Dodson, for many years influentially and prominently associated with the professional and commercial interests of Vernon county, and a sincerely respected and honored resident of Nevada, deserves more than a passing notice in any history of the county. Originally from Jackson county, Alabama, he was born June 20, 1813, the son of James and Lucy (Davis) Dodson, the latter of whom was a native of Jefferson county, Tennessee; the former was a Virginian by birth and a prominent member of the medical profession.

Young James was the second son and fourth child of a family of ten children. Leaving Alabama at an early age, he went to East Tennessee to reside with his grandfather, Benjamin Davis, who was a revolutionary soldier, enlisting at the age of fourteen under Gen. Marion, and one of the most noted horse fanciers and breeders of Alabama. He remained with his grandfather several years attending school, and in 1830 came to Missouri with his father, first stopping in Boone county, where their home was made for one year. His father and family were soon en route for Springfield, Missouri, but on the way a stop was made in Crawford county, Missouri, where the father sickened and died in 1832. Circumstances interfering somewhat with their intentions, the family decided to remain in that county, and there young Dodson embarked upon the practice of medicine, the study of which he had previously commenced and pursued with energy.

After this he went to Waynesville, Pulaski county (it having been formed out of Crawford county), where in 1837 he abandoned his professional practice and engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with Col. Ed. Swink until 1840, when, Camden county being established, he was appointed by Judge Foster P. Wright, clerk of the circuit court, and also received the appointment from the county court as its clerk, serving at the same time as ex-officio recorder, to which positions he was soon after elected. His official positions he resigned on account of having entered again into mercantile pursuits, the last year of his business at Linn Creek, in company with Col. S. K. Roberts, being one of astonishing proportions, as their sales amounted to \$450,000.

In 1854 Dr. Dodson was chosen by the people of his county as their representative in the State Legislature, and served out his full term of two years acceptably to his constituents, though in the meantime he had removed to Vernon county and opened up a large farm near Walker, on one corner of which, mainly through his influence, a school house was erected, costing \$3,000, which was something quite grand in its day. While representing Camden county he drew and procured the passage of the bill establishing Vernon county, and having previously settled therein was elected in 1856 her representative and in 1857 was appointed by President Buchanan registrar of lands in the Warsaw district. Six months later he resigned this position and it is worthy of remark at this place that the doctor never occupied an office from which he did not resign or offer to before the expiration of his term of office, and he filled by election or appointment at different times near twenty-five terms.

From 1860 to 1865 he was a non-resident of the county, having removed to Pike county, Missouri, but after the war closed he returned here and embarked once more in the mercantile business at Nevada, conducting a lucrative and respectable business until 1870, when he retired from the arduous duties of business life. In 1869 he was interested in an important railroad enterprise (the Laclede and Fort Scott Railroad) and the first year was made president, but afterwards was relieved of the duties of this position; however, two years later he was again called to the aid of those whose experiences had proven their mistake in not continuing him previously at their head, and for

eight years he labored earnestly but under many difficulties to place the road in the way of early completion, in which he substantially succeeded for the second time, but the building of the road was never accomplished. The failure, however, of this enterprise was through no fault of his, but from reasons too numerous and lengthy to recite in this connection.

To attempt a detailed account of the numerous enterprises with which the doctor was actively connected, or review even passingly his official and public life, or to speak at length of his characteristics and many admirable and intellectual, moral and social traits, would be impossible in the space allotted for this sketch. In every walk of life his career was above criticism or reproach; a man of unbending honor, incorruptible honesty, broad but practical charity, noble and generous in his dealings, dignified in his manhood, worthy as a citizen, true and faithful as a friend, he merited and received the honor and respect of all who knew him.

Dr. Dodson was thrice married; first, in 1843, to Louisa Harrison, of Phelps county, Missouri, who died in 1846, leaving one child, Eliza, who died in 1860. In 1846 he married Mrs. Marcia Swink, nee Meade, widow of Col. Ed. Swink. She was born near Huntsville, Ala., and died in Louisiana, Missouri, 1861, leaving three children by her first marriage: George Swink, Sallie, who married Col. John Q. Burbidge, one of the first to enlist in the Confederate service under General Price; and Llewellyn. In 1862 the doctor was united in marriage with Mrs. Margaret Johnson (Beers), widow of Capt. J. H. Johnson, of Louisiana, Missouri. She died in August, 1884, leaving four children by her first marriage: Irene, now Mrs. Monroe Cunningham; Anna, wife of Kimbrough Winston, of Vernon county; Henry H. Johnson and James B., an attorney at Nevada. Dr. Dodson passed to the great beyond March 17, 1893.

R. A. Doores, who ranks among the successful men of Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Allen county, Kentucky, July 4, 1835, to J. W. and Amanda (Freeman) Doores, who were natives of Virginia, and who, in 1855, moved with their two children to Jackson county, Missouri. In 1874 they removed thence to Vernon county and settled in Richland township. The father was a Whig in early life, but in his later years held to the

principles of the Democratic party. He was killed in a railroad accident in Johnson county, Missouri.

Our subject had but meager school privileges in his early life. He remained with his parents till he attained his majority and on October 28, 1856, was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Ferguson, daughter of John C. Ferguson, an early settler of Johnson county. When he was twenty-five years old Mr. Doores learned the carpenters' trade and followed it in connection with farming twenty years. During that period he constructed six church buildings in Vernon county, besides numerous residences, barns and other farm buildings, both in that county and elsewhere, being known as a skillful and expert mechanic, and his services always being in demand. Mr. Doores has retired from the building trade and devotes his time to his other interests. By industry and thrift he acquired at different times considerable real estate, but has disposed of the most of it, owning now a small farm and handsome and commodious residence near Bronaugh, where he makes his home with his family, enjoying the well-earned fruits of his busy life.

Mr. Doores is an ardent advocate of temperance and a prohibitionist. In political action he adheres to the Democratic party.

He is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Doores, four sons and four daughters are now—1911—living, named, respectively: John J., William, Horace, Susan Elizabeth, Sallie, Robert M., Joseph Leslie and Cora.

Francis A. Dorris was born in Ross county, Ohio, October 12, 1841, to James A. and Margaret (Read) Dorris, the former a native of Ohio, born February 28, 1805, and the latter born in Delaware, February 28, 1808. The father spent his life as a farmer and died in Ohio in 1853. The mother passed away on June 11, 1872 in Missouri. Of nine children born to them, those beside our subject were: John Dorris, now deceased; Rachael, who was born in 1834, married Mr. Henry Law, and now lives in Joplin, Missouri; Robert, who died in infancy; Lear, who was married to Mr. John S. Moore, and died in 1905; William, who died in 1863; Mary and Freeman, both deceased; Hannah, who is

married to Mr. Lewis Deavor and lives in Joplin, Missouri, and James Austin Dorris, of Joplin.

Our subject's grandfather, Robert Dorris, immigrated from Ireland with his wife and spent his life as a farmer.

Francis A. acquired his education in the district schools and grew up on his father's farm. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, Infantry, and entered the Union Army. But after ten months' service, on August 2, 1862, he was discharged for disability caused by serious illness. He was in the battles at Fort Donaldson and at Chattanooga, besides several minor skirmishes. Returning home, Mr. Dorris lived in Ohio, engaged in farming till 1866, then moved to Illinois, and in 1869 went to Newton county, Missouri, moved to Vernon county in 1876, and settled in Moundville township and gave his attention to farming, cultivating leased land some eight years. In 1886 he purchased property in the little settlement of Bronaugh, and built the third house erected in the place, and there has made his home since, retired from active work by reason of impaired health. Mr. Dorris has served on the local school board twelve years. He belongs to General Lew Wallace Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and for forty years has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On March 3, 1873, Mr. Dorris was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Elizabeth Horner, a daughter of Mr. William Horner, who lived near Fort Scott, Kansas. Of five children born to them, the eldest, William W. Dorris, born in Newton county, January 31, 1874, has been editor and proprietor of the Bronaugh Journal since February 7, 1905, soon after the paper was established; Margaret, born November 22, 1876, lives at home; Robert, who was born February 10, 1880, and died the same day; Eva Lee, born March 18, 1884, lives at home, and James A., who was born July 2, 1888, died five months later. Mrs. Dorris passed away August 8, 1906.

Mannen Duren was born in Benton county, Missouri, September 10, 1834. His father was also named Mannen, and originally of Georgia nativity. He was a farmer by calling, moved to Tennessee when young and was reared in Nashville, from whence he came to Missouri in an early day, locating in the northern part

of the state, from whence he moved to Benton county in 1825. His wife was formerly Margaret L. Gibbs, of Christian county, Kentucky. Mannen was next to the youngest of their eight children. He was reared in early life on a farm but later commenced a mercantile experience at Warsaw, Benton county, remaining so engaged until 1856, when he began to preach in the M. E. Church South as a member of the St. Louis Conference. Thus he was occupied until the year before the war broke out, but owing to impaired health he was forced to settle permanently and chose a location in Clinton, Henry county, where he entered into the mercantile business, continuing for one year. When the war came up his store was robbed by Jim Lane & Co. He then returned to Benton county but later came to this county, engaging in farming and trading in cattle until his removal to Fort Scott, where he lived four years. Upon coming back to Vernon county he purchased a farm and soon entered into the real estate business. In 1870 he was re-admitted into the Southwestern Missouri Conference, and for twelve years traveled over a wide section of country, until on account of his health he took supernumerary relations and again resumed the real estate business. Besides this he also conducted an insurance and loan agency. In 1858 Mr. Duren married Miss Samantha J. Austin, of Platte county, Missouri, daughter of Daniel Austin. They had two children: Kate, wife of Dr. Profitt, and George.

Fauntleroy Dye, who has been prominent in the development of Nevada, Missouri, during the past thirty years, is a native of Gainesville, Texas, and was born September 8, 1854, to James and Anna (Bozarth) Dye, both natives of Missouri. The father is a farmer and now lives in Monroe county, Missouri. The mother, who was of one of the oldest families of Missouri, died in 1861.

Our subject is the eldest of a family of four children, the others being Elias Dye, of Howell county, Missouri; James D. Dye, of Monroe county, and Eliza, a half-sister, now dead, who was married to Mr. William Glasscock, who resides in Oklahoma. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Fauntleroy Dye, for whom he was named, was a native of Kentucky, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm in Monroe county and attended the district schools, and during his early years

learned the carpenter trade, which he followed there. On settling in Nevada, in 1880, he established himself as a contractor and builder and has held a leading place among the prominent builders in the city ever since. He conducted a lumber yard from January, 1898, to March, 1899, and also for five and a half years was in the hardware business with Mr. Quinton T. Moore. Among other important buildings, Mr. Dye, in connection with J. B. Beagles, the firm being Beagles & Dye, had the contract for erecting the Vernon county court house, work on which was commenced in 1906 and completed in 1908. The building cost approximately \$80,000 and ranks among the finest structures of its kind in Missouri, and it stands as a fitting monument to Messrs. Beagles' and Dyes' ability and skill as builders and contractors, and is pointed to with pride, alike by the citizens and taxpayers of Nevada and Vernon county.

Mr. Dye has devoted himself closely to his business and has had little time for outside affairs. He is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a Democrat in political sentiment and action, and in religious faith and fellowship is affiliated with the Christian Church. He has been three times elected a member of the school board and has served in that capacity eight years.

In 1876 Mr. Dye was united in marriage with Miss Cynthia A. Harbit, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Isaac G. and Winey (Brown) Harbit, of Monroe county, Missouri.

They have one daughter, Ella J., who is married to Mr. L. A. Sears, of Lamar, Missouri, and an adopted daughter, Ethel Dye, who lives at home.

Thomas Dygard is a prosperous and popular business man of Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri. A native of Denmark, he was born at Varde, February 10, 1867, and is a son of Soren and Bertha (Thomsen) Dygard, natives of Denmark. They reared a family of ten children, Thomas being the fifth, in order of birth. He attended the public schools in early life and when fourteen years of age began learning the tailor's trade. At the age of twenty, in 1887, he came to this country and worked at his trade one year in New York. Thence he went to Omaha, Nebraska, and worked until 1894, and from there went to St. Louis and followed his trade some five years. In 1899 Mr. Dygard

took up his residence in Nevada and in partnership with Mr. E. P. Smith bought the business formerly conducted by Joseph Doom and under the firm name of Smith & Dygard conducted a successful merchant tailoring establishment for three years. Mr. Dygard then purchased his partner's interest and has since carried on the business in his own name. The business is located at No. 117 East Cherry street and stands among the foremost in its line in the city. Mr. Dygard does his own cutting and fitting and his years of varied experience in his special line of work insures to his customers correct style and perfect fit, while his full and complete line of finest woolens and imported novelties, comprising all grades, at prices to suit all, leave nothing to be desired. So that it is but natural that his place should be the headquarters of those who are particular and discriminating in the matter of the clothes they wear.

On October 11, 1888, Mr. Dygard married Miss Birgitta Hausen, a daughter of Jens and Katherine Hausen, of Horsens, Denmark. Mr. and Mrs. Dygard have four children, named respectively, Fred S., Bertha K., Thomas J. and Paul H. Dygard. Mr. Dygard is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America.

George H. Earhart is one of the substantial farmers of Drywood township, Vernon county, Missouri. He was born in Lamar county, Texas, May 22, 1855, and is a son of Dr. Michel and Virginia Candle Earhart, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Alabama, and is the second child of a family of seven children born to his parents, of whom six are now living—1911. His paternal ancestors were of German-English lineage. The father was a soldier in the Mexican War, also the late war and took part in all the leading battles fought on Mexican soil. He was a successful physician and surgeon, a graduate of the State University at Athens, Ohio, and of the Cincinnati College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he received the degree of M. D. On his return from the Mexican War he went to New Orleans, and thence up the Red river to Lamar county, Texas, where he bought a tract of land and lived eighteen years. He next moved to Henry county, Missouri, and lived there three years, and, in the spring of 1870, bought and settled on a tract

of 180 acres in Drywood township, Vernon county, where he lived till his decease, in 1891. Dr. Earhart practiced his profession in Texas, in Henry county and in Vernon county, and throughout his long and active career was held in the highest regard by all who knew him. He was a kind-hearted, sympathetic man of generous impulses, and withal charitable and benevolent. A Democrat in political belief, he was active in the local affairs of his party and served one term as a trustee of Drywood township and several years on the local school board. He was also identified with the Masonic order.

George H. acquired a good English education in the common schools of Henry county and lived at home till he attained his majority. Mr. Earhart, in 1880, bought and settled in Section Two, Drywood township, and has made his home there ever since. He is a thorough farmer, progressive in his ideas and alive to the necessity of keeping pace with modern improvements and methods. The place is improved with a beautiful and commodious farm house, a fine barn, and out houses all kept in perfect order and repair, is well stocked with a high grade of cattle, horses and swine, and thoroughly supplied with all the facilities and equipments required in the conduct of a modern, model farm, and, with its beautiful location and environments, forms one of the beauty spots of Vernon county.

On September 20, 1877, Mr. Earhart married Miss Margaret Brown, of Drywood township, whose womanly qualities well fit her for the place she fills in their happy home. Of two children born to them, the elder, Virginia, is married to Mr. E. A. Patton and has two children. Their home is in Pittsburg, Kansas. The younger, James M., married Miss Jennie E. Leonard and they have two children. Their home is in St. Louis. Both Mr. and Mrs. Earhart are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party.

Augustus J. Earl, the popular proprietor of the leading hotel at Milo, Vernon county, Missouri, is a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He was born July 4, 1852, and is the tenth child of a family of thirteen children, of whom four are now living, born to Dr. R. T. and Julia Ann (Myers) Earl, both natives of Pennsylvania.

The father was a dentist and practiced his profession at Hughesville, Pa., some ten years. Removing with his family of five children to Illinois, he lived at Kewanee for a time, and then, in 1866, settled at Grinnell, Iowa, where he practiced dentistry till 1874, and where he lived till his decease, in 1889. He was a high-minded man, a great reader and fond of literary pursuits, and always maintained a high standing in the community where he lived. Augustus J. acquired a good English education, attending the public schools in Illinois till he was eighteen years old. He remained with his parents till his twenty-fourth year and then, going to Denver, Colorado, was engaged a short time in mercantile business. His father and family having settled at Grinnell, Iowa, he went there, and, with his brother, opened and carried on a grocery store. This he afterward sold and in 1874 went to Anita, Iowa, and there conducted a general store four years, after which he turned his attention to raising cattle and hogs until 1904. Mr. Earl then closed out all his interests and disposed of his possessions in Iowa and removed to Milo and took charge of the hotel business, which has since engaged his chief attention. In 1908 Mr. Earl was elected mayor of Milo and at the end of his two years' term was re-elected and now holds that office. He is known as one of the public spirited men of the town and as a thorough man of affairs, interested in all that relates to the welfare of the community. In 1908 Mr. Earl was elected vice-president of the Bank of Milo, one of the prosperous financial institutions of Vernon county.

On September 30, 1879, Mr. Earl married Miss Lillian G. Patton, of Des Moines, Iowa, and they have four children, viz., Robert G., born June 12, 1881; Ford P., born March 9, 1883; Imogean, born October 21, 1887, and Gladys, born January 31, 1894.

In politics Mr. Earl holds to the principles of the Democratic party and takes an active part in its local councils and affairs.

William Lee Earp was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, April 30, 1863, to Jonathan Douglas and Dorcas Earp, both natives of Warren county, Kentucky, whence they moved to Missouri in 1856. The father was a farmer and stock raiser, also served as local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and when a young man taught school. The parents moved to Lamar, Barton county, in 1869, and the father passed away

at Sheldon, in Vernon county, October 23, 1900. Surviving him his widow, who is now eighty-five years of age, and ten children.

William Lee acquired his education in the public schools, and, growing to manhood on the home farm in Barton county, had the experiences common to the farmer boy, and a desire to sell merchandise that possessed him in early life was realized in later years. Remaining on the homestead till he was twenty-four years old, he then, in August, 1887, went to Lamar and remained there two years in the mercantile business, after which he was engaged in the same line of trade at Omer, in Cedar county, till February, 1893. Selling his interests, he moved to Sheldon, in Vernon county, in order to have the benefits of convenient railroad facilities, and further impelled by the business enterprise of the thriving town. Mr. Earp conducted a successful business at Sheldon fourteen years and was one of the wide-awake and public-spirited men of the place. He served two terms on the local school board and for several terms was a member of the city council.

In the fall of 1906 Mr. Earp was elected on the Democratic ticket treasurer of Vernon county, and, closing out his affairs at Sheldon, moved to Nevada in the spring of 1907. At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected without opposition. In the spring of 1910 Mr. Earp purchased a half interest in the Southwest Mail Publishing Company at Nevada and has since given to it much of his attention. He is an active man of affairs, of superior executive and business abilities, kind-hearted, social and of pleasing personality, and wherever known is esteemed for his upright, manly character. He is active in fraternal matters and since 1890 has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed through all of the chairs of his lodge. He also is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having joined the order in 1898. Since 1907 he has been connected with the Knights of Pythias and in 1902 joined the Modern Woodmen of America, and in all of these orders has filled various offices.

Mr. Earp has been affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, since his early boyhood.

On October 11, 1885, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Isabelle Callahan, a daughter of William H. and Lettitia Callahan, who moved from Pennsylvania, their native state, to

Iowa, when young, and thence, in 1880, moved to Barton county, Missouri. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Earp, of whom three are now living, viz., Claude C., Wilma Lettita and Halburt Hale.

George H. Eaton, who, for thirty years has been an honored citizen of Drywood township, Vernon county, Missouri, is a native of Woodford county, Kentucky. He was born June 3, 1838, and is the eldest of a family of four children born to James W. and Lutitia (Johnson) Eaton, the former a native of Kentucky, where he passed his life, and the latter, a native of Virginia. George H. grew up on his father's farm and lived in his native state till he was 31 years of age, and had been married some eight years. In 1869 he moved to Pettis county, Missouri, and four years later went to Henry county, and after a residence of eight years there, in 1881, with a family of three children, settled on a quarter section of land, which he bought, in section two, Drywood township, Vernon county, where he has since made his home. Mr. Eaton has always devoted himself to farming with gratifying success; and now that he has reached the sundown side of life, practically retired from active work, he is able to pass his declining years in the well-earned enjoyment of the rich fruits of his years of toil. Wherever he has lived he has been respected as an upright man, a good neighbor, kind hearted and considerate to all and withal, a true and faithful friend. On May 28, 1861, he married Miss Luvina Hughes, of Anderson county, Kentucky, who was born March 19, 1842, and who passed away September 14, 1908. She was an honored and worthy member of the Baptist Church.

Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, two survive, and they are, James W., who married Miss Nora Hight, January 24, 1910, and Mary E., who is married to Mr. J. A. Huffman, and with their family of nine children, live in Oklahoma.

In politics Mr. Eaton is a "Free Silver" Democrat.

Daniel W. Eliot, of the firm of Eliot & Son, veterinary surgeons, of Nevada, Missouri, is a native of Edgar county, Illinois, and was born September 24, 1850, the youngest child and one of a family of sixteen born to Palmer D. and Sophia (Jared) Eliot, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. The father set-

tled in Illinois about 1820 and was an extensive farmer and stock raiser all his life. He passed away in 1876 in his eighty-first year, and his wife died in 1874 at the age of sixty-eight. Their other surviving children are Ira K. Eliot, of Warren, Indiana; Eveline, wife of David Ross, of Paris, Illinois; Angeline, wife of James McMartie, of Tacoma, Washington, and Harriet, the wife of Mr. John F. Myres, who lives on the homestead farm near Paris, Illinois, which the father entered from the government.

Daniel W. acquired his education in the public schools of his native place and early engaged in farming near Paris, where he also was a successful stock raiser. Going to Clinton, Missouri, in 1877, he continued farming and also, after a course of studies and lectures at Kansas City and St. Louis, gave his attention to the veterinary profession. In 1901 he sold his farm, and, to give his children better educational privileges, moved to Appleton City, Missouri, where he remained some five years.

In 1906 Dr. Eliot, in company with his son, succeeded to the business of Dr. Albert Knowles, of Nevada, and have since conducted what has become widely known as one of the important institutions of the city. At their veterinary hospital and transient feed barns at No. 118 South Main street veterinary surgery in all its various branches is practiced, every case being under the exclusive care of the proprietors, both of whom are expert veterinarians, thoroughly conscientious and painstaking in their work.

On February 18, 1874, Dr. Eliot was united in marriage with Miss Alice E. Anthony, a daughter of Mr. John N. Anthony, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and who, at the time of her marriage, was a teacher in the public schools at Paris, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Eliot have three children, viz., Howard Chester, who is a graduate of the Kansas City Veterinary College; Ina C., a teacher, now a student at Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron, Missouri, and Berniece, who is a student at Cottey College, Nevada, Missouri.

Dr. Lewis O. Ellis was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, September 3, 1847, the second of seven children in the family of his parents, Jesse H. and Elizabeth (Riddell) Ellis, both originally from Kentucky. The former during life was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1849 he joined the caravan of overland

travelers to the gold fields of California, but after returning settled with his family in Missouri, first in Randolph county, on what was known as the Hancock Jackson farm, from which place he moved to Chariton county, remaining there until after the Civil War. Young Lewis accompanied the family on the various moves above enumerated, passing his time at farm work until the breaking out of the war. When less than 17 years of age he enlisted in Searcy's battalion, Colonel Mitchell's brigade, and among other engagements in which he took part was the fight at Drywood. Leaving the battlefield, Mr. Ellis located in Monroe county and for a time attended school at Middle Grove, there also commencing the study of dentistry. In 1870 he came to Vernon county and during the session of 1870-71 he took a course of dental lectures at St. Louis. From 1875 until 1881 he was closely identified with the professional interests of Sedalia, but in the year last named he returned to Nevada and in November embarked in practice here, which has since been continued, with gratifying success. In 1873 Dr. Ellis was united in marriage with Miss Emma Hoss, of Pettis county, Missouri, daughter of Samuel B. Hoss. The Doctor is prominently connected with the Masonic order, and while living in Sedalia was master of Sedalia Lodge, No. 239. He is also past master of Argyle Lodge, No. 451, of Nevada, and is a member of Nevada R. A. C., No. 56.

Robert T. Ellis. On about the first of November, 1866, he came to Vernon county, and some four years later his recognized ability and qualifications for the position led to his election as county judge. He also discharged the duties of justice of the peace, filling most acceptably these official positions. Mr. Ellis was born in Barren county, Kentucky, December 16, 1817. His parents were Eleazer and Jane Ellis, both Virginians by birth, and of their seven children Robert T. was the youngest. He grew up in his native state, after which, in 1840, he came to Missouri, settling in Macon county, where he was also identified with the interests of the county in an official capacity. In 1858 and 1859 he served as sheriff, and later on was made justice of the peace. In 1838 Mr. Ellis was united in marriage with Miss Virgin Mary Ford, a native of Barren county, Kentucky, who died in October, 1848, leaving two children: John E. and Frances J. His second marriage occurred in February, 1849, when Miss

Nancy Jane Dale, of Randolph county, Missouri, became his wife. Ten children were born of this union: William H., Martha J., wife of William C. Pryor; Robert L., Julia A., wife of Zechariah Walker; Stephen A., Idress A., wife of I. S. Conner; Abram T., George T., Emma R. and Cassendany.

William B. Ellis is a native Missourian, born in Cooper county January 21, 1846, his father, James M. Ellis, also having been born in that county in 1825. In 1845 the latter married Miss Jane Scott, whose birth occurred in Pettis county, Missouri, in 1830, and to them the following children were given, the dates of whose births are as given: Almarinda, 1847; Angeline, 1851; H. L., 1853; George R., 1857; Amanda, 1861; J. O., 1863; Elizabeth, 1867; and Isaac S., 1870, and William, who was the eldest. William B. Ellis devoted the principal part of his life to farming and kindred pursuits. December 19, 1869, he married Miss Elizabeth M. Bacon, who was born in St. Clair county, Missouri, January 27, 1853, the daughter of James L. Bacon, from whom Bacon township, this county, took its name. He was born in this state, while his wife, formerly Lydia J. Birth, was a Virginian by birth. Mrs. E.'s grandparents were John Park and Elizabeth C. Bacon, nee Brackenridge.

Augustus E. Elliott, who ranks among the successful lawyers of Nevada, Missouri, is a native of this state. He was born at Westport, March 24, 1877. After finishing his preliminary education he was graduated from the Nevada Seminary with the class of 1894, and also pursued a course of study at the Christian University. Later he studied law in the offices of W. L. Jarrott, at Harrisonville, Missouri, and M. T. January, of Nevada, and in 1898 was admitted to the bar and at once established himself in his profession at Nevada. Mr. Elliott is known as a thorough and able lawyer, and stands well among the members of the Vernon county bar. He served as city attorney in 1904-6 and was again elected to that office for the term of 1910-11. He takes an active interest in social and civic affairs, and is identified with various fraternal and benevolent organizations, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all the chairs of the local lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Modern Woodmen of America. On December 19, 1906, Mr. Elliott married

Miss Mary, daughter of W. H. and Carrie (Duren) Talbot, of Nevada.

Joseph W. Ensley, a substantial citizen of Schell City, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Johnson county, Indiana, June 10, 1848, and one of a family of six children born to John and Ellen (Davis) Ensley, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Kentucky. They were married in Johnson county, Indiana. About 1850 they settled in Clark county, Illinois, and moved thence and settled on a farm in Bates county, Missouri, in 1869, where the father passed away on November 8, 1876, and the mother in 1908. Of their other children Mary Ann, who was married to Mr. G. W. Farris, is now deceased; Nancy Ellen, also now deceased, was the wife of Mr. Robert Montgomery and left one daughter; Joseph W. and John H. are both residents of Schell City; Samuel was killed while working in a coal bank and left one son, John Ensley, and William lives in Bates county.

Joseph W. grew up on his father's farm and acquired his early education in the district schools. After leaving home he studied medicine three years with Dr. A. Shirk, at Johnstown, Missouri, and then engaged in the drug business at Hudson, Bates county, but his stock of drugs was burned; six months later he abandoned his purpose of completing his medical studies and learned the carpenter's trade.

In 1878 Mr. Ensley took up his residence in Schell City and followed his trade, clerking in a store during the winter months some sixteen years. He became interested in fraternal organizations and in 1895 accepted an appointment as deputy sovereign commander of the Woodmen of the World for Missouri, and during the following eight years traveled through the state organizing camps for the order. Impaired health compelled him to resign his office, and, returning to Schell City, he was elected justice of the peace in 1903 and has given his time and attention to that office ever since.

In political matters he is a staunch Democrat and in religious faith and fellowship is affiliated with the Christian Church. He is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and secretary of Schell City Lodge No. 355.

In 1870 Mr. Ensley was united in marriage with Miss Emma Frost, a daughter of Charles and Esther (Wiggins) Frost, the

former born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1821, and the latter a native of North Carolina, born in 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Ensley have one child, Laura B., born in 1872 and now the wife of Mr. W. E. Haddix, of Schell City. They have one son, Melvin O. Haddix, who was born in 1893.

Joseph P. Eppenauer, who, since the spring of 1894, has been a wide-awake business man in Nevada, Missouri, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, May 12, 1866, and is the eldest of a family of five children, born to Anton and Emily R. (Porter) Eppenauer. The parents moved from Ross county, Ohio, their native place, to Schell City, in Vernon county, Missouri, in the fall of 1870, where the father was engaged in farming and stock raising. About September 16, 1910, on account of failing health, he took up his residence at St. Cloud, Florida, and there died December 29, 1910, at the age of sixty-seven years, his death having been preceded by that of his wife in 1875, when she was thirty-one years of age. Their earthly remains rest side by side in Green Lawn Cemetery at Schell City. Of their other children, Frank E. lives at Mokane, Missouri, David is deceased, Mary L. is married to Mr. Thomas McAfee, of Tampa, Florida, and Celia is married to Mr. John Davis and lives at Ironton, Ohio.

Joseph P. grew to manhood at Schell City, Missouri, and acquired his early education in the common schools. On attaining his majority, in May, 1887, he entered the employ of Mr. W. T. Nesbit in the tinning and roofing business at Schell City, with a view to learning the trade. A little later he went to Hutchinson, Kansas, and spent three years in the same line of employment, and then, returning, worked at his trade in Nevada till March 10, 1894, when he established the business which he has since conducted on his own account with eminent success. Mr. Eppenauer has had charge of his class of work on many of the public buildings and residences in the city, prominent among which may be mentioned the Nevada High School building, Nevada Wholesale Grocery, state rifle range, Hospital No. 3 additions, residences of Mrs. V. A. C. Stockard and Mrs. Glessner M. Few, the postoffice, the Armory, Cottey College additions, St. Frances Convent, St. Joseph School and many others.

Mr. Eppenauer is active in fraternal organizations and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the

Knights and Ladies of Security. In religious faith and fellowship he is connected with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Nevada.

On February 16, 1898, he was united in marriage with Miss Litha C. Elkins, daughter of Joseph and Nannie (Barbee) Elkins, of Nevada.

George Z. Ervin is a native Missourian, and next to the youngest child of a family of six children born to Marcus D. Lafayette and Melvina Matilda (Flanery) Ervin, the other children being Jesse V. and Walter G., both of Jackson county, Missouri. Benjamin F., of Bonner Springs, Kansas; Alonzo, also of Jackson county, and Marcus D. Lafayette, now deceased. Both parents were born in Missouri and the father died there soon after the close of the Civil War. After his decease the mother married, and now—1911—lives at Lee Summit, Missouri, the widow of Mr. Alphonzo Bowers, deceased.

George Z. was born in Jackson county, Missouri, March 26, 1875, and there acquired his early education in the district schools. While yet a boy he began to learn the printer's trade, in the establishment of the Hudson and Kimberly Printing Company at Kansas City, and remained there till he became a practical printer. He was afterwards in the employ of other printing houses in Kansas City, but in March, 1910, took up his residence in Nevada, and established himself in business as proprietor of the Commercial Printing Company, with a well equipped plant and office on South Cedar Street, and every facility for turning out every variety of high-class commercial printing.

Mr. Erwin is an energetic, enterprising man, a thoroughly practical printer and since establishing his plant has conducted it with gratifying success. He has little time for matters outside his business, but is identified with the local hive of Maccabees and is a member of the Modern Brotherhood of America.

In July, 1909, he was united in marriage with Miss Lena E. Cornwell, of Coffeyville, Kansas.

Charles M. Ewing is a native Missourian and a prosperous business man of Nevada, where he began his business life in 1905. He was born in Vernon county, November 27, 1878, and is a son of Squire Milton and Lucy B. (Gordon) Ewing, whose family

genealogies are shown in connection with the sketch of Lee B. and G. G. Ewing, appearing elsewhere in this work.

He was reared on the family homestead in Walker township, and there acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, supplementing it with a three years' course in the Kansas City high school, where he was graduated with the class of 1896. Charles Ewing had intended to fit himself for the legal profession, but on account of trouble with his eyes was forced to forego that purpose, and instead took a position in the general freight office of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company at Kansas City. Ill health compelled him to resign his position at the end of a year, and soon afterward he pursued a complete course of study in the Coyne Plumbing School at St. Louis. Then, in 1905, he and L. J. White purchased the plumbing business that had been carried on by L. Pond and C. E. Evans at Nevada, and which thereafter was conducted under the firm name of Ewing & White some two years. In 1907 Mr. Ewing purchased his partner's interest in the business and has carried it on in his own name ever since with most gratifying success, having executed contracts for the work in his line on many of the important public buildings and residences in the city and elsewhere.

Mr. Ewing is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and in religious faith and fellowship is identified with the Christian Church.

On May 7, 1902, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Barker, a daughter of the late Joseph V. Barker, formerly a resident of Bates county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing have two children, named respectively James Milton and Joe Leroy Ewing.

Mrs. Ewing is the youngest of a family of ten children born to Joseph Vyrick and Margaret Amanda (Ripley) Barker, the former a native of Manchester, England, and the latter being of American lineage. Of their other children, two died in infancy, and Mary, who was married to Mr. Thomas Campbell, of Nevada, also is deceased. The others are: Ruth, who is married to Mr. Gus Hogan, of Pueblo, Colorado; Edward, who lives in Norborne, Missouri; James, a resident of Rinehart, Vernon county; Ida, the wife of Mr. Henry Smading, of Caney, Kansas; Jennie, wife of Elsworth Clark, who lives at Stotesbury, Vernon county, and

Ellen, who is married to Mr. Delbert Miller and lives near Hume, Missouri.

Mrs. Ewing's parents died when she was quite young, and she was reared and educated by Mr. and Mrs. James W. Underwood, of Walker, Missouri. At the age of fourteen she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Walker, but after her marriage she, with Mr. Ewing, united with the Christian Church at Nevada.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewing are both charter members of Walker Rebekah Lodge, No. 355.

Finis Young Ewing, who was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, August 2, 1841, is a son of Washington P. and Aletha J. (Ewing) Ewing, both natives of Kentucky, the father born in Logan county in 1814, and the mother born in 1816. They were married in Lafayette county Missouri, in 1834. In 1849 the father went to California overland, returned for his family in 1852, and settled in Sonoma county, California, and lived there till 1860. Thence he went via the Isthmus of Panama and boat to New York and from there by rail to Texas, settling first in San Antonio and later near Austin, in Hays county, where he lived till after the close of the Civil War. He died at Houston, Texas, in 1867. The mother passed away at Eldorado Springs, Missouri, in 1884. The first representative of this branch of the Ewing family came from Ireland and settled in Bedford county, Virginia. Among them was Robert Ewing, the forefather of Finis Y. Ewing. He married Mary Baker and their son, Finis Ewing, who was the father of Washington P. Ewing, was one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He—Finis—married in Nashville, Tennessee, Margaret Davidson, daughter of William Lee Davidson, for whom Davidson county, in which Nashville is situated, was named. General Davidson was killed in battle on Catawba river while opposing the advance of the British under Lord Cornwallis. The Continental Congress passed an order for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Davidson.

Finis Y. Ewing, our subject, in June, 1861, enlisted in the Confederate Army as a member of Company D, Fourth Regiment, Texas Infantry, commanded by Col. J. B. Hood. On account of disability he returned to Texas after one year's service

in Virginia and in 1863 helped to recruit Company C, Fourth Regiment of Arizona Cavalry, of which he was elected first lieutenant, and, though not commissioned captain, was in command of his company till the close of the war. He surrendered at Galveston to Gen. Gordon Granger.

Lee Davidson Ewing, a brother of Finis Y., was in the final engagement between the Union and Confederate forces at Palo Alto, where Gen. Zachary Taylor fought during the Mexico War. This battle occurred after the surrender of the Confederate Army, news of which had not reached the officers, those on the Confederate side being Generals J. E. Slaughter and John S. Ford. After the close of the war Finis Ewing returned to Houston, Texas, and in 1866 started with a drove of five hundred cattle, intending to deliver them at Westport, Missouri, on June 1, but was turned back by the citizens of Vernon county on account of Texas cattle fever. Going to Barton county, Missouri, he there sold his herd and returned to Texas and in 1868 drove a herd of twelve hundred cattle from Hays county, Texas, to Abaline, Kansas, passing over the site of the present city of Wichita. Mr. Ewing, in the fall of 1868, came to Vernon county and bought from Samuel Carrington (who entered it from the Government) a section of land in Blue Mound township, where he has since made his home, engaged in general farming operations and giving particular attention to breeding, buying, feeding and selling live stock. Before Oklahoma was opened for settlement he leased from the Indians large tracts for grazing, and at one time had fifty thousand acres fenced.

In political opinion and action Mr. Ewing is a Democrat.

In 1870 Mr. Ewing was united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Davis, who was born in Camden county, Missouri, in 1850, and two children were born to them, viz., Finis Leedavis Ewing, born June 9, 1876, and Mattie Olivia, who was born July 30, 1879, and is married to C. M. Moss. The mother died in 1879 and on May 12, 1886, Mr. Ewing married Anna K. Philapy, a daughter of J. W. and Fannie Philapy, of Nevada, Missouri. Of four children born of the second marriage, the three survivors are Jane E. Ewing, who was born April 11, 1887; Anna W., who was born October 1, 1889, and is married to Mr. Clarence Forman, and Arthur W. Ewing, who was born October 11, 1894.

George G. Ewing is a prominent citizen and prosperous business man of Nevada, Missouri, where he has been called to fill various public and private positions of honor and trust. He was born at Lexington, Missouri, August 18, 1860, and came to Nevada with his parents when he was seven years of age. He is the eldest of seven children born to Milton and Lucy B. (Gordon) Ewing, natives of Missouri and Kentucky, respectively, the father settling in Lexington and moving thence to Nevada in 1867, where the mother still resides. The father died there on January 13, 1902. Of their other children, Young resides in Center township, Vernon county; William H. lives at Walker, Vernon county; Elizzabeth R. is the wife of Mr. William M. Merrill, of Walker township; Mattie is married to Mr. David F. Woodward and lives at Independence, Missouri; Lee B. is prosecuting attorney at Nevada, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work with a more complete history of the Ewing family, and Charles M., who lives in Nevada. George G. grew up and acquired his preliminary education in Vernon county and supplemented that with a course of study at Ozark College of Greenfield, Missouri. In 1887 he was appointed deputy county clerk and served in that capacity seven years under Mr. W. F. Gordon, and during 1897-8 filled the position of deputy county treasurer. In 1898 Mr. Ewing was elected recorder of Vernon county and re-elected at the expiration of his term, and served in that office continuously till 1907. In 1908 Mr. Ewing was elected assistant cashier of The Bank of Nevada and after two years' service in that position was elected vice-president of the same institution, and January 1, 1911, was elected cashier, which office he still holds. Mr. Ewing's conduct of these various responsible offices has been marked by efficiency and faithfulness and gained for him universal confidence and esteem as an able, straightforward, honorable and high-minded man. Since 1889 he has been a member of the local lodge of the Masonic order, and since 1892 of the Knights of Pythias. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On December 3, 1890, Mr. Ewing married Miss Olive, daughter of Samuel R. and Helen M. (Duncan) Crockett, of Eldorado Springs, Missouri, and there have been born to them two children, named, respectively, Helen, now deceased, and Madalyn S.

Lee B. Ewing, a successful lawyer of Nevada, Mo., was born and reared on his father's farm near Walker, in Vernon county. He was born August 17, 1870, and is the sixth child of Milton Ewing and Lucy Boyd (Gordon) Ewing. The other children are George Gordon Ewing, Young Ewing, William H. Ewing, Mrs. Bettie R. Merrill and Charles M. Ewing, of Vernon county, and Mrs. Mattie W. Woodward, of Independence, Missouri. Milton Ewing was born at Lexington, Missouri, April 7, 1832, and Lucy Boyd (Gordon) Ewing was born at the same place January 25, 1837. They were married at Lexington in the fall of 1858. Their four oldest children were born in Lafayette county. In December, 1867, they moved to Vernon county and settled on a farm, then raw prairie. There has been the family homestead for the past forty-four years and there Milton Ewing died January 13, 1902. The mother still lives upon the old homestead.

The Ewing and Gordon families have had no mean part in the history of the development of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama. It is deemed appropriate, therefore, to briefly trace the genealogy of the subject of this sketch.

His paternal grandparents were Young and Elizabeth (Renick) Ewing, both of whom were born in Logan county, Kentucky, the former in 1790, the latter April 8, 1795. They were married and came to Missouri Territory in 1819 and settled at Lexington, where the grandfather died October 21, 1844. His widow survived until August 14, 1878, and passed away in Vernon county.

Young Ewing was a son of Chatham and Elizabeth (Campbell) Ewing; the former was born in Bedford county, Virginia, about 1755 and was a brother of Gen. Robert Ewing, of Kentucky, and Finis Ewing, who founded the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The lineage of Elizabeth Campbell is not definitely known.

Elizabeth Renick was a daughter of Henry and Prudence (Hall) Renick, both natives of Virginia, the exact dates of their births not being known. Both his and her parents came to this country from Wales. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and was in Johnson's division of Harrison's army at the Battle of the Thames, Canada, when the famous Indian chief, Tecumseh, was killed.

Our subject's paternal great-great-grandfather, Robert Ewing, was born in Ireland about the year 1715 or 1720, and his wife's maiden name was Mary Baker. They emigrated to America and settled in Virginia.

His maternal grandparents were George Haynes Gordon and Martha (Boyd) Gordon, who were born in Hawkins county and Davidson county, Tennessee, respectively, the former March 27, 1796, the latter February 25, 1799. They settled in Missouri near Lexington in 1832. There they both died, the husband November 10, 1844, and the wife August 23, 1858. The maternal great grandfather, Joseph Gordon, was born near Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, February 12, 1745, and died in Kentucky February 12, 1815. He was a son of James Gordon, a native of either Virginia or Scotland, and married Nancy Ann Haynes, who was born in Halifax county, North Carolina, about 17—, and died in Kentucky. His maternal grandmother, Martha Boyd, was a daughter of Abraham Boyd, of Virginia and Kentucky, and a sister of Lynn Boyd, at one time speaker of the National House of Representatives, and of Alfred Boyd, who was a staff officer with General Breckenridge. Her mother, Nancy Lynn (Abraham Boyd's wife), was a daughter of Abner Lynn and Sidney (Ewing) Lynn, the last named being a daughter of Robert and Mary (Baker) Ewing. In other words, Sidney Ewing, the great great grandmother on the maternal stem of the family tree, was the daughter of the paternal great, great grandfather on the paternal stem.

It is thus noted that this family is closely connected with the Boyd family of Kentucky and the Haynes family of Carolina. The Davidson family of the Carolinas is also closely related to them by lineage. The Ewings of Ohio are a collateral branch of the same family.

The subject of this sketch was graduated from the Nevada High School with the class of 1890, then taught school three years in Vernon county, after which he studied law in the law office of Judge Elijah Robinson, of Kansas City, and was there admitted to the bar in 1895. Mr. Ewing remained in Kansas City until 1897, and then accepted a position as assistant claim agent for the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain railway companies. He went to Bismarck, Missouri, that year, and in 1898 moved to Little Rock, Arkansas, remaining there until January 1, 1900, when he took up his residence at Sedalia; in 1902 he was made

claim agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company and filled that office, with headquarters at Nevada, until 1906. In 1906 he resigned his position with the railway company, resumed the practice of his profession, and became a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Vernon county at the Democratic primary. He was defeated in the primary, being second of four candidates. At the primary election in 1908 he received the nomination and was elected at the general election following. In 1910 he was renominated at the primary and was re-elected without opposition, it being the first time in more than thirty years that a prosecuting attorney was elected in Vernon county without an opposing candidate.

In 1897 Mr. Ewing was united in marriage at Kansas City with Miss Edith Moore, who was born and reared in Jackson county. She is the daughter of John Moore and Margaret (Bryant) Moore. They have three children, John Boyd, aged 13; Lynn M., aged 8, and Robert L. Ewing, aged 4.

William H. Ewing,* who was born in Mayview, Lafayette county, Missouri, September 2, 1863, is a son of Milton and Lucy B. (Gordon) Ewing, who came to Vernon county, Missouri, with their family in 1867. He grew up in his parents' home and acquired his education in the public schools, and on attaining his majority, in 1884, went to the "Cherokee Strip" and thence to New Mexico, where he was employed on a ranch. Returning to Vernon county about 1888, he soon afterward went to Kansas City and lived there some five years, after which he came back home. From 1899 till 1903 Mr. Ewing served as deputy recorder at Nevada, and then after a short trip into Arkansas, settled at Walker, Vernon county, and took charge of the Ewing farm, which he has since conducted, giving particular attention to raising and feeding stock for the market, in which he has achieved gratifying success. He also conducts a meat market at Walker, which he opened in 1910.

On June 19, 1895, Mr. Ewing was united in marriage with Miss Mary P. Prewitt, a daughter of Judge W. H. and Barbara (Bush) Prewitt.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, viz.: Margaret, born September 25, 1896, and William, who was born October 17, 1905.

Mr. Ewing is identified with Walker Lodge, No. 354, I. O. O. F., and in political opinion and action is a Democrat.

Jacob Faith, one of Vernon county's substantial representative citizens, and a man whose influence has been widely felt throughout this community, was born in Germany, May 3, 1836, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Faith, both natives of Germany. When he was five years old, in 1841, his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Lee county, Iowa. The father was a farmer and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, which he followed until his death in 1871. He left ten children, of whom Jacob, the eldest, was reared to farm life, also learning the trade of cooper; he received in youth a good practical education, both in the English and German languages. In 1859 he removed to Adair county, Missouri, and, having acquired a taste for horticulture, he commenced in 1860 to turn his attention in that direction, and since that time the nursery and fruit growing industry has not only been greatly advanced by his knowledge and experience in this section, but his name is familiar to the readers of all the leading agricultural and horticultural journals of the country; particularly is Coleman's Rural World a recipient of many communications from his pen. In 1875 he came to Vernon county and engaged extensively in his present business. Of 140 acres in his homestead, fifty acres are devoted to an orchard and nursery and the raising of small fruit. In this enterprise he has met with well merited success. Among his stock are found sixty varieties of apples, fifty of plums, thirty of peaches, seventy-two varieties of strawberries, twenty-six of raspberries, etc., etc. He is a member of the State Horticultural Society and has taken an active interest in promoting the success of its meetings. Mr. Faith possesses to an eminent degree the rare faculty of maintaining his own convictions, even to the discomfiture of his opponents, without exciting their animosity. This accounts for the fact that, although firm in his opinions, fearless, open and able in advocacy of them, he has made during his career but few if any personal enemies, and has surrounded himself with many friends. And after the many years devoted to his adopted calling he has the satisfaction of knowing that, if not blessed with a large fortune in the way of earthly possessions, he is enviably rich in the esteem of a host of fellow citizens and a consciousness

of a character of unimpeachable integrity. He has for years been an active worker in the Sabbath School and Temperance cause and his influence is always on the side of morality and right.

He was married in 1861 to Miss Mahala Cox, who was born in Illinois in 1839. Their family consists of two sons, George and Frank, and an adopted daughter, Mollie. Mr. Faith has been called on frequently to report the agricultural interests of the county to the State Agricultural Department and these reports are noted for their reliability and conservativeness, underrating rather than overrating the estimated product. Mr. Faith's opinions in regard to fruit and berries are authorities in this section and his name is a synonym of integrity and honor.

Charles Falor is a leading man of Metz township, Vernon county, Missouri; he was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, May 28, 1857, and is one of a family of five children born to Elias and Mary (Akers) Falor, the former a native of Stark county, Ohio, and born in 1830, and the latter born near Indianapolis, Indiana, about 1828.

The parents were married in Tazewell county, Illinois, whither their families had moved about 1850, and lived on a farm there till 1869. The father then came to Vernon county, and bought twenty-three hundred acres of prairie land in Osage and Metz townships. This he fenced and broke and planted to corn, which he fed to cattle and hogs, being the first man in the county to feed stock for the market. He visited his home in Illinois twice each year and in 1876 erected a commodious farm house in Metz township and brought hither his wife and children and established the family home.

In 1880 he built at Rich Hill, in Bates county, what was said to be the first roller flouring mill ever constructed, the machinery alone costing \$25,000. The business, however, was not satisfactory to his son, our subject, and this fact, coupled with his own impaired health, led to trading the mill for property in Kansas in 1888. He continued raising, feeding and marketing stock and carrying on his farming operations till his decease, March 27, 1896, and left his estate of twenty-three hundred acres of land in entail, during the lives of his children—our subject having a life interest in six hundred and eighty acres, the final division to be made according to value and not acreage.

His widow, our subject's mother, survived till December, 1901. Of their other children, one died in infancy, and the names of the others are Norman Falor, now deceased; Alice, who was married to Mr. John Hogan and passed away April 1, 1880, and Myra, who was born in November, 1859, and is married to Colonel Harry Mitchell, of Nevada, Missouri.

Charles acquired his education in the public schools of his native place, and when but twelve years of age began feeding cattle on his own account in Illinois, and, after coming to Vernon county, continued in that line of business. While yet a boy he shipped the first trainload of cattle east from Sedalia over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway. Some years prior to his marriage Mr. Falor bought a half section of land in section 29, Metz township, and afterward bought the other half of the section 240 acres in an adjoining section, making 880 acres in one body, only eighty of which has ever been broken with the plow. Mr. Falor assisted his father in his business affairs, after coming to Vernon county, and has also carried on his own extensive operations feeding and marketing stock, the present annual average of each, cattle and hogs, being 250 head.

He has added to his landed possessions from time to time and now owns in Metz and Osage townships 1,723 acres, 480 acres being in Bates county, Missouri, all of which is in addition to his 680-acre holding from his father's estate. At the time of his marriage Mr. Falor leased a half section near the family homestead in Metz township and lived there four years, when failing health led him to go to Colorado, where he spent a year and then lived a year at Eldorado Springs. In 1893 he returned to his farm and began the construction of his magnificent residence, one of the few model farmhouses in the district. It is furnished with all modern conveniences, is lighted with gas, and is supplied with hot and cold water, and in all its appointments is arranged with a view to utility, convenience and comfort. The house is situated on an eminence overlooking not only the entire farm but also a vast stretch of country in every direction, so that the place is aptly named "Prairie View," and with its picturesque environments to be seen is to be admired and long remembered.

On December 21, 1887, Mr. Falor was united in marriage with Miss M. Edith Crabb, who was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, January 29, 1861, to Willis and Mary (Forsyth) Crabb. The



Charles Falor

father was born January 7, 1823, while the family was en route from Ohio to Illinois. The mother was born at Vandalia, Ill., April 9, 1830. They were married in St. Louis February 19, 1848, and for a time made their home in St. Clair county, Illinois, then moved to Tazewell county and lived there till their removal, in 1884, to Bates county, Missouri, where the father had bought 240 acres of land twelve years before. He now—1911—owns nearly a thousand acres, but, with his family, lives in Rich Hill. Mr. Falor is the sixth child of eleven children born to them, nine of whom are living. She is a woman of fine attainments, highly educated, and before her marriage was a successful teacher in Bates county. Mr. Falor is a Republican in political sentiment and action, but has never sought or held political office, finding in his own line of work more congenial employment.

Norman Falor was a prosperous farmer of Metz township, Vernon county, Missouri, for many years, and his decease on March 27, 1894, was mourned as that of one of the community's most valued citizens. A native of Tazewell county, Illinois, he was born December 11, 1853, and was a son of Elias and Mary (Akers) Falor, the former a native of Stark county, Ohio, and was born in 1830, and the latter born near Indianapolis, Indiana, about 1828. He was educated in the common schools in his native place and grew up there, engaged in farming and raising and marketing cattle. He came to Vernon county, Missouri, in 1871, and a few years later bought a quarter section of land in section twenty-five, Metz township. Here he resumed farming operations, and raising, feeding and marketing stock, and devoted his chief attention to those lines till his decease. He prospered financially and owned at the time of his death two hundred and forty acres of fine land and other property.

He stood high as an upright man of high Christian ideals and was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. He was a Knight Templar, and carried Masonic insurance for \$5,000, which amount was paid his widow immediately after his death.

On October 23, 1879, Mr. Falor was united in marriage with Miss Emma Yeates, a native of Chariton county, Missouri, born February 7, 1857, and a daughter of William H. and Mildred (Medley) Yeates. Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Falor, Nellie M., the eldest, lives on the home farm; Archie M. lives in

Metz township; John A. and Laura A., twins, died in infancy, and LeRoy N. lives on the family home farm with his mother.

Mrs. Falor, as was also her husband, is a worthy and consistent member of the Baptist Church, at Bethel, near her home.

Emory Farley was born in Berrien county, Michigan, March 19, 1850. Amos A. Farley, his father, was born October 2, 1813, near Montreal, Canada. In 1815 his father moved to Geauga county, Ohio, and in 1830 to Michigan, from an early age following agricultural pursuits. In 1850 he removed to Illinois, settling in Mercer county, where he made his home for nearly twenty years, coming thence to this county in 1869, and settling on section 30, of Henry township. This homestead embraced 240 acres. Mr. Farley died July 8, 1886. Mrs. Farley, before her marriage, was Miss Ally Ann Moore, also of Ohio nativity. The five children in their family were named Emory, Edwin, Marion, George W. and Lucy J. December 29, 1880, Miss Laura B. Lawrence became his wife. Mrs. Farley was born in Cass county, Missouri, a daughter of Frank M. Lawrence, of that county.

O. C. Farmer, who has been a resident of Vernon county, Missouri, since the year 1884, is a native of Knox county, Ohio, and was born January 12, 1852. His parents, Van and Catherine Farmer, were both natives of Ohio, and the father passed his life in Knox county.

Our subject grew to manhood in his native state and was married at Mt. Vernon, in Knox county. He moved from Ohio to Montgomery county, Kansas, and in 1882 removed thence to Vernon county and settled with his family on a farm of eighty acres near Katy. Later he sold the farm and moved into the town of Katy in 1903 and engaged in mercantile business, carrying a general stock of goods and has built up a large and prosperous trade. Mr. Farmer also deals largely in hay and grain and does a thriving business in that line. He is a wide-awake business man and as a citizen is always ready to do his part toward furthering the best interests of the town and community.

Mr. Farmer is a Democrat in political opinion and holds the views promulgated by William Jennings Bryan, but has never sought or cared for political office. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On January 1, 1878, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Critchfield, and they have four children, named, respectively, Lura, who was born December 8, 1880; Verna, born October 15, 1881, and Harold and Herbert, twins, who were born July 27, 1892.

Joseph Fergus. A member of the first family to locate within the boundaries of Clear Creek township. A sketch of his parents and their children will be read with interest by the many to whom their name is familiar. James Fergus, Joseph's father, was born October 19, 1813, near Newburn, Virginia, as was also his wife, formerly Jemima Ingrum. She was born November 22, 1813; their marriage occurred November 5, 1835, immediately after which they started for Missouri, settling first in St. Clair county, and after a year came to Vernon county, then a part of Bates county. Entering 440 acres of land upon his arrival in the fall of 1837, he at once commenced its improvement, putting up a cabin, etc., and tasting the bitter experiences of true pioneer life. Here Mr. Fergus finally died October 13, 1859, sincerely mourned. While this was a part of Bates county he was elected sheriff, and in 1859 he was reëlected, holding that position when he died. The children of himself and wife, besides Joseph, were Virginia, who was the first child born in the township, born May 19, 1839; James I., born November 26, 1840; Margaret, born January 9, 1843; Elizabeth Ann, born October 20, 1845; Mary J., born October 3, 1848; and Edwin, born October 27, 1853. Only an infant when brought to this county, Joseph grew up here and obtained such educational advantages as could be had, and during his father's term as sheriff he acted as deputy. During the war he took part in the fight at Lexington, though physical disability prevented his serving regularly, and owing to the destruction of almost all the property about home he removed the family to a place of safety, first in Cooper and then in Howard county, his mother having previously died March 30, 1862. While in the former county he was captured by the Federal troops and held as a prisoner at Sedalia, for five weeks, also being taken prisoner at Calhoun and robbed of his horse and started out on foot. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Fergus went to Boise City, Idaho, engaged in mining, and in May, 1866, left for Montana, arriving at Helena on July 4, where he remained two years, part of the time being

employed on a ranch and also in a butcher shop, with a very meagre mining experience interspersed. In the summer of 1868 he left for home and finally reached here in October, his marriage occurring sometime after. Miss Margaret E. Broom then became his wife, her birth having taken place in North Carolina July 25, 1849. Her parents, Noah and Louisa Broom, *nee* Steigall, who were married in 1846, were also natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Fergus have had two children: Ida May, born September 8, 1871, died March 5, 1875, and Charlie Quantrell, born May 24, 1874.

Benjamin E. Ferry is a native Missourian, his birth having occurred at Boonville, Cooper county, July 9, 1853. His father, Benjamin E. Ferry, was also of Missouri origin, born in St. Charles county, at Fort Dardenne, in 1810. He was a man of good education and above the ordinary in intelligence, having studied law and also acquired considerable prominence as a politician. He edited one of the first papers in Missouri, west of St. Louis, at Fayette, Howard county, and after selecting Cooper county as his permanent home was engaged in the publication of a journal at Boonville for some time. For twenty years he filled most acceptably the office of county clerk of that county and was also for eight years its sheriff, besides these positions of trust and responsibility representing the county in the state legislature. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army, served faithfully during his term of service, and upon returning from the war practiced his profession until 1868, when he came to Vernon county, here making his home until his death in 1875. He married Miss Harriet T. Thompson, adopted daughter of Major Triggs, of Frankfort, Ky.; she died at Boonville in 1866, leaving two children living, William T. and Benjamin E. Benjamin was brought up until sixteen years of age in his native town, attending school most of the time. Subsequently, in 1868, he came with his father to this county, and since then has devoted his time to farming and stock raising. March 12, 1878, Mr. Ferry was married to Miss Annie E. Earhart, daughter of Dr. M. Earhart. She was born in Red River county, Texas. Their four children are Michael E., William T., Benjamin E. Jr., and Harriet V.

William J. Finley* has been a resident of Vernon county, Missouri, more than thirty years, was born in Howard county, Missouri, February 10, 1847, and is the only son, and one of a family of six children, born to Benjamin and Jane (Looney) Finley, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Tennessee. Of their other children, Mrs. Elizabeth Winn, who lived in Washington, is deceased. Mrs. Polly Hargis resides in Belton, Mo. Mrs. John Burris died in Moberly, Mo. Louisa married Mr. John Vinyard, now deceased, and had one daughter. By a second marriage to Mr. Plez Oglesby, she had two daughters; Nannie, their fifth daughter, also is deceased. The mother passed away in 1854, and the father in 1862. From the time he was ten till he was fourteen years old, William lived with one of his sisters, and then lived with his sister, Mrs. Hargis, in Jackson county, some two years. Going then to Moniteau county, he, on October 31, 1873, married Miss Nannie Newkirk, who was born in that county March 20, 1851, to Harrison and Margaret (Renshaw) Newkirk, the former born in Kentucky, and the latter in Cooper county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Newkirk had a family of ten children, viz.: Absolom Newkirk, of Moniteau county. The second child married first, Mr. Ferd Cook, and later Mr. Alexander Ashcraft. Mrs. P. T. Gates, who lives in Montana. W. J. Finley. Laura married Mr. Sellers, and lives in Montana. Mrs. Jennie McClanahan, of St. Louis. Sallie, the wife of Mr. Finley, of Moniteau county. Drake, of Kansas City. Willard, of Moniteau county, and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Finley came to Vernon county in 1880, and cultivated a leased farm in Walker township two years. In 1882 he bought ninety acres of land in section 6, Clear Creek township, and since then has bought other land, owning at present—1911—180 acres in Clear Creek and forty acres in Bacon township. Mr. Finley has been a life-long farmer and stock raiser and dealer, and in his operations has achieved marked success. He is a Democrat in political opinion, but has had no desire for office, finding in his regular work enough to fully engage his attention. Both he and Mrs. Finley are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley have had six children, three of whom are living. These are: Mrs. Moss, who was born September 7,

1877; Harry Finley, born August 18, 1882; and William, who was born August 9, 1891.

William E. Fisher was a resident of Michigan when the firing upon Fort Sumter first attracted attention, and on October 14, 1861, he enlisted in the Twelfth Michigan Infantry, afterwards serving in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, where he was taken prisoner. For fourteen days he was confined at Tuscaloosa, and for four months and sixteen days at Macon, Ga., and one month and fourteen days at Raleigh, N. C., after which he was taken to Richmond and paroled. On leaving there he went to Mobile, Ala., and thence to the blockade fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi, later reaching New York. Detroit was subsequently reached and then St. Louis, thence returning to Detroit, from which place he went to Camp Chase, in Ohio. From this point he ran away and returned home, remaining there until March, 1863, when he went back to Detroit and afterwards to Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo river, where he joined his regiment after an absence of just one year to a day. Subsequently he participated in the siege of Vicksburg, then being transferred to the Seventh Army Corps, going to Helena, Ark., and with Steele to Little Rock, where he served out his time in the Trans-Mississippi department. After being mustered out Mr. Fisher returned home. In 1865 he came to Vernon county, Missouri. Mr. Fisher is a native of Sandusky, O., born November 23, 1845. Ilif Fisher, his father, of Portage county, Ohio, followed lumber manufacturing as his calling in life; his wife was of German nativity, formerly Miss Christina Lochinaw. In 1846 the family removed to Michigan and there William was reared, attending to the lumber business and running a saw mill in connection with his father. He (Ilif) died in 1858. May 1, 1868, Mr. Fisher married Miss Sarah J. Pierce, of Grayson county, Kentucky.

Columbus C. Foland is a prosperous and well-to-do farmer of Washington township, Vernon county, Missouri, where he was born May 10, 1867. He is the fifth child and one of two survivors of a family of seven children born to Jacob and Sarah (Jones) Foland, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father, who was a cabinetmaker, followed his trade all his early life. He moved from Virginia to Tennessee in an early day and

thence went to Vernon county, Missouri, in 1857 and settled on a farm in sections 3 and 4, Washington township. He was a prosperous farmer and stock raiser and an active man of affairs, self-educated and alive to all that pertained to the welfare of the community, and at the time of his decease, in 1898, was the owner of 500 acres of well-improved land. He was an ardent Democrat and especially active in the local conventions and councils of his party.

Our subject acquired his education in the public schools of Vernon county and grew to manhood on the home farm, living with his parents till he was twenty-four years of age. As a farmer Mr. Foland is practical, up-to-date and thoroughly abreast of the times in the matter of improved methods, and besides 240 acres of land in Washington township owns six houses and lots in Nevada. He adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, with progressive tendencies, is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and Modern Brotherhood of America, and, with his wife, is affiliated with the Christian Church. On October 23, 1892, Mr. Foland married Miss Minnie Smith, daughter of Mr. J. E. Smith, of Vernon county. Mr. and Mrs. Foland have six children, viz., Ruby, born February 6, 1894; Dee, born February 22, 1896; Elbert, born February 22, 1898; Fannie, born December 28, 1899; Alice, born October 18, 1902, and Daisy Dean, born January 19, 1904, and girl baby born July 27, 1911.

John Fonburg. The following brief facts will serve to give an idea of the manner in which his successful life was spent. He was born November 17, 1836, in Switzerland, the son of Lewis Fonburg (of French origin) and wife, the latter of Swiss birth. John remained in his native country until some 12 years of age, when, with his father, he emigrated to the United States, settling first in Cook county, Illinois, in 1849. In growing up he was made familiar with the details of agricultural life, and this occupation he continued to follow for some time, later entering the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, in which he continued four years. The three following years were passed in steamboating on the Mississippi, and after this he resumed farming in Illinois, remaining so engaged for five years in Macoupin county. In 1861 he was married to Miss Francis Genser, originally from Germany, and in 1867 they moved from their

Illinois home to Vernon county, Missouri, where they ever after lived. Mr. Fonburg from that time devoted himself to his chosen calling and became recognized as one of Vernon county's substantial citizens. He owned a fine farm of 320 acres, well improved, the surroundings of which indicated the good farmer that he was. His convenient, commodious buildings were kept in good repair, as was, indeed, everything about the place. One thing to which he gave no little attention, and one so universally neglected by the average farmer, was the raising of small fruits. He, by his energy and the aid of his estimable wife and worthy family, secured a comfortable competency and desirable home—the abode of taste and refinement. He and his wife were blessed with a family of six children: Charles E., Henry P., Leona, John B., James M. and Frank Albert. Mr. Fonberg died on June 26, 1906.

Pierce Fonburg, one of Vernon county's prosperous farmers, comes of Swiss lineage. He was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, July 8, 1866, to John and Frances (Genser) Fonburg, who immigrated from Switzerland, their native country, to Cook county, Illinois, in 1849. The father there worked for a railroad company and later moved to Macoupin county and lived till his removal with his family to Vernon county, Missouri, in 1867. Here he bought and settled on forty acres of land and kept adding to this until he had 560 acres. Three years before his death he moved to Nevada and lived there until his death, which occurred January 26, 1906.

Pierce acquired his education in the district schools of Vernon county, which he attended till he was twenty-two years old, and lived and worked on the home farm till he was twenty-six, when, on June 19, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Taylor, near Bronaugh. After his marriage Mr. Fonburg cultivated leased land two years and then bought eighty acres in section 29, Harrison township, where he has since made his home with his family, having added another eighty-acre tract to his original purchase. In his farming operations Mr. Fonberg has given particular attention to breeding and raising horses and hogs, and in this, as in all his work, has been eminently successful.

He is a Democrat in political opinion, but has taken little part in matters outside his regular business more than to perform his

duties as a good citizen. He is identified with the Masonic order, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. and Mrs. Fonburg have had four children, of whom the two surviving are: Jessie, who was born July 8, 1898, and Allen, who was born December 11, 1905.

Judge William F. Ford was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, September 13, 1816. He was the son of William W. Ford, of South Carolina nativity, who, when 12 years of age, accompanied his father to Shelby county, Kentucky, where he remained until his marriage in 1806 to Miss Elizabeth Metcalf. Mr. Ford was a minister of the Baptist denomination, and after a period exceeding thirty years, he served as pastor of the Christiansburg church; also at various times filling appointments throughout the surrounding country. To himself and wife the following family of children were given: James, who died in early youth; Eliza, James W., Zerilda, William F., Emmarine, Louisa, John M., Nineon M., Elizabeth and Cassandra. William F. received his education in his native county where he graduated when twenty years of age. On December 24, 1835, he married Miss Malinda Powell, the daughter of John and Dorcas Powell, and after this event took up the occupation of farming, in which he met with good success. Upon leaving the Blue Grass state, Mr. Ford moved to Andrew county, Missouri, and during his residence there was elected as judge of the county court, his official duties extending over two terms. Leaving Andrew county, Judge Ford moved to Clay county, in 1864, and in October, 1868, he came to Vernon county. The Judge named his homestead "Pleasant View Farm." He and his wife had the following children: Cassandra P., William F., John H., James T., Edmund P., Henry C., Minerva A., Elizabeth, Shelby, George M., Emaline B., Lucy A., Sarah C., Yancy B., and Malinda C.

John B. Foster, who for twenty years was an influential and progressive citizen of Nevada, Mo., where he died October 26, 1908, was born at Manchester, Adams county, Ohio, July 6, 1866, and was a son of Jerry Foster, a resident of Nevada, Mo., at the time of his death in 1899. John B. was a practical railroad man, and after coming to Nevada in 1899 was continuously in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company until his decease.

He began as a brakeman and rose to the position of conductor, and was known as one of the most faithful, reliable and efficient men in the service of the company. Mr. Foster was prominent and active in fraternal and benevolent organizations and held membership in the Masonic order, the Knights Templar, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Mystic Circle, and Modern Woodmen of America, and also belonged to the Order of Railway Conductors. He was a kind-hearted man, of generous impulses, loyal to his friends and true to the highest ideals of manhood, and his passing away was mourned by a wide circle of devoted friends.

On August 22, 1887, he married Miss Mary E. Whaley, a daughter of William H. and Anna (Rowland) Whaley, of Lee Summit, Jackson county, Missouri, and there were born to them three children, named respectively, Marie M., Anna Belle and Alvin Deral Foster.

Mrs. Foster is the eldest of a family of twelve children—eleven daughters and one son—of whom two, viz., Nannie and an infant unnamed, are deceased. Those living besides Mrs. Foster are Sadie, who is married to Mr. W. S. Dickie and lives in Michigan; Narcissis, the wife of Mr. William Erwin, of Kansas City, Mo.; Etta, the wife of Mr. John Owen, of Nevada; Lee, who is married to Mr. John W. Doerle, of Nevada; Anna May Whaley, of Nevada; Kate, who is married to Mr. Charles D. Essig, of Nevada; Georgia, the wife of Mr. Harry C. May, of Nevada; Myrtle, the widow of Mr. Robert Grubb, deceased, of Nevada, and William R. Whaley, who lives in Nevada.

William Y. Foster, widely known as a successful educator, is a native of Allentown, St. Louis county, Missouri, and was born May 2, 1877, to George R. and Mattie E. (McCown) Foster, both natives of Kentucky. The Foster family is of English origin. James Foster, our subject's grandfather, was born in Logan county, Kentucky, in 1783, and moved thence, in an early day, to Johnson county, Missouri, where he entered a large tract of government land and became an extensive and successful farmer and stock raiser, owning at one time some 2,000 acres of land and many slaves. His homestead, built in the early thirties, is still standing, well preserved. He died here in 1870. Of a family of eleven children which he reared, all except our subject's father, the youngest, passed their lives in Johnson county, where their



J. B. Foster

descendants still reside. Our subject's parents were married in 1859. The father was engaged in mercantile business at Warrensburg, Mo., prior to this time; after the opening of the Civil War in 1860 he and his wife moved to St. Louis county and for twenty years he was employed as a traveling salesman for Mr. Samuel C. Davis. It was here in Allentown, St. Louis county, that his wife, the mother of our subject, died on March 4, 1878. She was buried in the Warrensburg cemetery. In 1884 he removed to Kansas City and until his decease in 1896 traveled in the employ of the Shuster-Hinston Company, of St. Joseph, Mo. He died at the age of sixty-two years at Valley City, Mo., and rests beside his wife. Our subject's maternal grandfather, James McCown, was descended from one of three brothers, who came to this country from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1729. During his active career he was one of the most influential and popular men of Johnson county, where he was honored with the several offices of circuit clerk, county clerk and county recorder. He enlisted in the first regiment organized in Johnson county and entered the Confederate service as its commander. After the surrender of his regiment at Mobile, Ala., he returned to Warrensburg, where he died of fever in 1868. His widow still survives—1911—at the age of ninety years. They had a family of eight children, six of whom still survive.

William Y. Foster finished his public school education at Kansas City, Mo., passing through the various grades and afterwards pursued his studies in the Warrensburg State Normal. He received his first life certificate from the state superintendent in 1902. In 1908 he was graduated from Springfield State Normal with the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy. Mr. Foster began teaching in the rural schools of Cedar county in 1896. In 1899 he went to Clear Creek township, Vernon county, and taught there continuously three years. In 1902 he became principal of the graded schools at Walker, in Vernon county, then from 1903 to 1905 had charge of the department of English in the Nevada high school, after which he served as principal of the graded schools at Schell City until the fall of 1907, when he was elected county superintendent of schools of Vernon county, an office to which he was re-elected in 1909 for a second term and again re-elected in 1911 for four years under the new law, which constitutes a term of eight years as county superintendent, being the longest school

administration in the history of the county. Mr. Foster is thoroughly progressive in his ideas and work, as is shown by the following things accomplished under him in the last four years, viz.: Rural graduation introduced; 550 pupils graduated from the eighth grade and presented diplomas; thirty-one township commencements organized and conducted; rural schools and high schools articulated; agriculture introduced into the country schools; literature introduced into the county schools; corn growing association organized for country boys; uniform system of classification and words introduced; county spelling contest originated and introduced; thorough visitation of all the schools in the county each term; rural schools rally day originated and introduced; the office of county superintendent made the actual core of the school work of the county. Mr. Foster is a member of the State Teachers' Association and of the Southwestern Teachers' Association, and is serving his first term as president of the county superintendents' organization. Mr. Foster is active in fraternal and benevolent societies, being identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and Woodmen of the World. He is a Democrat in politics and in religious faith is affiliated with the Christian denomination.

William H. Fowler is one of the substantial farmers of Drywood township, Vernon county, Missouri, who has made his way from obscurity by the force of a strong character and hard work. He was born in Newton county, Missouri, March 29, 1850, and is the fourth of a family of five children born to Ezra and Mary (Been) Fowler. The father, a native of Indiana, was a farmer and moved from his native state in 1846 to Newton county, where he died in 1855. The mother was born in North Carolina and survived till April 12, 1910.

William H. had but meager educational privileges in early life, and beginning a poor boy, made his own way in the world, laying the foundation of future success and acquiring by his own efforts a good education. He has always been a great reader and a close observer of men and affairs, keeping himself in touch with the trend of current events. Prior to his marriage he worked as a farm laborer and by hard work acquired considerable land in Atchison county, Missouri, where he on December 28, 1872,

was united in marriage with Miss ————— and where he lived till 1895. Selling his interests there, he came to Vernon county and bought 675 acres of fertile land in sections 13, 14, 31 and 34, Drywood township. He has since bought other lands and now owns 1,040 acres in that township. Mr. Fowler has his home just outside the limits of the village of Sheldon, where he owns a handsome residence, a commodious and substantial barn and convenient outhouses. Besides, he has placed a fine class of improvements on all his land, comprising every needed facility and convenience of the modern model farm.

He is a thoroughly practical, systematic and progressive farmer and gives particular attention to the fertilization of his land, the rotation of crops and other means of deriving the best results from his farm operations. He raises immense quantities of corn and derives a large income from his shipments of cattle and hogs, which he raises and feeds in large numbers.

Mr. Fowler stands high in Masonic circles and belongs to the Blue Lodge and also is a Knight Templar. In political opinions he is a Republican and active in the local affairs of his party. Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Fowler the four now surviving are Mary Bell, who was born March 28, 1878; Edward G., born March 11, 1880; Nancy, born January 21, 1883, and Ely B., who was born January 27, 1887.

Joseph A. Fryer is one of the wideawake and prosperous business men of Nevada, Mo., and active in the welfare and development of the city. He was born in Kentucky, September 11, 1861, and is a son of Beverly M. and Martha (Richards) Fryer, both natives of that state, where his mother died when he was nine years of age. He is the eldest of a family of five children, of whom two are deceased, the other survivors being Addie, who is married to Mr. Thomas W. Patterson, of Kansas City, and Lloyd R. Fryer, a real estate dealer at Kenefee, Okla. The father, a farmer by occupation, moved from Kentucky to Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri, in 1875. Joseph A. was educated in the public schools of his native place and in Cedar county, Missouri, where he lived before settling in Nevada. He was reared on a farm and followed farming till he started in business on Cherry street, Nevada, in 1887. In 1902 he became proprietor of the Crown Bottling Works, one of the prosperous industries

of Nevada. He also holds a half interest in the Crystal Ice Plant at Nevada, and besides owns considerable other property. Since living in Nevada he has been somewhat active in municipal and civic affairs and has served as city commissioner. In politics he has always adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. He is known as a public-spirited citizen and is a man of much influence in the east end of the city.

Mr. Fryer is actively identified with fraternal organizations, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Eagles, and the Woodmen of the World.

On September 1, 1887, he married Miss Minnie L. Hutchins, of Johnson county, Missouri, and they have one child, named Bernice E., who was born October 13, 1892.

Sylvester Fuller, whose birth occurred in Lawrence county, Ohio, February 10, 1818, was the third child of fourteen children born of the marriage of Sylvester and Sarah E. (Maginnis) Fuller. His father was a native of Providence, R. I., and his grandfather, whose name was also Sylvester, served as a captain in the Revolutionary War under Washington. In May, 1853, Mr. Fuller moved to Carroll county, Missouri, and entered a large tract of land, but during the following eight years he carried on a lumber business. Upon being burned out by the militia in 1862 he decided to locate in Vernon county, and this was later his home. He has been married four times. December 1, 1847, Miss Elizabeth Payne became his wife, but she died October 8, 1852, leaving three children: Cornelia, wife of Willis Ellis, and Oliver B. March 4, 1853, Mr. Fuller married Sarah H. Fuller, and some time after her death, which occurred June 17, 1854, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Frances R. Jones, daughter of Noah Caton. At her death, November 7, 1873, she left the following family of children: Jasper A., dead; Chester C., Ella P., wife of Robert C. Craig; George N., Emma R. March 17, 1875, Mr. Fuller married Mrs. Celia Summers, daughter of Jesse Summers, one of the very old settlers in Vernon county. Politically, Mr. Fuller was a Democrat and as such held numerous positions of honor and trust. He was justice of the peace several years in Carroll county and after coming here was elected one of the county judges.

Jacob Funderburk was born in Tennessee November 9, 1807, and was the son of Henry and Polly (Rape) Funderburk, both native of Pennsylvania. In the original family there were fourteen children, of whom Jacob was the third child. When eight years old he accompanied his parents to Sangamon county, Illinois, and it was there that he first really commenced to obtain a thorough knowledge of agricultural life. In 1867 he left that section and settled in this county—a change which proved most satisfactory in subsequent years. August 20, 1828, Mr. Funderburk was married to Miss Ruth Simpson, a Kentuckian by birth, and they had two sons and five daughters: William H., James K. Polk, Frances, married Charles Strites; Millie, married Silas Lard; Jane, married a Mr. Bartlett; Y. Voss, Amanda, who married Samuel Downs, and Orleans, who married George Shivers.

Stephen N. Garlock, who has resided in Vernon county, Missouri, since 1902, was born in Montgomery county, New York, May 21, 1835, to George S. and Elizabeth (Nellis) Garlock. In 1857 he left New York and came to Scott county, Iowa, and in 1881 went to Adair county, Iowa.

Our subject lived in Iowa till 1902, when he came to Vernon county and settled with his family in Coal township, where he has since made his home. He owns a farm of 320 acres in sections 23 and 14, and is recognized as one of the progressive men of the community. As a farmer he is thoroughly systematic and up-to-date in his methods and his finely improved, well-kept farm ranks among the best in the township.

Mr. Garlock is a Republican in his political opinions and while in Adair county, Iowa, served four years as justice of the peace and three years as county supervisor and was connected with the school board a number of years, nearly always as president.

On February 14, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Emiley Metteer, whose father, Charles Metteer, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Garlock. The first born, Charles, born May 3, 1862, is now deceased. Those surviving are Nellie, who was born June 16, 1865; Elbert, born June 25, 1878, and Libbie, who was born January 18, 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Garlock celebrated their golden wedding February 14, 1911.

James E. Gehrean, a member of the bar of Nevada, Mo., comes of Irish-English lineage. He was born at Pleasant Hill, Mo., March 13, 1882, and is the third child of a family of five children born to James A. and Ellen (Joy) Gehrean. The other children are William P., who was born in 1877; Charles A., born in 1880; Fannie F., born in 1885, and Nellie T., who was born in 1888. The parents are natives of Rensselaer county, New York, and after their marriage removed thence to Pleasant Hill, Mo., where the father was engaged in railroading till 1888, when the family settled in Nevada. Our subject's grandfather, Patrick Gehrean, came from Ireland, his native land, and settled in Albany, N. Y., whence he afterwards moved to Hoosick Falls and engaged in mercantile business. He died when he was forty years old, but was survived by his widow, who still lives—1911—at Hoosick Falls. On his mother's side our subject traces his ancestry back through four generations to England, whence Stewart Joy came in 1760 and settled at Queenstown, N. Y. His son, Martin Joy, who passed his life in New York state, was the father of Abram Joy, our subject's grandfather. Abram Joy was born in Rensselaer county, New York, in 1818, and was engaged in mercantile trade there a number of years and removed thence to Nevada, Mo., in 1888. His wife's maiden name was Mary O'Connor. They are both deceased.

James E. acquired his education in the public schools of Nevada and after deciding to prepare himself for the legal profession, became a student and clerk in the law office of Mr. J. B. Johnson in 1901, and on March 25, 1905, passed his examination and was admitted to the Vernon county bar.

Mr. Gehrean at once began the practice of his profession at Nevada and has since continued with gratifying success. He is actively identified with the Knights of Columbus.

Frank Byron George. The principal of the shorthand and court reporting departments of the Nevada Business College, Prof. Frank Byron George has been a resident of Nevada for twenty-three years. His first shorthand work was in 1874 in New York City, where he studied the art and wrote and taught it for several years. He was in New York when the first typewriter was exhibited in that city, stenographers then taking off their work in longhand. Mr. George is an official court reporter.

He reported the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth judicial circuits for many years and has a record of twenty-seven years of practical shorthand and business college work.

He is ably assisted in the shorthand, typewriting and other departments by his daughter, Miss Louise George, principal of the typewriting department. Miss George is also a penman of ability, especially in the art of sketching. She took first premium at the Missouri state fair at Sedalia.

Mr. George was born November 23, 1848, in Olney, Richland county, Illinois. Oliver George, his father, was a physician and native of Pennsylvania, and his mother a native of Vermont. His father was related to Henry George, the author of "The Single Tax," and his mother was an own cousin of Hiram Powers, the celebrated sculptor, author of "The Greek Slave," the masterpiece in "statuary." Mr. George had two brothers, Charles L. George and William Albert George; the former a lawyer, resident of Iowa, the latter a graduate in shorthand, law and medicine, having graduated at Bellevue Medical College, New York City, with honorable mention. He phonographically reported the American Medical Association at Louisville, Ky., unassisted, in 1877; work now done by a corps of reporters. Later he took up newspaper editorial work and was connected with the "New York Economist" and other New York papers. William A. George died June 3, 1899, in his forty-seventh year, having been born January 6, 1853.

Prof. F. B. George came to Nevada September 24, 1888. His first work in Nevada was on the "Southwest Daily" and "Weekly Mail" newspapers, in getting out a large trade edition, Mr. George looking after the write-ups and advertising, he being also a newspaper man of experience and ability. In 1889 he was appointed official court reporter of the twenty-fifth judicial circuit, later reported the twenty-sixth circuit for several years. He reported the first court in the new courthouse at Eldorado Springs. He began a shorthand school in Duck block in 1894; later he became associated with W. E. Stewart in business college work, later conducted the college as sole owner until recently he associated with him Prof. C. A. Dillman. Mr. George was married in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1884, to Miss Virginia Lee Mitchell, daughter of Dr. Robert P. Mitchell, of Scotland county, Missouri. He has two daughters, Mabel and Louise, both good

stenographers and vocal and instrumental musicians. Mrs. George's grandfather was Col. Robert Mitchell, one of the early residents of Clark county and a large landholder.

Charles E. Gilbert, who ranks among the successful lawyers of Nevada, Mo., has attained his standing by persevering and conscientious effort in the line of his chosen profession. He is a native of Virginia and was born September 28, 1861, the son of Armstead Calvin and Judith A. (Davis) Gilbert, both of whom passed their lives in Virginia, their native state. The Gilbert family came originally from England, three of its representatives coming hither and settling, one in Virginia—our subject's branch—one in Illinois, and the other in Texas. The Davis family ancestors for many generations back were of Virginia.

Our subject passed his boyhood in his native state and acquired his education there. After leaving the common and high schools he attended the state college of Virginia, where he was graduated with the class of 1883. He then pursued a post-graduate course in the same institution and in 1884 received the degree of bachelor of arts. During the five years next following this Mr. Gilbert devoted himself to teaching in the state of Texas and during that period served for a time as superintendent of the city schools of Henderson, Rusk county, that state. Coming thence to Missouri, he turned his attention to the study of law, becoming a student, first in the law office of Mr. G. W. Barnett at Sedalia and afterward continuing his studies with Messrs. Burton & Wight at Nevada. He passed his examination and was admitted to the Vernon county bar in 1889 and at once opened an office at Nevada and began the practice of his profession. Mr. Gilbert is known as a thorough lawyer and from the first has devoted himself to his professional work, never seeking or caring for political honors, though he did accept the office of police judge and served in that capacity one term.

Mr. Gilbert takes an interest in all matters relating to the welfare and development of his city and county and stands well in social and fraternal circles. He is a Mason and is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

In April, 1898, Mr. Gilbert married Miss Myra, daughter of

Samuel P. and Corinthia B. (Thorp) Moorman, and they have two children, named respectively, Judith Ann and Corinthia.

Stuart W. Gilmore, prior to his removal to Nevada in November, 1910, was for forty years one of the thrifty farmers and a leading man in Vernon county, Missouri, where he settled in 1870 on a quarter section of land, which he purchased, in section twenty-one, Deerfield township. His has been an active life and financially successful, and during his residence on the farm he acquired, all told, nearly 500 acres of land, most of which, however, he has disposed of. He now lives with his wife in a comfortable home in the city of Nevada, retired from active business and enjoying the well-earned fruits of his busy life. Mr. Gilmore's grandfather served as a soldier in the War of 1812; his father was a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and lived to the advanced age of 82 years. Our subject was born in Bath county, Virginia, on the 12th day of October, 1830, and was married to Alice A. Johns on the 17th of November, 1855, who was also a native of Bath county. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore have two children living, named respectively, Mary Virginia, who is married to Mr. S. G. Welborn, of Calhoun, Mo., and has two children, and Sallie, who is married to Mr. Louis Miller, who has two children by a former wife and lives at Nevada, Mo. Mr. Gilmore has always been a man of progressive ideas, ready to lend a hand and help along any worthy cause and in hearty sympathy with whatever pertained to the betterment of his community and the welfare of his fellowmen. He has always been an earnest advocate of temperance and in his early life was an active member of the Sons of Temperance. He has been affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, more than sixty years, and many years served as superintendent of the Sunday School, and has been a liberal contributor in the building of nearly all the churches in Vernon county. He has always been a man of commanding influence in his community and while living in Deerfield township filled, at various times, all the minor town offices, and assisted financially in building the first school house there. He also served one term as judge of the county court.

He has always been an advocate and lover of peace, and during the years that he held the office of Justice of the Peace, he discouraged litigation and whenever possible induced those

who came before him to settle their difficulties and differences by arbitration, out of court.

As a farmer he was thoroughly up-to-date in his ideas and methods, and made somewhat of a specialty in breeding and selling fine cattle, hogs and sheep.

In politics, Mr. Gilmore adheres to Democratic principles, and is a great admirer of Williams Jennings Bryan.

French H. Glenn, one of the progressive business men of Nevada, Mo., has attained his present high standing by years of patient and persevering work. He is a native of Monroe county, Missouri, and was born February 2, 1856, to John M. and America (Craig) Glenn, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. His paternal great-grandfather, a Scotch Presbyterian, immigrated to this country from the north of Ireland in 1740 and settled in the valley of Virginia, where he secured a tract of land and built a log house. This was replaced in 1800 by a brick farm house, which is still standing in a good state of preservation. Here Hugh Glenn, our subject's grandfather, was reared and became a prominent farmer and a man of influence in the community. Here, also, in the valley of Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, was born our subject's father, John M. Glenn, who, in 1834, made the trip to Monroe county, Missouri, with ox team and wagon, and settled on a section of government land. He was a man of high character and became widely known as a prosperous farmer and stock raiser, at the same time being honored with various local offices, among others that of judge of the county court. He spent the remainder of his days in Monroe county and passed away in 1876 at the age of sixty-six years, universally honored and beloved. Our subject's mother belonged to the Craig family that moved from Harrison county, Kentucky to Missouri in 1837, where they lived near neighbors to the Glenns. She survived her husband till 1900 and died at the age of seventy-nine years. French H. spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the common schools and later pursued a course of study in the high school at Paris, Mo. On leaving the home farm he went to Hannibal, Mo., and began his business career in the mercantile business. After six years he went to New London, Mo., and in partnership with Mr. W. T. Goss, under the firm name of Goss & Glenn, and

opened a clothing store. Three years later, in 1887, Mr. Glenn removed to Nevada, his present home, and established and carried on a large and growing business with marked success, having branch stores at Eldorado Springs, Columbia and Clinton, Mo., and Perry, Okla. Desiring to lessen his business cares and responsibilities, Mr. Glenn first sold all except his Nevada store and finally retired from the mercantile trade. On March 1, 1907, Mr. Glenn turned his attention to banking, having been a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Nevada since 1889, when it was established. On January 1, 1908, he succeeded Mr. Theodore Lacoff as president of the bank and since that time has devoted himself to its interests. The other officers of the bank are Willington Barnes, vice-president; Woody Swearingen, cashier, and W. F. Sterett, assistant cashier. The board of directors includes, besides the officers named, Messrs. M. T. January, W. T. Goss, N. Johannes, W. D. Bailey and J. D. Ingrane. This bank is the strongest monetary institution in Vernon county, having a capital and surplus of \$200,000. Its resources and liabilities as shown at the close of business November 10, 1910, were:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$661,437.01
Overdrafts	13,212.57
United States bonds to secure circulation.....	100,000.00
Other United States bonds.....	600.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	24,431.60
Redemption fund with United States treasurer.....	1,200.00
Cash and sight exchanged.....	124,262.63
	<hr/>
	\$925,143.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits (earned).....	\$110,989.94
Circulation, national bank notes.....	99,100.00
Deposits	615,053.87
	<hr/>
	\$925,143.81

This bank has had a phenomenal growth from a small beginning in small quarters. Since February, 1910, it has occupied its present beautiful and commodious quarters, furnished with every modern convenience and device, the building and equipment representing an outlay of some \$50,000.

Mr. Glenn is alive to all that relates to the welfare and betterment of his community and is rightly counted among the progressive citizens of Nevada. He engages heartily in social and civic affairs and is identified with various fraternal and benevolent organizations.

On October 12, 1886, Mr. Glenn married Miss Lena Biggs, whose father, Judge John D. Biggs, was state senator from Ralls county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn have three children, named respectively James K., Beryl and Beatrice.

Robert M. Golden, a substantial farmer and land owner in Harrison township, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Hancock county, Illinois, December 27, 1856. His parents, Mahlon and Sarah (Hornbeck) Golden, were natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively, and moved from Illinois to Lynn county, Kansas, with their family of five children in 1871. They lived there one summer and then came to Vernon county, Missouri, where the father bought forty acres of land in section 6, Harrison township to which he added another 160 acres prior to 1883, and there made the family home and lived till his decease in 1898. He was a man of limited education, but was a successful and prosperous farmer, giving particular attention to raising fine horses and owned at the time of his death a quarter section of land. His widow survived till 1906 and left six children, all now, 1911, living.

Robert M., the second child, attended the common schools in Illinois and Missouri till he was eighteen years of age. With \$600 given him by his father he bought forty acres of land, to which he has since added more, and now owns 346 acres in Harrison township. After his father's death in 1898 he engaged in the hardware business at Garland, Kan., but sold that in 1910 and resumed farming on his land, which is situated one mile east of that city. Since his mother's decease in 1906 he and his three sisters have made their home together at Garland, he as the head of the household and one of the sisters super-

intending the household affairs. The other two sisters, women of fine attainments, are successful teachers.

Mr. Golden is a bachelor, a member of Garland Lodge, No. 603, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party. He is a man of progressive ideas, a good citizen and is highly esteemed for his sterling character and worth.

Walter Mortimer Gordon, widely known as the proprietor of the Nevada Auto and Electric Works, is a native of Lewis county, Missouri, and was born December 8, 1875, to James and Hattie A. (Moffitt) Gordon, both natives of Lewis county, Missouri. Some years ago they moved from Lewis county to Greenville, Tex., then to Walker, Mo., Vernon county, and now reside in Nevada.

Our subject acquired his schooling in the public schools of Vernon county and early turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, but a little later became interested in electrical work. He learned his trade under Mr. James Rilly, at Nevada, and for a time was in the employ of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company as electrician and was located a while in St. Louis. In 1904, Mr. Gordon opened his business in Nevada, establishing his electrical works on South Main street, and a little later added the automobile department. The rapid growth of the business soon necessitated increased facilities and larger space to accommodate the demands of the trade, and he moved into his present commodious quarters at the corner of Walnut and Washington streets. The building, comparatively new, is 42 by 100 feet in dimensions and is equipped with every modern and labor-saving device required in an up-to-date auto repair shop and garage. He owns five cars and carries in his establishment a complete line of electrical fixtures and appliances, and besides repair work in the shop, furnishing missing or broken parts for automobiles, steam and electrical machinery and engines, he is prepared to do, and does, a large amount of contract work, installing plants, wiring business houses, offices and dwellings, having in his employ a large force of expert and skilled workmen.

Mr. Gordon is a thorough man of affairs and has more than a local reputation as a wide-awake business man and an electrician

of distinction. He was for eight years in the state militia, being a sergeant of Company H, Second Missouri Regiment, and during the Spanish-American war was with his regiment at Chickamauga, Lexington, Ky., and Albany, Ga. He holds membership in the Southwestern Automobile Retail Dealers' Association, and in fraternal orders is identified with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On January 4, 1910, Mr. Gordon married Miss Elsa Linkelmann, of Nevada.

William F. Gordon, one of the leading citizens and prominent men of affairs of Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri, is a native of Lexington, Mo., and was born July 25, 1849, to Linn B. and Catherine (Faulkerson) Gordon, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. The father settled in Missouri in 1832 and died in 1884 at Lexington, where the mother still resides.

Our subject's paternal grandparents were George Haynes and Martha (Boyd) Gordon; the former was a native of Kentucky, born May 27, 1796, and at one time served as county surveyor of Lafayette county, Missouri. He was next to the youngest of a family of twelve children, the names and dates of birth of the others being: Nancy Gordon, born May 28, 1774; John Gordon, born August 29, 1775; Polly Gordon, born June 30, 1777; James Gordon, born July 2, 1779; Betsey Gordon, born August 12, 1781; Lucy Gordon, born July 13, 1783; Thomas Gordon, born February 24, 1786; William Gordon, born September 30, 1788; Joseph Gordon, born March 25, 1791; Elizabeth Gordon, born October 31, 1793, and Sallie Gordon, born October 25, 1798. Our subject's maternal grandparents, Frederick and Sallie (Bradley) Faulkerson, were natives of Tennessee, whence they moved to Lexington, Mo., and settled on a farm, where they passed the remainder of their lives.

William F. spent his childhood and youth on his father's farm and acquired his education in the public schools and at the Dover high school. When twenty years of age he settled on a farm in Walker township, Vernon county, and for thirty years devoted his attention to farming, stock raising, trading, feeding and shipping becoming one of the largest operators in that line in the country. Removing to Nevada in 1899, he continued his stock business a short time till the pressure of

other duties claimed his attention. Mr. Gordon, also during this time, was called to various public trusts, which he discharged with fidelity. In 1882 he was appointed public administrator and two years later was elected to the same office for a second term. Resigning the office in 1886, he was elected county clerk of Vernon county, receiving a handsome majority of the votes cast, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, serving in all eight years in that capacity. In 1904 he was again elected public administrator and has been re-elected for each succeeding term since, his present term expiring in 1912. Mr. Gordon has also served twelve years continuously as justice of the peace, and is a member of the township board of Center township, and for several years has served as school land commissioner. He has for many years been active as a political worker and holds a prominent place in the local councils of the Democratic party. Mr. Gordon is an active member of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1879 he married Miss Maggie M. Evans, of Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, and there have been born to them four children, to-wit: Ollie May, who is married to Mr. A. B. Wert, of Nevada; Sallie Kate, who lives at home; Mattie B., the wife of Mr. C. V. Dean, of Nevada, and William F. Gordon, Jr., of Nevada.

William T. Goss is a successful merchant and prominent man of affairs of Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri. A native Missourian, he was born in Monroe county, February 4, 1848, to George W. and Parmelia (Winn) Goss, the former a native of Kentucky and a farmer by occupation, and the mother a native of Missouri. Both are now deceased.

William T. grew up on his father's farm and gained his education in the public schools of his native place. He began his business life soon after attaining his majority, first spending four years as a clerk in a mercantile house at Paris, Mo. Thence he went to Hannibal, Mo., and there spent six years in a similar position, after which he was employed as a clerk in a boot and shoe store at Kansas City.

In 1884, having gained a varied and valuable experience, and having accumulated a sufficient capital, Mr. Goss formed, with Mr. F. H. Glenn, a co-partnership, under the firm name of Goss & Glenn, and opened a clothing store at New London, Mo., which

was carried on successfully three years. In September, 1887, the firm established itself at Nevada in the same line of trade, and for nearly a quarter of a century has conducted, with eminent success, one of the largest and most prosperous clothing establishments in southwestern Missouri, having, prior to 1905, branch stores in the towns of Perry, Oklahoma, Eldorado Springs and Columbia, Mo., and also at Clinton, Mo., the store last named being sold in 1907.

Mr. Goss is widely known, not only as a thoroughly up-to-date business man, who has achieved well-earned success by upright and fair dealing, but also as a public-spirited citizen who is in hearty sympathy with and ready to give generous support to any worthy object or cause looking to the welfare and development of his city and community, and wherever known he is honored and esteemed as one whose manly career furnishes an example worthy of emulation.

In 1883 Mr. Goss married Miss Nettie Burnett, of Higginsville, and a native of Monroe county, Missouri. They have four children, of whom three, viz., Virginia, Burnett and Gladys, are living, and one, Carl, is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Goss are staunch members of the Christian Church.

John McNeal Graham, a native of Scotland, was born July 16, 1844, and is a son of William Graham, who was born in northern Scotland in 1817, and who in 1852 came to this country with his family in the sailing vessel "The Aberdeen," landing in New York after a tedious passage of seven weeks. He was a miller, and after spending some three years in New York owned and operated a flouring mill at Danville, N. Y., and another near Buffalo. Going to Yorkville, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, in 1856, he there operated the Yorkville mills and also bought a quarter section of land in Kalamazoo county. He was twice married and by his first wife had, besides our subject, another son, Irwin S. Graham, who enlisted in 1861 at the first call for troops and served through the Civil War as a member of Company B, Eleventh regiment, Michigan volunteer infantry, rising to the rank of second lieutenant. He died without issue. By his second marriage the father had five children, viz., William, who died without issue; Phillip, who lives in Yorkville, Mich.; Hugh, who died without issue; Thomas, who lives near Gull Lake, Kalamazoo

county, Michigan, and Elizabeth, who resides in Elkhart, Ind. He died at Yorkville in June, 1857.

After his father's death our subject worked on a farm and continued farming till November 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, First Michigan light artillery. The company was sent to Louisville and thence to West Point, Ky., to guard the river. Their first battle was at Henderson, Ky., whence they went to Cumberland Gap and thence to Richmond, Ky. There, during two days' engagement, Mr. Graham, while riding in the lead, had three horses killed under him, and while he escaped the shots he was rendered unconscious by a stroke on the head from one of the wounded horses and lay on the field while a Confederate regiment passed over him. On regaining consciousness, the fighting forces having passed on, he caught a stray horse and galloped away, followed by Confederate bullets from some soldiers on the field. Nearly all of his company being either killed or captured, he overtook General Nelson and acted as orderly on his staff on the retreat to Louisville. Here the company was reorganized and going to Mumfordsville was in several skirmishes with John Morgan's troops. In 1863, crossing Cumberland mountains to relieve Burnside at Lexington, the company was in the battle there, and then going to Strawberry Plains encountered General Longstreet. Returning to Lexington in the spring of 1864, after recruiting, they proceeded toward Atlanta, being under fire during most of the way, and after accompanying Sherman on his famous "march to the sea," under command of General Thomas, followed Hood on his retreat and overtook him at Franklin, Tenn., where occurred one of the fiercest fights of the campaign. Breaking through Hood's lines they again encountered him at Nashville and after a hot contest, lasting two days, routed and captured practically his entire army. From Nashville they were ordered to Negley, Tenn., where, in January, 1865, Mr. Graham was honorably discharged after serving three years and three months. Returning to Michigan, Mr. Graham remained there till May, 1867, when he came to Vernon county, where he has since made his home. Until 1873 he gave his attention to farming, but then entered the employ of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and so continued till 1894. From 1901 till September, 1902, he carried the mail on the "star route" and after that till September 15, 1910, was in the rural delivery service. Since then

he has lived in retirement at his home in Walker, enjoying the well-earned fruits of his busy career. Mr. Graham has been active in fraternal affairs and in the fall of 1865 joined Richland Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in Michigan. He was admitted to the Walker Lodge on coming thither, and so continued till the lodge surrendered its charter, when he received his demit from the grand lodge.

In politics he is a staunch Republican, and in religious fellowship is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

On July 30, 1870, Mr. Graham was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth C. Clack, who was born in Menard county, Illinois, May 8, 1851, a daughter of Sterling S. and Hannah (Britton) Clack, the former born in Kentucky May 18, 1825, and the latter in Illinois October 6, 1825. Mrs. Graham's paternal grandfather, John Twitt Clack, was a native of Tennessee and married Cassandra Bell, who was born in Simpson county, Kentucky. Her maternal grandfather, Benjamin Britton, was born in Virginia and married Elizabeth Brunk, who was born in Ohio. Her parents were married in Sangamon county, Illinois, in October, 1848, and besides Mrs. Graham, who was their second child, had four children, viz., Benoni M., who lives in Walker; John Britton, now deceased; William S., of Kansas City, and Joseph A. Clack, of Sheldon, Mo. Mrs. Graham's parents settled in Vernon county in September, 1868, and the father died in Blue Mound township March 18, 1870, but the mother survived till May 5, 1909.

Of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Graham the eldest, Walter B., was born May 6, 1871; Irving S. was born July 28, 1873; Anna Net Neal, who was born October 18, 1875, is married to Mr. D. M. Wall, of Kansas City; Helen H., born January 19, 1880, is the wife of Mr. B. H. Lowry, of Columbus, Kan.; John B., born December 10, 1881, died December 23, 1882; William F., who was born September 30, 1884, passed away August 6, 1906; Joseph A. was born January 10, 1887, and Hugh P., the youngest child, was born December 30, 1889.

Hampton P. Gray. A number of years passed in sincere and earnest endeavor to thoroughly discharge every duty of the positions which he occupied was a marked characteristic of Judge Gray's career in life. He was one of the native-born residents of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Boone county January

27, 1820. His father and mother, John and Sarah (Thompson) Gray, were originally from Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The former became one of the earliest settlers of Boone county, Missouri, and took active part in its development, establishing, among other things, the first ferry at Rocheport, on the Missouri river. In 1839 he removed to Head's Fort, Pettis county, which continued to be his home until called away by death. Mrs. Gray came of Irish parentage. She bore her husband eight children, and of these Hampton was the seventh child and third son. From an early age he obtained a fair schooling, living in the meantime upon the home farm in either Boone or Howard counties. But finally a cherished desire to follow the legal profession as a calling led him to commence the study of law, and under that honored and able advocate, Abiel Leonard, he pursued his legal studies for some time. However, he never applied himself to active practice but engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he continued up to 1880. During a portion of the war troubles he had removed from his home in southwest Missouri to Monroe county, his wife's health being such as to necessitate her removal from the scenes of turmoil and strife. In 1867 he located at Columbia, Boone county, and remained there until 1869, when he came to Vernon county, where he was numbered among her most respected citizens. While living in Pettis county Mr. Gray held the position of judge of the county court for eleven years, a fact which needs no additional words of commendation. In 1872 he was chosen to represent this county in the state legislature, and served through both the general and adjourned sessions with credit to himself and his constituents, being a member of the committee on agriculture and retrenchment and reform. In 1881 Judge Gray was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of county judge, and in 1882 he was made the probate judge of the county. He was twice married. First, May 2, 1842, to Miss Amanda Snell, a native of Kentucky, who accompanied her parents to Boone county, Missouri, while only an infant. She died in January, 1865, leaving three children: Ashby, John C. and Clifton S. In April, 1867, the Judge was married to Mrs. Albina (Snell) Hudson, widow of President Hudson, of the State University. She was a sister to his first wife, and by her previous marriage had two sons, Walter P. and James S. Hudson. Judge Gray was well known and his

agreeable and kindly manner and gentlemanly bearing gained for him wide respect. He died June 1, 1894.

William L. Gray is one of the substantial citizens of Vernon county, whose success is the result of his own persistent and persevering effort. He was born February 24, 1839, in Virginia, to Thomas and Anna Frances (McClelland) Gray, natives of Virginia.

When our subject was only two years old he lost his father by death and was reared by his mother, who also is now dead, but who became a resident of Harrison county, Missouri, where William L. lived till 1893 and acquired 500 acres of land. This he then sold and moving to Vernon county he bought and settled on 240 acres in section 15, Deerfield township, and engaged in farming with marked success, giving particular attention to raising cattle and hogs.

Mr. Gray has been active in business affairs aside from his farming operations. He is a stockholder in the Harrison County Bank, and helped to organize the Moundville State Bank, and was elected its president in the year 1910. This bank has a paid up capital stock of \$10,000 and a surplus of \$300, and under the careful, conservative and wise management of those in charge of its affairs fills an important place among the safe financial institutions of the county. Mr. Gray has been twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Martha Taylor, passed away in 1863, and in October, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Marian Cruse. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have four children, named, respectively, William L., George L., Donald T. and Chester H. Gray.

Mr. Gray began his career on a small farm of sixty acres, and from a small beginning has made his way by good management, wise forethought and persistent and persevering hard work to his present place among the leading citizens of Vernon county. In political opinion he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party as propounded by William Jennings Bryan.

Edward N. Green is a native Missourian and was born in Vernon county January 20, 1869. His parents, Mathew and Martha J. (Yeager) Green, were natives of North Carolina and Missouri, respectively. The father settled on a farm in Virgit

township, Vernon county, Missouri, in April, 1865, and there established the family homestead, where the mother died in 1892 at the age of forty-eight years. The father lived to be seventy-eight years old and died in California October 12, 1910. Our subject's mother was his second wife. They had a family of five children, viz., Edward N. and Edmund L., a twin brother, who lives in Badger township, Vernon county; Minerva C., who is married to Mr. W. L. Powelson, of Lawton, Okla.; Samuel Edwin, who died June 16, 1900, and Mattie Edna, who was married to Mr. Charles V. Goss, and died in 1903.

Our subject traces his maternal ancestry back some 200 years to Germany, the first representatives of this branch of the Yeager family coming to this country and settling in Virginia more than a century ago. Edward N. grew up on his father's farm and acquired a good common school education in the district schools, and has spent the most of his life in farming pursuits and owns one of the most productive and highly cultivated and best improved farms in Badger township, where he lived twenty years. While living on his farm Mr. Green served eight years as constable and for four years was township collector. In the spring of 1909 he retired from the farm and moving into Nevada turned his attention to the real estate business, buying, selling, trading, negotiating loans, etc. Mr. Green is actively identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. On September 9, 1891, he married Miss Viola O., daughter of Peter and Harriet (Scott) Delp, who came to Missouri from Illinois. They have two children, Robert L., born in 1892, and Harriet M., born in 1895, who are now attending the Nevada high school.

Lon N. Hagood belongs to the younger class of enterprising and wide-awake business men of Nevada, Mo., where he was born December 20, 1880. He is a son of Charles C. and Nettie W. (Shepard) Hagood, the former a native of La Grange and the latter of Glasgow, Mo. They removed to Nevada in 1879 and for several years the father was engaged in mercantile business, but later was connected with the old Citizens' Bank, prior to his retirement from active business in 1896.

After finishing his studies in the public schools of Nevada our subject, from 1899 to 1905, engaged in clerking, after which he

spent some six years in newspaper work as reporter and city editor of the "Evening Post." On January 1, 1911, Mr. Hagood, with Mr. John E. Hartsook, became members of the H. R. Stevens Company, a prosperous business house of Nevada, dealing in jewelry, pianos and other merchandise of like character, and Mr. Hagood has entered into his new work with characteristic energy that betokens a successful career.

Mr. Hagood is active in fraternal organizations and is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

John J. Hall is a native of Kentucky and was born in Breckenridge county July 27, 1847, to William P. and Rebecca (Board) Hall, both born in Virginia. His grandfather, Richard Hall, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father enlisted as a private in Company B, Twenty-seventh regiment, Kentucky volunteer infantry, and served a year and a half, till 1863, when he was discharged for disability. He spent his life in Kentucky and died there in 1893. The mother died when our subject was a young child, and he grew up in his father's home and attended the common schools till he was twelve years old. At the age of fourteen, on October 20, 1861, he enlisted as a drummer boy in Company B of his father's regiment, and served three years six months and seventeen days, the regiment operating in Tennessee. He took part in many severe skirmishes and was in the battle of Perrysville, Ky., and later on, after the regiment was mounted and sent to eastern Tennessee, he participated in the siege of Knoxville. His regiment was with General Sherman in the Georgia campaign until the fall of Atlanta, and afterwards was sent to Nashville, but before the battle of Nashville he was ordered to Louisville, Ky., when his term of enlistment expired. After receiving his discharge he, on April 7, 1865, re-enlisted in the Fifty-third Kentucky regiment of mounted infantry, in which he served till his final discharge, when he returned to his home. In 1869 he went to Vernon county, Missouri, and in the fall of 1895 moved to Jasper county, and for two years conducted a general store in Harrison township. Removing thence to Branough he opened the first store in the place, there being then no railroad there. He was a notary public and "was kept busy making and acknowledging deeds for settlers then locating there," as he states. A

little later he opened a feed stable at Nevada, after which he was temporarily in other places till, finally, in 1908, he settled at Ellis, in Vernon county, where he has since conducted with marked success the only general store in the place.

Mr. Hall is a public-spirited, progressive citizen, interested in the development of his town and owning several public blocks. Mr. Hall is a Republican and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On July 14, 1870, Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Miss Jane Alexander, who died, leaving one child, William R. In 1875 Mr. Hall was married to Dora L. McCormick, of which marriage there are three girls, Ethel M., Alice V. and Blanche B. In 1893 Mr. Hall married Miss Ida Stark, of Vernon county, and they have six children, viz., Lola B., born July 30, 1894; Eunice, born October 9, 1897; Trixy, born June 3, 1900; Gladys, born February 25, 1903; Violet, born July 12, 1906, and Mona, who was born October 10, 1908.

William H. Hallett, a practicing attorney of Nevada, Mo., is a native of Cumberland county, Illinois, and is of French-Scotch lineage. His paternal grandfather, Solomon J. Hallett, moved from Kentucky, his native state, to Illinois about 1848. His wife was Miss Nancy E. Waldrup before her marriage. Both are deceased. His maternal grandfather, Harrison Jones, settled in Vernon county, Missouri, in 1874, and lived there till his decease in 1894, when he was seventy-three years of age. He had practiced law in Illinois, and was successful in mercantile business and also as a farmer. William H. was born September 1, 1867, to George W. and Mary E. (Jones) Hallett, both of whom were born in Cumberland county, Illinois. The father was a farmer in Illinois until 1890, when he removed with his family to Oklahoma, where he resided till his decease in 1910, at the age of sixty-eight years. The mother is still living. Our subject attended the public schools of his native town, Jewett, Ill., and afterwards engaged in teaching as principal of the Jewett High School. In 1890 he went to Oklahoma and there taught one year, and in 1892 was appointed county clerk of Roger, Mills county, Oklahoma. During his vacations, while teaching, Mr. Hallett devoted his time and attention to the study of law, with a view of fitting himself for the legal profession, and in 1893 passed the examination and

was admitted to the bar. He began his practice at Oklahoma City, but soon afterwards came to Nevada, his present home, and during the next five years he gave his attention to teaching in Vernon county. Mr. Hallett then entered the Kansas City Law School, where he was graduated with the class of 1900, and at once opened an office in Nevada and began practice, in which he has since continued without interruption, with gratifying success. Mr. Hallett shows commendable interest in public affairs and is active in local political matters, being a member of the Republican state committee. He is also treasurer of the Missouri State Hospital for the Insane at Nevada. Mr. Hallett is active in fraternal and benevolent orders, such as the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On March 24, 1898, Mr. Hallett married Miss La Verna, daughter of Alonzo and Mary E. Wilson, of Vernon county. They have one child, Webster W.

George Ham, who was born in Oneida county, New York, August 10, 1846, is the first child of a family of eight children born to John and Christina (Meel) Ham, who immigrated from France, their native land, and settled in Oneida county, New York, in 1832. The father was a mechanic and followed that occupation all his life. He was twice married and had two children by his second wife. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, while our subject's mother, who passed away in 1872, was connected with the Methodist Episcopal church.

When eight years old, George left Oneida county and went first to Toledo, Ohio, and thence to Morgan county, Illinois, where, in 1864, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and First Regiment, Illinois Volunteers Infantry. He was in the service nineteen months and took part in several skirmishes; was at Atlanta, Ga., and in Sherman's "march to the sea." After leaving Savannah he was sent on a scouting expedition in South Carolina and he was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville, where he was held eighty-eight days, till the close of the war. After his discharge at Springfield, Ill., in 1865, he returned to his home in Illinois and thence came to Vernon county and settled in Harrison township. For some nine years, till 1874, Mr. Ham cultivated leased land and then bought eighty acres in

section 27, Harrison township. He has been very successful in his operations and now owns 224 acres in sections 22, 27 and 33, where he resides, having a fine house and surrounded with all the comforts and conveniences made available by his prosperity and thrift. His farm has been transformed from a tract of wild and barren prairie land to its present state of perfection by years of hard work and ranks with the most fertile and productive places in Harrison township. Mr. Ham stands high as an upright and wideawake citizen and has the confidence of all who know him. He is a Republican in political opinion and somewhat active in the local affairs of his party.

Mr. Ham has been married five times. He was united with Miss Mary Ann McKill, who died leaving four children, of whom two are now living, viz.: George R., who was born August 8, 1869, and Frances Christina, born May 30, 1871.

On October 11, 1877, he married Mrs. Sarah R. Wade and she died leaving one child, Bernecie, who was born October 30, 1878.

Mr. Ham was married the third time on December 24, 1900, when Mrs. Juriah De Hart became his wife. After her death he married Mrs. Isabella Ellen Harvin and their marriage was celebrated January 6, 1908. Mr. Ham obtained a divorce from this lady and on August 9, 1911, was married to Mrs. May Alpha Duke at Olatha, Kan.

William R. Hamilton,* a resident of Henry township, Vernon county, Missouri, is a native of Morgan county, Indiana, and was born October 16, 1841. He was the third child, and only son, of a family of four children (two of whom are now living) born to James and Theresa (Dougherty) Hamilton, who were natives of Wayne county, Kentucky, and who were married in 1837. The father, who came of Scotch parentage, was born January 13, 1815, the fourth child of a family of nine children born to John and Nellie (Collett) Hamilton. John Hamilton was a native of Maryland, and in 1825 moved with his family to Morgan county, Indiana, his being the first family to settle in Jackson township. There he and his eldest son each entered eighty acres of government land, and he also entered forty acres for each of his other four sons, a part of this land now forming part of the site of the town of Morgan. On leaving Indiana, he sold his land for \$800.

Our subject's mother was born in 1818, the daughter of Jesse and Rhoda (Kamp) Dougherty, natives of Virginia and South Carolina, respectively, and both of Irish parentage. They settled in Jackson township, Morgan county, Indiana, in 1827. Immediately after their marriage our subject's parents began their family life in a log house, which they built on the husband's forty acres, which was covered with dense woods. The house was built without the use of a nail, the door itself being made from strips split from a log and fastened together with wooden pins and hung on wooden hinges. Working with a will he cleared the land, and added to it other tracts until he had a splendid farm of 210 acres, well improved, where he and his wife reared their family and passed their lives. The mother passed away in 1888, but the father survived till October, 1909. They were both worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Their other surviving child, Lucinda, is the wife of Mr. Ingersoll, of California, Missouri.

William R. grew to manhood on his father's farm, acquiring a limited education in the subscription and public schools, and after his marriage continued to live on the family homestead till 1866. Then, with his wife and two children, he went overland to Allen county, Kansas, settling near Iola, where he cultivated leased land three years. In 1869 he settled in Henry township, Vernon county, and after leasing land one year, in the spring of 1870, bought forty acres in section 26, and moved into a house of one room, which he built. Beginning in this modest way forty-one years ago, Mr. Hamilton has gradually made his way to his present place among the well-to-do farmers of his township, owning now a splendid farm of 120 acres, finely cultivated, well stocked and highly improved with good buildings and farming equipments. In May, 1862, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Norman, who was born in Morgan county, Indiana, in 1842, and who died in 1870, about the time they settled on their home farm, leaving two children, viz.: James M., and William H. Hamilton, who now live in Iola, Kan. On August 8, 1872, Mr. Hamilton married Miss Amanda J. Winchester, who was born in Johnson county, Indiana, June 2, 1854. Three children have been born of this marriage, viz.: Ida B., now the wife of Mr. Harry Gordon, of Columbus, Kan.; Miss Daisy Hamilton, now clerk in the sub-postal station at Colorado

Springs, Colo.; and Henry Hamilton, who lives on the home farm.

Mrs. Hamilton died October 2, 1910. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also Mr. Hamilton.

George C. Hardy was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1837, the fifth of eight children who blessed the union of his parents. His father was also a native of the Keystone state. His mother, before her marriage, Miss Olive Reed, came originally from Massachusetts. George, as he grew up, passed his time between working upon the home farm and attending school. He was fortunate enough to secure a good, practical education. Enlisting in the Second Ohio cavalry, he served gallantly for over three and one-half years, then after being mustered out, he enlisted in the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry. Besides the many skirmishes in which his command participated, he was at the battles of Pea Ridge and Gettysburg. During his services in the Second Ohio, he was stationed for a time at Fort Scott, and it was while a soldier at that point that he saw and became so familiar with this portion of Vernon county. The beauty of this section, its apparent fitness for a farming community and the excellency of its climate formed favorable impressions in his mind, and accordingly after the close of the war he came at once to Vernon county, engaging for a long time in school teaching. In 1878, Mr. Hardy was married to Miss Missouri Estes, of Caswell county, North Carolina, the second of a family of five children of Jonathan and Sarah Estes, both natives of North Carolina. In 1850 Mr. Estes moved from his Southern home to Greene county, Missouri, coming thence to this county in 1855 and locating in Drywood township. During the war the family suffered cruel and severe hardships, and without any cause were subjected to unreasonable persecution. Though naturally sympathizing with the Southern cause, he was quiet and liberal towards those who were not of his belief. He died in 1879, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1876.

George W. Harris came originally from Indiana, having been born in Tippecanoe county, September 9, 1832. His father, Roland Harris, was a native of North Carolina, but at an early day he moved to Indiana, there devoting himself to his chosen occupation of farming. He married Miss Mary Walker, of Indi-

ana. George was the third child and second son in his parents' family of ten children. He was brought up in the state of his birth upon a farm, subsequently spending three years in Illinois, during which time he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1857 he came to Vernon county and here he closely applied himself to his original calling of a farmer. In 1864, Mr. Harris was married to Mrs. Lucinda Job, formerly a Miss Dobbins. She was born in Cooper county, and first married Abraham Job, of Tennessee, who died in 1862 at Fort Scott, leaving five children: Mary and Robert V. Hamilton, Abraham and Edgar. Mr. and Mrs. Harris had by their marriage three children: William A. Ellen, who married Charles Raines, and Charles R.

Pleasant R. Harris, one of the leading citizens of Schell City, Vernon county, was born in Boone county, Missouri, January 8, 1857, and is the only survivor of three children born to William A. and Sarah E. (Robnett) Harris, natives of Boone county, the former born in 1825 and the latter in 1830. They were married in their native county in 1852 and moved thence in 1872 to Vernon county, where the father engaged in farming till 1880, when he moved into Schell City, where he died in 1881. His widow survived till December, 1884. Of their other two children James Overton Harris died in 1883 without issue and Mary C., who was married to Mr. O. W. Bingham, died in St. Louis, December 17, 1903, and left her surviving two daughters, viz.: Nadine, born March 30, 1893, and Ola, who was born August 8, 1901. Pleasant R. grew to manhood on his father's farm and after attaining his majority in 1879 began clerking in the store of Messrs. J. H. Maus and Brother, at Schell City, and worked there ten years. Then for four years he was assistant cashier of the bank at Schell City and resigned that position in 1893 and went in company with Mr. J. C. Taylor, under the firm name of Taylor & Harris. Spent three years in the grocery trade. Selling his interest in the store, he went to St. Louis and spent two years in the wholesale dry goods house of Messrs. H. T. Simon and Gregory, after which he sold goods one year for Mr. J. A. Hahn of his home town. Mr. Harris then went to Central City, Colo., and assumed the management of Messrs. C. C. Anderson & Co.'s department store, but finding he could not endure the high altitude of the place, he returned to Schell City, and form-

ing a partnership with Mr. A. S. Dudley, under the firm name of Harris & Dudley, has since given his attention to real estate transactions, buying, selling, negotiating loans, etc. Mr. Harris is a practical man of affairs, has served six years on the local school board and for fifteen years was city clerk. He is active in fraternal organizations and is identified with Schell City Lodge, No. 305. Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In political opinion he is a Democrat and in religious fellowship is affiliated with the Christian church at Schell City.

On October 24, 1884, Mr. Harris was united in marriage with Miss Fannie E. Mullen, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 28, 1862, to John M. and Catherine (Turnbull) Mullen, the former a native of St. Louis and the latter of Scotland. Mrs. Harris passed away December 1, 1909, leaving two children, viz.: Catherine May Harris, born September 11, 1895, and Corine Harris, who was born November 21, 1900.

George H. Harrison, who was born in London, England, July 12, 1844, was the second child, and is one of three survivors of a family of six children born to Henry and Amelia (Leet) Harrison, who came from England, their native land, in 1852, and settled in Du Boies county, Indiana, where the mother died in 1875. The father resided there till 1883, and then moved to Vernon county, Missouri, and settled in Lake township, and died there in 1891 at the age of seventy-five years. He was a prosperous farmer, and owned at the time of his decease, 360 acres of good land. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the United Brethren Church from early youth, and he was a great Bible student, and in Indiana served as minister of the local church. His early education was limited, but he was a constant reader and a close observer of men and events, and in all his maturer years was known as a well-read and thoroughly-posted man, and he was withal a man of generous impulses, given to acts of charity and kindness to those in need.

George H. lived with his parents and attended the common schools till he was seventeen years old, and then, in 1861 enlisted as a private in Company E, Eighteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers Infantry and served four years and two months. Among other hard-fought engagements he took part in the battles of

Pea Ridge, Ark., Ft. Gibson, Siege of Vicksburg, Raymond, Jackson, Black River Ridge, Champion Hill, etc. From the Army of Tennessee, his regiment was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley and there he was in the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek, after which the regiment was sent to the relief of Sherman, at Savannah, Ga. Thence it was sent to Augusta, Ga., where Jefferson Davis was intercepted, then sent from Augusta to Darien, Ga., where the regiment remained till September, 1865. It was discharged at Indianapolis in September, 1865. Returning to his home in Indiana, our subject gave his attention to farming till 1880, when he removed to Vernon county, Missouri, and bought and settled on eighty acres of land in section 10, Lake township, to which he afterward added 340 acres. Selling his land, Mr. Harrison went to Woodson county, Kansas, and bought a tract of 320 acres and lived there three years. In 1906, he returned to Vernon county and settled on his present farm of 252 acres in section 31, Harrison township, where he resides with his family in a comfortable dwelling within three miles of Arcadia, Kan. Mr. Harrison is a systematic and progressive farmer, and well-known as an upright man and worthy citizen. He is a republican in politics, and cast his first presidential ballot for U. S. Grant in 1868. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On May 1, 1872, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Case, in Du Bois county, Indiana. Three children have been born to them, of whom two are now living, viz.: Thomas R., who was born January 20, 1873, and Amelia E., born April 23, 1875.

J. D. Hatfield, an active and enterprising citizen of Milo, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Macon county, Missouri, September 24, 1861, and is a son of Charles and Sallie (Murray) Hatfield, mother born in Illinois, father in Missouri, their ancestors from Kentucky. His paternal grandfather was a pioneer settler of Macon county, where his father was engaged in farming till 1889. He then moved to Sumner county, Kansas, then to Oklahoma, where he now resides.

Our subject is the fourth child of a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living, born to his parents. He acquired his education in the common schools of his native place and

lived on the home farm till he was twenty-two years of age. From 1884 till 1894 he was engaged in farming in Macon county and also bought and sold real estate somewhat extensively both there and in Oklahoma. When that territory was opened for settlers by the government he was early in the race. He rode twenty-four miles in two hours and ten minutes to establish his stakes, and securing a good title from the government, lived on his claim till 1901, when he sold his interests there and went to Barton county, Missouri. In 1903 Mr. Hatfield took up his residence on a farm in section 13, one mile east of Bellamy, in Dover township, Vernon county, where he carried on general farming till 1911, and where he now owns 260 acres of choice land. Leaving his farm, Mr. Hatfield moved with his family to his present home, where he bought forty acres of ground adjoining the village of Milo for that purpose. In all his varied operations he has been financially successful and as a public-spirited man, seeking the welfare and development of his community, is joining with others in offering superior inducements for developing the material resources of the town. Already Milo is the home of the Dale Saddlery Company, which is doing an extensive business in its line, and with the coming of other manufactories and the establishment of a prospective newspaper and the opening of a high school, for all of which there is crying need and ample opportunity, it is confidently expected that the population of the place will show a marked increase in the near future. To this end Mr. Hatfield is devoting much time and bending his energies. He has helped to organize two churches in Oklahoma and contributed generously to the construction of their buildings, being himself, with his wife, a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He is identified with Lodge No. 438, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Democrat and supports the principles advocated by William Jennings Bryan and is an ardent party worker.

On February 5, 1884, Mr. Hatfield married Miss Laura A. Griffin in Macon county, Missouri. They have had eight children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows, to-wit: Myrtle, born December 3, 1884; Oscar, born February 17, 1887; Roy, born July 13, 1889; Guy, born March 9, 1892; Ray, born March 11, 1895, and Duvvie Delores, born November 6, 1889. Those

deceased are Laura Alice, born October 25, 1897, and died November 25, 1897, and an infant born in 1905.

Stephen Heathman, who is justly ranked among the progressive farmers of Lake township, Vernon county, Missouri, is a native of Summit county, Ohio, and was born May 20, 1849, to Elisha and Alvina Heathman, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter born in Connecticut. The father died in Ohio in 1852.

Our subject lived with his mother in Bureau county, Illinois, and attended the common schools there. When he was fifteen years old, in 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company G, One Hundred and First Regiment, Illinois Volunteers Infantry, and entered the army. His regiment, which was commanded by Colonel Woodhull, was attached to the army of the Tennessee and was detailed for scouting purposes, guarding property, bridges, etc., so that he did not experience any fighting. He was in the service one year and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Returning to his home in Illinois he lived there with his mother till their removal to Vernon county, Missouri, in 1869. Here Mr. Heathman bought eighty acres of land in Richland township, which he afterwards sold, and bought 320 acres in section 6, Lake township, near the town of Reinhart. In 1871 Mr. Heathman was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Marrow, of Deerfield township, and they had one child, Oran, who was born December 18, 1871. Mrs. Heathman died in 1872, and on December 14, 1876, he married Miss Phoebe Easley, and they have eight children, named, respectively, Irvine E., who was born August 31, 1877, and who lives in Lake township, and has a family of four children; Earl R., who was born January 15, 1879, resides in Metz township and has one child; Earnest P., who was born January 8, 1881; Chester A., born January 11, 1883; Martha C., born November 17, 1884; Phoebe Elizabeth, who was born April 26, 1887, is married to Mr. Walter Stubblefield, of Metz township, and has one child; Francis, who was born July 17, 1888, and Stephen V., who was born May 24, 1892.

Oran Heathman is married and has one child and resides in Lake township. Mr. Heathman is a thoroughly practical farmer, systematic and up-to-date in his methods, and his farm, which is one of the choicest in Lake township, is well stocked, finely

improved and equipped with all the needed appliances of the modern model farm.

In political sentiment and action Mr. Heathman is an independent Republican.

Thomas Heavisides, who was born in England, January 15, 1856, is the second of two children born to Thomas and Mary Ann (Berry) Heavisides, both natives of that country. His mother died in 1861, and his father married a second wife, by whom he had eight children. He settled on a farm of 480 acres in Ford county, Illinois. His death occurred at Kempton, Ill., in 1907. He was a successful farmer, making a specialty of horses, sheep and swine for market. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in political opinions held to the principles of the Republican party.

Thomas acquired his early education in the common schools of Grundy county, Illinois, but left school when fifteen years of age and grew to manhood on his father's farm and has always been engaged in farming operations and is practical, progressive and thoroughly up-to-date in his ideas and methods. Besides a finely improved quarter section in section 10, Harrison township, where he makes his home, he owns another eighty-acre tract, well located in the same township.

Mr. Heavisides is a broad-minded, public-spirited man and a worthy citizen, universally esteemed. In political sentiment he is a Republican and he is identified with Lodge No. 603, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Garland.

On February 22, 1888, he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie M. Acox, and they have a family of four children, named, respectively, Eunice S., who was born March 5, 1891; Laura A., born December 31, 1893; Thomas C., born June 23, 1895, and Alice May, born February 25, 1898.

Alfred Hensen,* who was born in Winneshiek county, Iowa, September 3, 1864, is the fourth child and one of two survivors of a family of six children born to Henry and Margaret (Schaulberger) Hensen, natives of Switzerland, who were married in 1859. The father came to this country in 1856 and settled on a farm in Iowa and lived there till 1866. Removing to Coal township in Vernon county, Missouri, he there settled with his family.

He acquired a good education in his native country and was an intelligent, respected citizen; and at the time of his accidental death, caused by a runaway team of horses he was driving, on September 12, 1881, he owned a fine farm of 520 acres, where he made his home.

Alfred attended the public schools till he was eighteen years old and remained on the family homestead till his marriage. On November 21, 1888, he was united in marriage with Miss Lena Vettters, daughter of a pioneer settler of Coal township, and began farming on his own account on 160 acres of land in sections 23, 24 and 25, which came to him from his father's estate. In 1903, Mr. Hensen bought a farm of 194 acres in sections 9 and 16, a mile and a half east of the town of Bronaugh, which he has improved and brought to a high state of perfection. There are on this place three living springs of pure water, which add greatly to its value as a stock farm. In his farming operations Mr. Hensen has given and now gives particular attention to breeding, buying, feeding and shipping cattle and hogs, and is one of the extensive operators in that line in his section.

Mr. Hensen has always been more or less active in affairs and in Coal township served as treasurer and clerk of the township board. In political opinion, he is a staunch Republican. He is a worthy member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As a farmer he is thoroughly up-to-date in his methods and has achieved marked success, being counted among the prosperous and substantial men of his community, while as a citizen he is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mark B. Herrick. On January 6, 1885, there died at his home in Drywood township Mark B. Herrick, one of the substantial, progressive farmers of the community, and a man whose upright, straightforward qualities of mind and heart had endeared him to all with whom he had an acquaintance. Originally from Cayuga county, New York, he was born February 2, 1835, to Warner and Eliza (Herrick) Teff, both natives of the Empire state. He was the eldest child and only son of their family of children. Mr. Herrick enlisted in the 111th New York Volunteer infantry, from which he was subsequently honorably discharged on account of disability occasioned by sickness. In 1869 he came to Vernon county, and from his first settlement here

he took influential part in the development of the interests of this section. February 21, 1864, Mr. Herrick was married to Miss Almira Wells, of New York state, and to them two children were born, Stanton and Mary, Mrs. G. M. Mabrey.

S. L. Higgins, a substantial and wide-awake citizen of Nevada, Mo., is, in the best sense of the term, a self-made man. He was born in North Carolina, July 9, 1855, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Higgins. His father was of Irish ancestry and his mother of Quaker lineage, but she was a missionary Baptist in her religious faith, as was also the father in his earlier life, though at the time of his decease he was affiliated with the Christian denomination. Our subject was taken by his parents to Bentonville, Ark., when a child, and a little later, during the early days of the Civil War, to Greenfield, Mo., where his mother died. By the death of his mother while he was yet a lad he was led to rely upon his own resources and chose to make his own way in the world and relieve his father, whose family became very large upon his second marriage. When he was eighteen years old, in 1873, he moved to Vernon county, where he was employed by Mr. Eugene Dodd, in Richland township. He attended the district schools and studied also in Westminster College at Fulton, Mo. At the age of nineteen he began teaching at a place then known as Hoover, in Vernon county, and followed that occupation continuously during the winter months, engaging in farm work during vacations and summers until 1904, a period of more than thirty years. During these years Mr. Higgins taught in all sections of Vernon county and had under his charge scores of youths who are now prosperous and substantial citizens engaged in life's real work throughout all the communities round about. Mr. Higgins has served one term as county assessor, one term as city assessor, and in 1904 was elected to the office of city clerk, which he still holds, having been re-elected for each succeeding term, a fact which speaks more eloquently than any words of praise as to his faithfulness and general efficiency as a public official.

On May 5, 1891, he married Miss Emma G., a daughter of Col. William Hocker, a prominent farmer and stockman of Howard county, Missouri. Of three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Margaret, the eldest, is married to Mr. Ira E.

Keller, of Lexington, Mo.; Estella is the wife of Professor S. J. Phelps, of Mountain Grove, Mo., and Robert L. is in the employ of Messrs. Goss and Glenn at Nevada.

Mr. Higgins is active in fraternal orders, being identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Christian denomination.

Henry P. Hildebrant, who was counted among the wealthiest men of Nevada, Mo., and who passed away on April 13, 1909, as the result of a paralytic stroke, was born in New Jersey in 1832. His first business venture in the Southwest was at Fort Scott, Kan., whence he removed to Nevada in 1874. He was a man of good business judgment, with fine executive and financial abilities, and far-sighted withal, and with faith in the possibilities of Nevada he made large investments in valuable, well-located properties, purchasing several business blocks and erecting others in the business center of Nevada, which rapidly increased in value with the remarkable growth and development of the city.

Mr. Hildebrant devoted his careful attention to the care and management of his property investments, and although he was actively interested in other business enterprises, it was from his real estate investments that he gained his great wealth. He was since 1884, a stockholder in the First National Bank of Nevada, and was vice-president of that strong financial institution at the time of his decease. Among other fine buildings Mr. Hildebrant erected and fitted up one of the finest homes in the city in which he lived at the time he passed away. Not only did he stand high in financial circles but also in his home and domestic relations and among his friends he was greatly beloved and esteemed for his loyalty and devotion to those near and dear to him.

Mr. Hildebrant was united in marriage to Mary E. Daley on December 24, 1890, and besides his devoted wife left surviving him two daughters, Almeda, born November 5, 1893, and Agnes, born December 16, 1895.

Mrs. Hildebrant is a capable woman of splendid business ability and qualifications, and since her husband's decease has assumed entire charge and control of the affairs of the estate and her home, where she and the daughters now reside.



H. P. Hildebrandt

William W. Hill, the second child and eldest son in a family of seven children, was born November 12, 1840, in Warren county, Illinois, his parents being Thomas and America (Whitman) Hill, both Kentuckians by birth. The former was an excellent farmer in the Blue Grass State, and after coming to Missouri in 1849 resumed his former occupation until his death in Pettis county. His wife survived him until 1881, when she died in Warren county, Illinois. William W. was nine years old when the family removed to Pettis county, Missouri, and from that time on until reaching his majority he passed his youth at farming in either Pettis or Cooper counties. During the progress of the Civil War he was by no means an idle looker-on, but for four years saw active service and twice realized most forcibly the real nature of that internecine strife. Three years he was in the Sixth Arkansas infantry and one year in the First Missouri cavalry, taking part in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga and others of less importance, as well as several engagements west of the Mississippi river, such as Westport, Little Blue, Newtonia, Fayetteville and Gum Springs. Two wounds were received by him, one at Shiloh and the other at Perryville. After returning from the army Mr. Hill came to Vernon county. For some time he was interested in farming, but subsequently entered into official life as assessor of the county, his duties as such lasting two years. In 1884 he was elected sheriff of the county, and was chosen for a second term. In 1869 Mr. Hill married Miss Marsaline Chambers, of St. Charles county, Missouri, though reared in Vernon county, and to them were born six children: Edmund Lee, Francis S., Thomas, William, Roy and Marmaduke. Mr. Hill was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He departed this life April 6, 1897.

William Hiller, now deceased, was a man of acknowledged prominence and substantial worth. He came originally from Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he was born February 5, 1832. His grandfather was William Hiller, and his father's name was also William. The latter was reared in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and devoted himself largely to mercantile business, in which he became well known. When a young man he married Miss Charlotte Mulliken, whose father was Dr. John Mulliken, and as a result of this marriage nine children, six boys and three girls, were born. Five of the boys, together with the father, were

in the Union army, one laying down his life at Hannibal while en route to join the regiment of which his brothers were already members. William grew to manhood in his native state, learning first the trade of saddle and harness making, after which, going to Alton, Ill., he engaged in the grain business for a brother-in-law, remaining there until 1857. About this time he started a mercantile establishment at Athens, Mo., conducting it up to March, 1858, following which he located in this county. Mr. Hiller's estimable wife was formerly Miss Sarah Roseberry, daughter of Thomas H. and Mary (Hill) Roseberry, to whom he was married September 27, 1857. Mrs. Hiller was also born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, but accompanied her parents to Clarke county, Missouri, in an early day. Their family numbered seven children: William, John M., Margaret M., wife of Hosea Potter; Charlotte A., Harriet F., Sarah E. and Eva E. Mr. Hiller enlisted as a guide and scout and for a time was under General Blount and Colonel Judson, of the Sixth Kansas; subsequently he entered the Second Missouri, and afterwards the Thirty-fifth Missouri, serving until the close of the war, a portion of the time as first lieutenant.

E. Seward Hood,* a prominent citizen of Metz township, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Columbia county, New York, September 4, 1846, and is the eldest of a family of five children born to Joseph and Lucretia (Teal) Hood, both natives of that county, where they grew up and were married, and settled on a farm, the father being a prominent stock raiser. In 1862, the family moved to Du Page county, Illinois, where the father rented land near Wheaton and continued his stock raising and farming operations four years. In the spring of 1867 the family settled on a farm of seventy-five acres on Reed's Creek, in Metz township, Vernon county, Missouri, and here, after the father's death in July, 1868, the mother and her boys continued to live and raise and feed cattle for the market. About 1880 the mother sold the home farm to her youngest son, and thereafter made her home with our subject till her decease in June, 1883, at the age of sixty-nine years. The other children of the family are: Catherine, who is married to Mr. Oliver Jones, of Santa Anna, Cal.; Lucious, of Metz township; Mary, the wife of Mr. John

Hedden, of Metz township, and Edward, who bought the home farm.

E. Seward first attended "subscription schools" in his native state and after the family went to Illinois, studied in the public schools of Wheaton and at Wheaton College. He remained on the farm with his mother and after his father's death, till he was twenty-three years old. In 1872 he bought a farm of seventy acres in section 3, Metz township, where he has since made his home, engaged to a limited extent, in breeding horses, mules and swine, but giving his chief attention to fine poultry and raising fruit. Mr. Hood is a man of domestic tastes, strongly attached to his home, and though a loyal Republican in political opinions, has never held office except that of township trustee. In religious faith and fellowship he is affiliated with the Christian Church.

In 1872 Mr. Hood was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Wickham, who was born near Zanesville, O., in 1855, and who passed away in 1888, leaving two children surviving, viz.: Robert Edward, who was born in 1874, and now lives at Golindo, Tex., and Lillie, who was born in January, 1876, and who is the wife of Mr. Fred Henley, of Adrian, Bates county, Missouri. One child, an infant of one year, died in 1879. In 1888 Mr. Hood married his present wife, Lillie, (who was born in Cooper county, Missouri) a daughter of E. Le Roy and Margaret (Mumford) Stephens, the former born in Tennessee in 1832 and the latter a native of England, born in 1845; she (Mrs. Stephens) was brought to this country when she was about one year old, by her parents, who settled in New York City. When she was thirteen years of age she went to Benton county, Missouri, with her adopted parents, and after her marriage to Mr. Stephens, they moved to Cooper county and lived there till their removal to Metz, in Vernon county, in 1878. A little later they went to Rich Hill to live, but afterwards returned to Metz, where Mr. Stephens died in 1900, at the age of sixty-eight years and where Mrs. Stephens passed away in 1909. They had a family of four children, viz.: Fannie Stephens, of Metz; Lydia, who was married to Mr. Robert Stephens, now deceased, and who lives in Cooper county, Missouri; Stella, the wife of Mr. John Campbell, of Ft. Scott, Kan., and Lillie, who is married to our subject.

Mr. and Mrs. Hood have one child, E. Seward Hood, who was born March 23, 1903.

Samuel F. Hoppenbrock, a native Missourian, was born in Drywood township, Vernon county, December 2, 1869, the sixth child of a family of eight children born to Francis W. and Mary (Simpson) Hoppenbrock, who were married January 20, 1859. The father, born in Prussia, Germany, was the sixth of a family of ten children born to Henry F. and Gertie (Feldman) Hoppenbrock, both natives of the Fatherland. Francis W. left home when he was twenty-five years old and came to this country, settling first at St. Louis, Mo., and going thence, three months later, to St. Charles county, where he lived three years. In 1856 he settled in Vernon county, with barely enough money to enter eighty acres of land in section 21, Drywood township. Going to work with a will, by hard work, frugality and thrift, he mastered all obstacles and added to his original purchase from time to time, until he owned 860 acres, all acquired by his own efforts. He served in the Confederate army, a member of Col. D. C. Hunter's regiment, under General Price, and after leaving the army returned to his home and lived there on the first eighty acres he entered, till his decease, July 11, 1899. Our subject's mother was born in Gasconade county, Missouri, April 8, 1836, and was a daughter of Samuel Simpson, who moved from Gasconade county, Missouri, to Drywood township, Vernon county, in 1847, and lived there until the fall of 1877, and then moved to Brown county, Texas. He was born July 15, 1814, and died May 13, 1894. The mother passed away February 21, 1906. Of the other seven children born to Francis W. and Mary, the eldest, now Mrs. Howard F. Stevens, was born March 2, 1860; the second, born March 2, 1862, was married to Mr. August Kuhlman and died June 19, 1890; Charles H., who was born August 24, 1863, passed away February 10, 1894; the fourth child, born October 16, 1865, is the wife of Mr. J. N. Ford; Lee, born November 17, 1867, died December 28, 1868; Lewey B., born July 9, 1872, died April 16, 1896, and Emma, who was born July 13, 1874, passed away December 16, 1897. Both the father and mother were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Samuel F. grew up on the family homestead and lived with his parents till he was twenty-eight years old, when, on January 28, 1897, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Kuhlman, who was born in Warren county, Missouri, May 24, 1874, to August and Anna (Waffle) Kuhlman, the former born in Germany, Sep-

tember 24, 1833, and the latter in Warren county, Missouri, in September, 1836. They were married in Warren county in 1859 and had a family of ten children, Mrs. Hoppenbrock being their sixth child. Of the others, Henry, born in 1861, died in 1862; August was born June 23, 1863; the third child, now Mrs. Fred Runty, was born in 1866; William was born September 26, 1868; Charles was born November 10, 1871; John was born October 27, 1876; the eighth child, now the wife of Mr. Julian Obendorf, was born April 2, 1879; the next, who is now Mr. Floyd Pettibone, was born October 10, 1881; and Edward, the youngest child, was born February 18, 1884. August Kuhlman (Mrs. Hoppenbrock's father) left his native land at the age of thirteen for this country, and settling in Warren county, Missouri, there married and engaged in farming till his removal to Vernon county in 1881. He was a thoroughly systematic farmer, energetic, frugal and thrifty, and at the time of his decease, in 1891, owned 600 acres of splendid farming land in Drywood township. His widow passed away in 1893. After his marriage Mr. Samuel Hoppenbrock continued on the home farm till 1891, when he moved with his wife to Sheldon and for eight years gave his attention to the livery business. Selling this business he, in company with Mr. C. C. Donaldson, under the firm name of Hoppenbrock & Donaldson, engaged in the real estate business, which he has continued to the present time with gratifying success. Mr. Hoppenbrock owns a fine farm of 140 acres, where he makes his home, and another of 155 acres in Cedar county. He is a Democrat in political opinion and is now—1911—serving as city clerk at Sheldon. He is identified with Sheldon Lodge No. 438, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoppenbrock have two children, viz., William A., born July 2, 1898, and Clara E., who was born April 9, 1902.

John Horn* is a prosperous farmer of Deerfield township, Vernon county, Missouri, and a prominent man in his community. He was born in Hancock county, Kentucky, February 22, 1861, and is a son of Willis and Nancy (Boyd) Horn, both of whom were natives of Virginia, and died there. On attaining his majority in 1882, our subject came to Vernon county, Missouri, and began as a farm laborer and worked four years. On

February 26, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Baker, and they settled on a sixty-acre farm in section twenty, Drywood township, which Mrs. Horn had inherited, and later Mr. Horn bought eighty acres in section sixteen. Mr. Horn is a systematic and successful farmer and gives his attention closely to his farm operations. In political matters he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party as propounded by William Jennings Bryan, and takes a commendable interest in local party affairs. Mrs. Horn passed away in 1909, and on August 3, 1910, Mr. Horn married Mrs. T. Thornton, of Vernon county. There are no children by either marriage.

Joseph T. Hornback is a prominent physician of Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri. He was born at Smithville, in Clay county, June 22, 1872, and is the youngest of three children born to John and Amanda Hornback, both of German lineage. The parents moved from Pennsylvania, their native state, to Missouri more than fifty years ago and passed their active lives on a farm. The father died at Nevada in 1908 at the age of sixty-eight years, and the mother still resides there.

Joseph T. spent his boyhood on his father's farm and gained his early education in the public schools of his native town. Later he attended Bryan College, at Sprague, Mo., and then pursued a course of study in Kansas City Medical College (now Kansas University), where he was graduated with the class of 1896. Dr. Hornback at once opened an office at Metz, in Vernon county, and continued there nine years, building up an extensive and lucrative practice and becoming widely known as a successful physician and surgeon.

In 1906 Dr. Hornback was appointed coroner of Vernon county, to serve the unexpired term of Dr. Truax, of Milo. At the expiration of that term he was elected to the office by the people, then re-elected at the end of his term, and is now—1911—filling that office efficiently and to the satisfaction of all parties.

Dr. Hornback stands high among his professional brethren and is identified with the various national, state and county medical organizations. He is especially active in fraternal circles, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Brotherhood of America, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Yeomen, the Triple Tie and the Court of Honor.

Oliver H. Hoss is one of the leading lawyers of Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri, and comes of an old and prominent Tennessee family. His grandfather, Henry Hoss, was for many years prior to and at the time of his decease president of Greenfield College, Tennessee, and he married Miss Mary Blackburn. Representatives of the family moved from Pennsylvania to Tennessee in the early days. Oliver H., a native of Pettis county, Missouri, was born December 4, 1858, and is next to the youngest child of a family of nine children—seven of whom survive—born to Samuel B. and Almeda (Snell) Hoss. The father was a Tennessean by birth, and at an early day took up a claim near Sedalia, in Pettis county, Missouri, and was a successful and prosperous farmer and stockman and influential citizen there during his active life. He attained the age of eighty-four years, and passed away in 1904. The mother was a native of Monroe county, Missouri. Her death occurred in 1863, when she was forty years of age. Of their other children, Albina was married to Dr. W. P. King, now deceased, and lives in Kansas City; Albert B. is a resident of Southwest City, Mo.; Granville S. lives at Cherryvale, Kan.; Emma is the wife of Dr. L. O. Ellis, of Neosho, Mo.; Edwin resides in Colorado and Fannie is married to Mr. W. A. Arnold and lives in Kansas City. Henry P. and Theodore are deceased.

Our subject received a good preliminary education in the public schools and then attended Van Petten Seminary, of Sedalia, Mo., and attended the Missouri State University. Later he studied law under the preceptorship of Judge C. R. Scott, of Nevada, and since his admission to the Vernon county bar, in 1883, he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession with eminent success and ranks among the leaders of the local bar. Mr. Hoss has been active in political matters and has taken a prominent part in the councils of his party. In 1884 he was chairman of the Democratic county committee and chairman of the congressional committee in 1890, 1891 and 1892. Since 1908 he has been president of the Farm and Home Savings and Loan Association of Missouri, and is interested in whatever relates to the well being or betterment of his community. Mr. Hoss stands high in Masonic circles, is past high priest of the local chapter, past eminent commander of Knights Templar, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine, affiliating with Arrarat Temple, of Kansas City, Mo. He is also a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Benevolent

and Protective Order of Elks and Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Hoss married, October 7, 1891, Miss Mary L., daughter of H. C. and Helen Wilson, of Topeka, Kan.

William C. Huff. On the eleventh of April, 1884, William C. Huff, a man well known and held in high esteem, died at his residence in Bacon township. He was a native of Virginia, born May 15, 1821, the son of Samuel and Barthena (Allen) Huff, also of that state, who were married in 1820. They had one other child besides William, Lucinda, whose birth occurred April 15, 1823. After the father's death in 1823, his widow was married to Judge Perry Rodgers, bearing him several children also. William C. Huff in an early day moved from Virginia to Illinois with his mother, settling in Marion county. In 1857 he embarked in the dry goods business at Butler, Bates county, Missouri, continuing that occupation some time, and in 1859 opened a similar business at Barnesville, Kan. October 23, 1861, he was married to Miss Jennie Scott, who was born January 9, 1836, in Saline county, Mo. Her father, Samuel Scott, born May 3, 1801, lived in his native state, Kentucky, until 1834; his wife was also born there in 1803, her maiden name being Abigail Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Huff had four children: Julian E., born October 13, 1863; James C., born January 1, 1865; Samuel S., born October 10, 1868, and Maggie J., born June 9, 1871. In 1861 Mr. Huff settled again in Bates county, but at the outbreak of the war went to St. Clair, returning in the spring to Bates county. Soon after he went to Texas, came back in eighteen months, moved thence to St. Joseph and for two years farmed near that city, subsequently going to Sidney, Fremont county, Ia. After conducting a warehouse and wood-yard there for some time Mr. Huff came to Vernon county, Missouri, November 11, 1867, and located in this township on section 30, where he owned a farm of 200 acres. Politically he was a Democrat, and at the time of his death he was a member of Osage Lodge, No. 303, A. F. and A. M., of Nevada.

James M. Hull is justly classed among the successful lawyers of the Nevada, Mo., bar. He was born at Hazelhurst, Miss., July 21, 1867, and is a son of Dr. John A. and Artemisa H. (Moore) Hull, natives of Virginia and Mississippi, respectively. The

ancestors of this branch of the Hull family first settled in this country in Rockbridge county, Virginia. Our subject's father settled in Johnson county, Missouri, in 1879, and died at La Monte, Mo., in February, 1906, at the age of seventy-three years, having practiced medicine at Nevada, Mo., from about 1888 to 1893. The mother died at Hazelhurst, Miss.

James M., after leaving the public schools of his native town attended the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo., and supplemented this with a three-year course at Tabor College, Iowa, in the meantime teaching in the district schools in Nebraska and Kansas. During the years from 1891 to 1893 he taught in the public schools of Nevada, including one year in the Nevada High School, and during his vacations and other spare time turned his attention to the study of law in the law office of Messrs. Stone and Hoss, of Nevada, finally passing his examination and being admitted to the Vernon county bar in December, 1892. Mr. Hull began the practice of his profession in the fall of 1894, and has continued it uninterruptedly since, attaining an honored place among the leaders of the local bar. He has served four years as city attorney and as prosecuting attorney two years. In politics Mr. Hull is an ardent Democrat, active in the local councils of his party and an earnest advocate of its principles and a successful campaigner. He is actively identified with fraternal organizations, having been a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1893, and a member of the grand lodge of Missouri as representative for several terms, also having membership in the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Hull is also secretary of the bar association of Vernon county.

On December 3, 1903, he married Miss Katherine Lee Clack, a daughter of John S. and Delilah (Drake) Clack, of Nevada, and they have one child, named Josephine.

James D. Humble,* a native of northern Missouri, was born April 9, 1860, to Charles and Margaret E. (Rose) Humble, both natives of Adams county, Illinois, the former born in 1838. They were married on March 4, 1859, and reared a family of seven children, named respectively, in the order of their birth: James D., Adams L., America J., Harlow, Mary M., Carrie M., and John W. Humble. The parents settled in Vernon county in 1869.

Our subject's paternal grandparents were Charles and Nancy (Wilson) Humble, both natives of Kentucky. They moved to Morgan county, Illinois, at a very early date, and after six years' residence there, settled in Adams county, Illinois, where the grandfather bought and improved a valuable farm of 400 acres, giving special attention to stock raising. His death occurred December 25, 1837. His widow passed away August 28, 1884. They had a family of eleven children, of whom Charles, our subject's father, was the youngest. The grandfather is the first of the Humble family of whom there remains any definite knowledge.

James D. grew to manhood on his father's farm and lived at home till he attained his majority. He then began farming on his own account, and bought 490 acres of land in Osage township, Vernon county, and became widely known as a prosperous and progressive farmer and stock raiser, giving particular attention to breeding Black Galoway cattle.

He was a Democrat in his political opinions, but never cared for or held political office. In religious fellowship he was affiliated with the United Brethren Church and passed away in that faith on April 25, 1909.

On February 25, 1892, Mr. Humble was united in marriage with Miss Josie Groom, who was born in Vernon county, October 2, 1872, to John and Martha (Felkins) Groom. Mrs. Humble's father was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, April 5, 1849, and is a son of William and Catherine (Bess) Groom, both natives of Kentucky, the former born in 1803, a son of Alexander Groom, and the latter born in 1824, a daughter of John Bess. The Groom and Bess families both being among the pioneer settlers of Kentucky.

Mr. John Groom now resides with his family on a farm near Horton, in Vernon county.

Mr. and Mrs. Humble were the parents of two children, viz., Katie E., who was born April 4, 1893, and Jessie M., born June 30, 1895, and they and their mother now reside in the city of Nevada.

DeWitt Clinton Hunter, for over thirty years a resident of Vernon county and long associated with its affairs in official, military and other capacities, comes of southern antecedents, though

himself a native of Manchester, Scott county, Illinois, where he was born August 2, 1830. David and Margaret (McBride) Hunter were his parents, the former of North Carolina birth, but of Swiss ancestry, and the latter originally from Tennessee. David Hunter lived in Illinois from 1820 until 1837, his death occurring in Cedar county, Mo., in 1854, whither he had moved in the year mentioned. DeWitt C., the fourth of five children in the family, accompanied the family on their removal to Cedar county, Missouri, and consequently was principally brought up there on the old home farm until 1850, when he took a trip to California. Four years were spent in the mines of that country and he met with moderate success, but a desire to return home led him to leave the gold fields, and in 1854 he came back to Cedar county, coming thence to this county the same year. For one year he clerked in a store, but his natural qualifications for the position becoming recognized he was appointed the first circuit and county clerk of Vernon county, his official duties lasting up to the time of the war. Mr. Hunter's public services in this county are so voluminously referred to in another portion of this work that repetition seems unnecessary. When the war broke out, not unworthy of the principles which had been inculcated in him, and a firm champion of southern interests, he promptly identified himself with the cause of the South, and entered the state service as lieutenant. Upon the reorganization of the Vernon county battalion he became colonel of the Seventh cavalry regiment, Rains' division, Missouri State Guard, and led it at the battle of Wilson's Creek. When his term of service had expired he entered the Confederate service and in the fall of 1862 was commissioned colonel of the Eleventh Missouri infantry, a regiment previously recruited by him in this section of the state. He served in Arkansas under General Hindman (taking part in the battle of Prairie Grove) until February 1, 1863, when he resigned and, raising another regiment of cavalry, joined General Shelby's brigade, with which he was identified until the close of the war. During Shelby's raid into Missouri, when that officer was defeated at Marshall and his force cut in two, Colonel Hunter led 500 men over 200 miles through a hostile country safely into Arkansas. Indeed his entire military service was one to which he justly pointed with pride. After the war Colonel Hunter came to this county and engaged in the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in 1858. He

was twice married; first, in 1855, to Miss M. Kate, daughter of Dr. William G. Blake, of Cedar county, Missouri. She died March 23, 1879, leaving three children: Blake DeWitt, Katie and Mary. Colonel Hunter's second wife was formerly Mrs. Mary B. Watts, daughter of William Ward, of Sedalia, Mo. She had two children by a former marriage, Florence and William E. By this marriage there was one daughter, Berta Ward. The Colonel was a member of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church and an able defender of the teachings of that body. Colonel Hunter died at Chetoquah, I. T., October 4, 1904.

William B. Hyder, who has resided in Vernon county, Missouri, since 1868, was born in White county, Tennessee, December 14, 1837, to Jacob and Elizabeth (Rockhold) Hyder, both natives of that state. His paternal grandfather immigrated from Germany and came to Tennessee at an early date, the family finally settling in White county, Tennessee, where our subject's parents passed their lives.

William B. moved from Tennessee to Vernon county, Missouri, settling in Drywood township, in 1868, and on December 6, 1860, was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jane Jones, in Jackson county, Tennessee. Prior to this, while living in Tennessee, Mr. Hyder acted as pilot in Colonel Stoke's regiment, and during the Civil War, in 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Fourth regiment, Tennessee mounted infantry, and served till his honorable discharge at Nashville, August 25, 1865. In Vernon county Mr. Hyder began cultivating leased land with good success, and from his savings acquired considerable land in Drywood township, most of which he disposed of prior to 1881, when he moved to Sheldon, buying the first lot as platted in the original town. With a \$1,500 stock of goods he opened a store, which he conducted two years, and then for three and a half years was proprietor of a hotel. In 1899 President Harrison appointed him postmaster at Sheldon, and after serving in that office four years he was appointed and served two years as government gauger for southwest Missouri, which office he now fills, under a re-appointment at the expiration of his first term. Mr. Hyder owns a handsome residence in the heart of the village of Sheldon. He is a staunch Republican, active in the local affairs of his party, and a public-spirited citizen, always ready to lend his influence and contribute

his share in promoting any worthy object or cause for the betterment of the community.

Coming to Sheldon at its beginning, he has witnessed the growth of the place to a thrifty village of more than 800 inhabitants, with fine residence and substantial brick business blocks, and has contributed no small part to its development and prosperity. Mr. Hyder was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church and is a high-minded Christian gentleman. He belongs to Sheldon Lodge No. 371, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being elected master three times. He also belongs to Barton Lodge No. 342, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hyder four are now—1911—living, viz., John L., who was born April 18, 1862; Dora E., born September 4, 1866; Mary Belle, who was born May 4, 1869, and is now married to Mr. Ulysses Kemp, of Sharon, Kan., and has a family of three girls and one boy; and Pearl, who was born August 7, 1875, and is the wife of Mr. E. G. Newell, of Fort Supply, Okla., and has a family of four children.

Martin Van Buren English is one of the well-to-do farmers of Moundville township, Vernon county, Missouri. He is a native Missourian and was born in Cole county, February 26, 1836, and is the only survivor of four children born to Hutchen and Catherine English, the former born in Missouri and the latter in Kentucky. The father moved with his family to Moniteau county, Missouri, where he owned a farm, and where he died in 1839. Martin lived with his mother until her decease. He had but limited educational privileges while a boy, and early in life learned the plasterers' trade and followed it up to the time of the Civil War in Moniteau county, whither he had moved from Cole county.

In 1870 Mr. English removed to Vernon county and settled in Moundville township, and for six years cultivated leased land. He then bought a quarter section of wild prairie land in section 8, where there being few settlers and wild game abounding. Mr. English began in a small way to improve the land and gradually made improvements as he could afford, keeping persistently at it until he had transformed this wild and barren waste into one of the most fertile, productive and beautiful farms in the county.

On March 2, 1856, Mr. English was united in marriage with Miss Minerva Miles, in Cooper county, who has been a loyal helpmeet and, together in their declining years, they are able to enjoy the well-earned fruits of their years of toil. The family residence stands in the midst of dense shade trees, and with the nearby substantial barn and outbuildings for the shelter of stock and the storing of farm products and implements and other conveniences, present a most pleasing picture of home comfort and ease.

Mr. English keeps in touch with the trend of current events and takes an interest in what is going on in the world, especially in political affairs, holding to Democratic principles as promulgated by William Jennings Bryan.

Charles W. Janes,* a wide-awake business man of Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, May 12, 1853, and grew up in Lincoln county. He is the fifth child of a family of twelve children born to Thomas and Elizabeth (Gibson) Janes, the former born near Louisville, Ky., and the latter a native of Warren county, Missouri. They both died at Troy, Mo. Their other surviving children are: John, William and George Janes, of Lincoln county, Missouri; Jennie, who is married to Mr. Isaac McGraten, and Bell, the wife of Mr. James Wright, of Macon county, Missouri.

Charles W. acquired his schooling in a log school house in his native town and spent his boyhood on the home farm. From his eighteenth to his twenty-fourth year he worked as a farm laborer, then farmed on his own account in St. Charles county five years, after which he was similarly employed two years in Henry county. In 1884 he moved to Vernon county and settled on a farm in Deerfield township, where, in addition to his farming operations, he served as a professional auctioneer for twenty-four years, and in the year 1907 "cried" ninety-eight farms. He also served seventeen years as township constable, two terms as deputy sheriff under Archibold White, and a like period in the same capacity under Sheriff Ewing.

Mr. Janes sold his farm in 1907 and moved into Nevada, and at the first engaged in teaming. He was elected chief of police and served one term, and remained on the police force till May, 1910. Prior to this, in 1904, Mr. Janes bought the livery business formerly conducted by Mr. Perchible Boll at Nevada, and has

since that time owned, and, with the help of his sons, had charge of the bus line in connection with the livery business, having in the business nine cabs, one bus, three transfer wagons and twenty-five horses, and Mr. Janes also owns the Janes house and the Iowa house, two popular hotels of the town.

In politics Mr. Janes has always adhered to the principles of the Democratic party and has been somewhat active in its local affairs. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of the World.

On September 6, 1876, Mr. Janes married Miss Elizabeth Scheets, a daughter of Mr. Martin E. Scheets, a native of Kentucky, and for many years an honored and influential resident of Lincoln county, Missouri, respected and beloved for his many manly virtues and noble Christian character. Mrs. Janes' mother, whose maiden name was Melinda McLenny, was a native of St. Charles county, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Janes have a family of six children, named respectively; Minnie, who was married to Mr. William D. Phillips, now deceased; Martin E., George W., Jesse S., Sterling E. and Mina L. Janes.

Machir T. January is a prominent and honored member of the bar of Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri. He is a native of St. Louis county, Missouri, and is the seventh child of a family of ten children born to Thomas Thruston and Maria (Machir) January, both natives of Kentucky. They were married in 1834 and the mother died in 1878 at the age of sixty years. The father was born in Maysville, Ky., May 31, 1809, to Thomas and Mary B. (Thruston) January, natives of Virginia. He acquired a thorough education in his youth and was graduated from the Transylvania University. In 1828 he went to Cynthiana, Ky., and clerked some four years in a general store, and then, in 1832, went to Jacksonville, Ill., and there carried on merchandising six years. In 1837-1838 he built the Meredosia & Springfield railway, the first railroad built in Illinois. In 1840 he settled in St. Louis and there conducted a wholesale grocery trade two years, after which he settled on a fine farm in St. Louis county, Missouri, and devoted himself to agriculture and breeding high-grade stock until his decease, which occurred in 1886, when he was seventy-seven years of age. He served as the first treasurer of St. Louis county under

the separate organization, being appointed to that office in 1877, and filled numerous other offices of honor and trust, and throughout his long and varied career held a commanding place in his community, honored and respected by all. Representatives of the Thruston family were active participants in the Revolutionary War for independence.

Our subject was born March 5, 1857, and passed his boyhood in St. Louis county, Missouri, on the home farm. After leaving the public schools there he entered Racine College, at Racine, Wis., and was graduated with the class of 1877. Three years later, in 1880, he completed a course of study at the St. Louis Law School, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and on being admitted to the bar at once settled at Nevada and began the practice of his profession. During the first two years of his practice Mr. January was associated with Mr. A. J. Smith, under the firm name of January & Smith; later with Mr. E. E. Kimball, the firm being Kimball & January, and continuing till the death of Mr. Kimball in 1888. He was then in partnership with Mr. E. P. Lindley, as January & Lindley, till 1890, since which time he has conducted his practice alone, achieving most gratifying success and attaining an honored position at the Vernon county bar.

Mr. January has devoted himself closely to his profession, giving little attention to outside matters, except in 1892-3, when he served as mayor of Nevada. He is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On March 15, 1883, Mr. January married Miss Jennie Thornburgh, of St. Louis, whose father, Josiah Thornburgh, a native of Virginia, was for many years next preceding his decease clerk of the supreme court at St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. January have six children, named, respectively, Joe T., George Baird, Samuel, Nancy, Laura and Machir.

John A. Jackson, who was born in Anderson county, Tennessee, September 4, 1851, was the fifth child and is the eldest of three survivors of a family of eight children born to John A. and Sarah E. (Hardin) Jackson, both natives of Anderson county, Tennessee, the former born April 21, 1820, and the latter August 28, 1822. They were married in their native county, September 15, 1842, and in 1854 moved to Cedar county, Missouri. The

father took up a homestead claim near the site of the present city of Eldorado Springs and established the family home, which is still occupied by members of the family. At a later date he bought other land, which is now known as Jackson's addition to Eldorado Springs. Of their other children, Samuel F., the eldest, was killed in the Civil War. Abner, died, leaving three children. Mary J. and Nancy also are deceased. Sarah E. is the wife of Mr. R. L. Hutton, and Margret is married to Mr. Elihu Hess, and both live near Eldorado Springs, and Samantha, the youngest, is deceased. The father died at his home near Eldorado Springs January 11, 1899, his death being preceded by that of his wife, who passed away December 9, 1888.

John A. grew to manhood on his father's farm and remained with his parents till he was twenty-four years old. On January 27, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss America Thompson, who was born in Carter county, Kentucky, January 14, 1859, to David and Fannie (Pennington) Thompson, native of the same county. The father was born January 23, 1833, and the mother June 9, 1839. They married in Lawrence county, Kentucky, in August, 1856, and had a family of nine children, Mrs. Jackson being the first born. The others are: Granville Thompson, who was born February 12, 1861, and resides in North Yakima, Wash.; Delila A., who married Mr. Joseph Everman, of parts unknown, and who died leaving four children; Richard, who died in infancy; Josephine, who was born December 13, 1869, and is married to Mr. R. C. Jackson, of Missouri; Laura B., born May 15, 1871, now the wife of Mr. James Montgomery, of California; Helen, who died in infancy; Cora, born January 27, 1874, now married to Mr. William J. Jackson, of Missouri, and J. S. Thompson, who was born August 31, 1876, and now lives on the old homestead.

In September, 1865, the parents settled with their family near Eldorado Springs, Cedar county, Missouri. David J. served as county judge two terms and passed away at his home October 2, 1894. His widow still survives and lives on the family homestead.

After his marriage in 1876 Mr. Jackson bought forty acres of land in section 12, Clear Creek township, Vernon county, and has since made his home there, having added to his original purchase till he now owns 320 acres in Clear Creek township. Besides his general farming operations he has dealt extensively in

live stock, buying, feeding and shipping for thirty years past, and has achieved marked success. He is now—1911—a director and vice-president of the Bank of Eldorado Springs. He is an active member of Clintonville Lodge No. 304, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed through all its chairs. In politics he is a Democrat and in religious faith adheres to the views of the Christian or Campbellite Church. Mrs. Jackson and her two daughters, Lillian and Mrs. Brown, are members of the Baptist Church.

Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, viz., Charles D., who was born December 2, 1876; Ida F., born December 1, 1878; Mrs. D. O. Brown, born July 7, 1880; Walter, who was born January 19, 1882, and died August 18, 1883; David A., born February 11, 1885; Granville E., born June 13, 1887; Roy V., who was born October 21, 1889, and died July 13, 1891; Lillian E., born November 4, 1891; George E., born February 3, 1893; Selma I., born September 13, 1897, and Bernice A., who was born July 17, 1902.

Robert H. Jarboe, deceased, was born in Washington county, Kentucky, November 28, 1832, of his father's second marriage, his parents being Stephen and Susan M. Jarboe, nee French. The father of the former was a native of France and an early settler in Nelson county, Kentucky, where he became possessed of large landed estates, leaving his numerous family of children well provided for. Stephen Jarboe, the eldest son, was born in Bardstown, Ky., and first married Peggy Harberson, who bore him six children. Both he and his last wife (who was of French descent) died in 1849, leaving seven children. Mr. Jarboe was a soldier in the War of 1812 and took part in the battle of New Orleans. Robert H. Jarboe was the youngest son in the family, and at the time of his parents' death had only reached the age of seventeen. Brought up as a farmer's boy, he had but limited school advantages, though these were well improved, and in 1853 he left Kentucky for Sullivan county, Missouri, where he farmed until removing to Vernon county in 1857. His entire life almost was devoted to farming and stock raising, and with that success which only attends energetic, active efforts. He was one of the large land owners of the county. In 1884 Mr. Jarboe moved from his place in Dover township to Walker, purchasing the

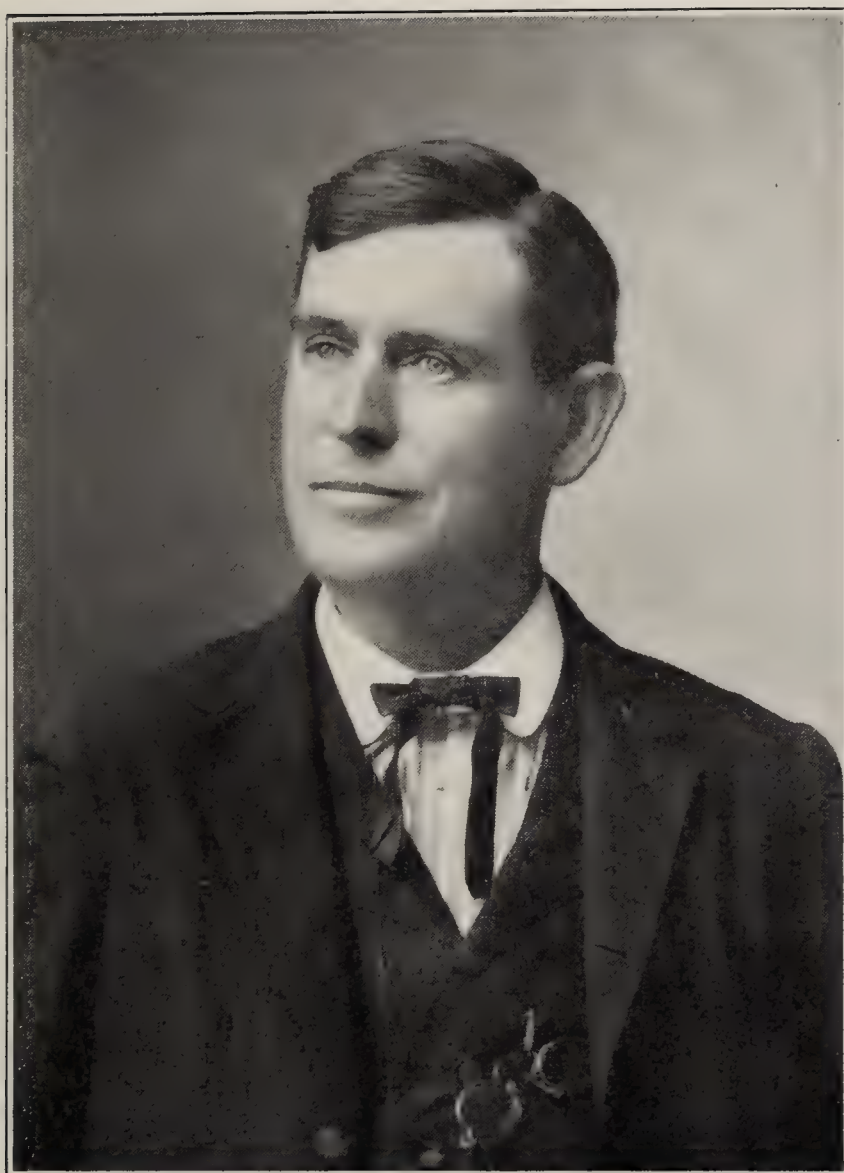
Walker flour mills. Mr. Jarboe was married April 24, 1854, to Miss Margaret A. Lee, whose birth occurred in Marion county, Kentucky, May 20, 1838. Seven children were born to them: Sarah C., Mary E., Margaret, Robert D., Thomas S., William and Cora. From June 24, 1861, until the close of the war, Mr. Jarboe served as a soldier in the Trans-Mississippi Department, C. S. A., under Price and other commanders, seeing much active service, and while in the war he suffered the loss of all he had except land.

Dr. H. C. Jarvis, a resident of Schell City and a prominent physician of Vernon county since 1882, is a member of a family who are able to trace their genealogy back, in an almost unbroken line to the eleventh century. In the latter part of the sixteenth century, tradition, genealogical records and recorded history was collected, compiled and printed in book form, one copy only of which is known to now be in existence and held as a valuable treasure by one of the descendants now in Philadelphia, Pa.

According to this evidence, the house of "Jarvis" held a position of prominent influence in state questions, at least as early as the beginning of the eleventh century; it was contemporary with the houses of DeVere, Talbot, etc., long before the Plantagenets made English history. They heard the preaching of Peter the hermit, became Knights of the Cross and entered the Crusades, through which they and their descendants served with honor and distinction for over 200 years. The accompanying print of their "Coat of Arms" is builded upon that service, consisting of a shield of azure blue, upon which are six silver plumes, representing the different crusades in which they served. "Adversis Major Par Secundis." "Strong in Prosperity, Stronger in Adversity," is their escutcheon. They crusaded with "Richard, the Lion Hearted." At his death they transferred their loyalty to his brother, John, loyally supported five Henrys, eight Edwards, three Richards, Mary, Elizabeth and James and, upon the accession of Charles the First, were his close adherents and supporters. They were firmly imbued with the doctrine of the divine rights of kings, and believed the first duty of a subject was to defend those rights.

In the year 1632, during the reign of Charles, the colony of Maryland, in North America, was ceded to Cecelius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. In 1634 his brother, Leonard Calvert,

with about 200 immigrants, came over and attempted to organize a colonial government, with Leonard Calvert as governor of the province. With this body of immigrants came three Jarvis brothers, Daniel, James and John. These followers were ceded large bodies of land, as was then the custom, and began the development and improvement of the country. Three years prior to this time one William Clayburn, with some followers from Virginia, had entered the territory and made settlement. They therefore looked upon Calvert's adherents and followers as intruders and interlopers. Clayburn protested, petitioned the crown with no avail, and then appealed to his friends and the native Indians of the country; headed an insurrection in 1645, which succeeded in deposing Governor Calvert in 1652 and scattering his followers. Daniel Jarvis moved across the line into the colony of New York, and settled at or near the junction of the Neversink river and the Delaware. He became the ancestor of a numerous progeny, among whom may be mentioned Capt. Samuel Jarvis, of military fame, who was the father of Abraham Jarvis, a noted clergyman and bishop. Abraham J. was living at Norwalk, Conn., at the time of the Revolutionary War, when that port was blockaded by a sloop of war commanded by Sir John Jervis, earl of St. Vincent, and the latter, during the blockade, sent a message to the bishop that a visit of his relative on ship-board would be highly appreciated. The visit was made and many pleasant hours spent together (the name is spelled in history, both Jervis and Jarvis). Another descendant of Daniel, a great grandson, is John B. Jervis, chief engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, after whom Port Jervis was named. James, for the reason probably, had not been an offensive partisan, was allowed to remain in Maryland, near where they had laid claims to lands, but was dispossessed. John moved west, over into Virginia, near where Grafton, W. Va., now is. These two latter brothers raised large families and, as they grew to manhood, moved by short and easy stages westward, developing the country and assisting in building large and prosperous cities; numerous descendants are found in and around Baltimore, Harpers Ferry, Charleston, Grafton, Clarksburg, Parkersburg, Va., and Marietta, Ohio. When the roads became better and methods of transportation improved, the stages of migration became marked by states rather than by set-



DR. H. C. JARVIS.

tlements, and they soon invaded Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, and now, after nearly three centuries, the descendants are found in every state in the Union, and it is a remarkable fact, that all so far communicated with, trace their genealogy and origin back to Maryland.

About the year 1840, an attempt was made by some of the descendants of James, to recover the lands ceded to them near Baltimore and Gun-powder Falls, and while the records prove beyond a doubt that such cession was legally made, and the laws of settlement and improvement were fully complied with, the cession had never been properly acknowledged by the crown; a defect sadly neglected in those early days, and even much later, as was manifested in Kentucky with the disposition of Daniel Boone and his followers.

The primary, and subsequent teaching of the divine rights of kings, the close adherence and strict loyalty of this family of so many centuries, found them divided at the time of the Revolutionary War. The descendants of Daniel were strongly in the majority for the king, those of James were more divided, while John's descendants, having led a more extended frontier life, were almost unanimous for the colonies as the records in the archives of the state of Virginia show, among the many Virginians, John in the fourth generation, and grandfather of this subject, with three brothers, Thomas, James and William, campaigned from Bunker Hill to Yorktown.

This John Jarvis, the paternal grandfather of Dr. H. C. Jarvis and a direct descendant of the original John Jarvis who came over with Cecelius Calvert, a grandson of the fourth generation, was born near Grafton, Va., July 28, 1754, was married to Mary Fields November 22, 1780. From this marriage was born but one child, Fields Jarvis, January 17, 1782; the mother, Mary (Fields) Jarvis, died some time in 1795. In 1803 John Jarvis, with his son, now a young man, came to the territory of Illinois, settling on land near Turkey Hill, about fifteen miles east of the city of St. Louis, when that metropolis was but a small French village. In 1813 he moved ten miles further north, entered a large body of land and erected a lumber and grist mill run by horse power, probably the first mill in Illinois. Immigrants settled around him and a small town was started, which they called Columbia; in 1819 it had grown to such dimensions that it was incorporated and the

name of Troy given to it. The township bears his name, and the city of Troy has about 2,000 inhabitants, largely made up of business men from the city of St. Louis.

John Jarvis was married the second time, January 1, 1809, to Mrs. Sarah (Gillahm) Waddle, she having two sons from her former marriage, Andrew and Thomas Waddle. From this marriage was born John G., who married Elenor Brown, and after her death some twelve years later, her sister, Emily. Lucinda Jarvis, November 12, 1812, married John Hayes. Wesley Jarvis, August 16, 1813, married Polly Kinder. Fletcher Jarvis, January 24, 1816, married Ann Eliza Brown. These brothers, half-brothers and one sister raised large families, which are scattered over the whole nation, some few yet residing at Troy, Ill., except the oldest, Fields, who imbibed a love for a frontier life.

Being of age when he came with his father from Virginia, he soon became acquainted and associated with kindred spirits and spent the greater part of his life among the Indians, trappers and hunters; he never married. Among his first adventures was with Perry Chouteau on a western trip, which lasted five years, during which time he was no doubt at Hallies Bluffs, in Vernon county, and on many subsequent trips. He was with General Pike as scout and interpreter more than once far up the Missouri river.

An incident that seemed to impress him, and of which he talked most during his old age, occurred in the fall of 1812 when, in company with some trappers and Indians, he was traveling across southeast Missouri, from a trading post in Arkansas to St. Louis, when there happened a great earthquake, when the ground around them opened in great fissures, closing again and spouting the water many feet in the air. Great trees were inclined from the perpendicular to different degrees of angle, many falling down.

The river along which they were traveling overflowed the land, and it was with difficulty that they found their way, and delayed them very much in their journey. Two Indians were lost, supposed to have been swallowed up in the inundation or drowned. This family all died at or near the old homestead in Illinois: John Jarvis, Sr., October 27, 1823; his wife, Sarah Jarvis, December 24, 1858; Fields Jarvis, August 2, 1859; Andrew Waddle, January 12, 1869; Thomas Waddle, August 10, 1860;

John G. Jarvis, March 16, 1881; Wesley Jarvis, February 18, 1851, and Fletcher Jarvis, January 9, 1861.

There is one other, who, perhaps, deserves honorable mention more than do any others for his faithful devotion and servile attention to this family, whom he loved and served with devoted faith and trust. This is an old negro slave, Steve. Steve was purchased and given to John by his father, when he was just entering manhood, as his special slave and attendant, as was the custom in Virginia at the time. His exact age was not known, but he was near the age of his young master, possibly a few years his senior. Steve lived with his young master, attended him faithfully, campaigned with him when possible during the war, cared for the family after his master married and carefully watched the steady growth of the young son, Fields, who attained the height of six feet seven and weighed, after maturity, near 250 pounds. When Virginia was first ceded, in 1606, it contained 400 miles Atlantic water front, and extended entirely across the continent to the Pacific. Three years later slavery was introduced by the Dutch. The Paris treaty, a few years later, limited the extent of Virginia to the Mississippi river. After the Revolutionary War, in the attempt to form a government of the colonies, there was a fear and a suspicion that Virginia, with her numerous population and extensive territory, would prove so powerful in the near future as to command more favorable the legislation thereof than was her due; so, in order to quiet that objection, Virginia ceded all that part of her territory west of the Ohio to the general government, stipulating in the transfer that slavery should be forever prohibited in that territory, and when John Jarvis migrated to Illinois with his son it was necessary to leave Steve at the old home. This negro, now a middle-aged, able-bodied man, worked faithfully for them for years, until all the older ones with whom he was more intimate and most interested died.

Communication had been kept up during those long years as well as circumstances and conditions would admit of, young men of the family had grown up and taken charge, whose ways were not all that old Uncle Steve could desire, and there was a longing to see again his old master, whom he knew lived in a country called Illinois, and near a city called St. Louis. He had learned that this city was nearly on a straight line toward the setting sun.

The longing grew for years, his days of usefulness had passed, there was none to object, he yet belonged to John, so this old negro left Virginia late in the spring of 1823 and walked to St. Louis, and from there easily found his way to Troy, twelve miles east. No one is able now to tell of all the adventures, the weary days, sleepless nights of that old man; country without roads, wild animals, wild Indians, and occasionally rude settlements; but in the next September he arrived to find the master for whom he had done so much and whom he loved with such fidelity, an invalid and near death. Steve at once installed himself as chief attendant and special nurse of his sick master, faithfully watching at his side through the day and sleeping upon a cot at the foot of his bed at night, the master could never so much as move but this old slave was at his side ready to attend to the least desires. The master died the latter part of the following month, and the poor old negro was again left alone, broken-hearted, but not without friends.

Steve died the following January with a last request, that he might be put in a grave across the feet of his old master. This request was fully carried out by the sons of the master. Master and slave lie together in the old homestead burying ground, just outside the corporation of Troy. A substantial stone was raised at the head of the master's grave with the usual inscription, one more humble at the negro's, inscribed, "Steve, once the faithful slave of John Jarvis."

Fletcher Jarvis, youngest son of John Jarvis, married Ann Eliza Brown January 1, 1834, a daughter of Collier Brown, who was a son of George Brown, a native Virginian. George Brown married at the place of his nativity at the age of 21, and moved immediately with his young wife to Kentucky, settling on lands twelve miles west of Frankfort. He raised a family of twelve children, of which Collier was the youngest, born July 12, 1796. At the age of 19 years Collier Brown married Nancy Atkinson, four years his senior, left Kentucky and moved to Illinois, settling near the town of Carlyle, where they stayed but one year, when they entered and settled upon lands three miles west of Troy. His father, George Brown, died November 27, 1842, at the age of 89 years, the mother having preceded him many years. A son, George Henry, was born to Collier and Nancy (Atkinson) Brown August 1, 1817; Ann Eliza, October 27, 1819, which constituted

their family. George H. married Daphne Moore, lived on lands adjoining his father's farm, and died without issue November 23, 1853. Collier Brown remained upon his farm until 1858, when he and three of his grandchildren, sons of Fletcher Jarvis, came to Henry county, Missouri, settling on a farm one mile east of Johnstown, Bates county, in 1858. In 1862 he and his wife returned to Illinois on account of unsettled times arising out of the Civil War. His wife, Nancy, died December 9, 1863, and in January, 1865, he married Mrs. Delilah Taylor, of Miller county, Missouri, which place he made his home until his death, April 10, 1879.

There was born to the marriage of Fletcher and Ann E. Jarvis eleven children, John C., October 29, 1837; George W., February 26, 1840; Andrew W., February 5, 1842. These three brothers came to Missouri with their grandfather in 1858, and when the war came the eldest, John, enlisted in the Union army in 1862, remained in the service about one year, and was discharged for disability. George and Andrew, in 1861, joined the state troops, served through the campaigns of Wilson Creek, Carthage, Drywood and Lexington. When the troops left the state and entered the Confederate service they failed to enlist further, and came back to Illinois, remained during that period and returned to Missouri, John and Andrew in 1865, George, not until 1872. They all left Missouri with their families in 1884, going west, George and John to Washington, settling near Colville, where John still lives, George having died in October, 1909. John C. married Indianna Ridgway in 1862, George W. married Sarah Oneal in 1864. Both raised large families, who are all on the west coast. Andrew W. married Elizabeth Shelton, who, having died in 1871, he went west to California and died in Los Angeles, May, 1907, without issue, his only child having died in infancy.

The next child in order of Fletcher and Ann E. Jarvis is Nancy L., born March 12, 1844; died March 14, 1845.

Lucinda J., October 6, 1846, married John Garret, lives in Kansas City, Mo. Henry C., the subject of this sketch. Winfield S., July 11, 1851, married Anna Martin, of Troy, Ill. His wife died in 1895. He is now living in Kansas City, Kan. Mary S., August 29, 1853, married J. H. Fletcher, died October 15, 1908. Margaret E., August 14, 1855; was drowned in Grand river, near Dayton, Cass county, while attempting to ford in high water, August 9, 1871. William H., April 5, 1857, killed by wild Indians

in New Mexico some time during the fall of 1873. James M., October 10, 1859, married Harriett Moore, of Collinsville, Ill.; came to Vernon county, 1882; his wife died 1885, and he went to Colville, Wash., where he now is. Fletcher Jarvis and wife, Ann E., remained upon their farm in Illinois until their death, she having died January 16, 1860, he following June 10, 1861.

Dr. H. C. Jarvis was the sixth child and the fourth son of Fletcher and Ann E., Jarvis, born February 19, 1849, near Troy, Madison county, Illinois. He came to Missouri first in October, 1860, when a lad of 11 years, lived with his grandfather near Johnstown, Bates county, until April, 1861, during which time he attended two terms of public school, one of three months in Bates county, and one of three months in Henry county, terms at that time being short and for convenience, and at different periods so as to give children opportunity of two terms. The remainder of his education was acquired in the public schools of Illinois and the high school of Collinsville, near where he was raised.

He returned to Henry county, Missouri, in October, 1867, and began teaching school in that county at the age of 18 years, which occupation he followed for ten years. He took up the study of medicine during this time and first graduated from the St. Louis Electric Medical College in the spring of 1880, then from the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, 1882, took a post graduate course and a course in electro therapeutics at the Post Graduate College, New York City, 1899, a course and the degree of M. D. in the University Medical of Kansas City, and a degree as a graduate in electro therapeutics, 1900. He is a past president of the Vernon County and John T. Hodgen Medical Associations, a member of the Missouri State Medical Association and past representative of the same, also a member of the Southwest Medical and Mississippi Valley Associations. Has served two terms as mayor of his city, five years as president of Schell City Bank, and twenty-one years president Board of Education. Is well known in the I. O. O. F., having been a member of the Schell City Lodge, No. 355, for twenty-two years, during which time has served in all the subordinate offices; six years as deputy grand master of his district, and twelve years as representative to the Grand Lodge. He has been a member of the encampment branch of the order for twenty-one years, filling the subordinate encampment offices: District deputy of the encampment district four years; representa-

tive of the grand encampment two terms; was elected grand junior warden at the grand encampment meeting, 1906; installed as grand patriarch of the state encampment, 1909, and served as representative of the grand encampment of Missouri in the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which met in the city of Atlanta, Ga., in 1910. Is a member of the Rebekah Lodge, No. 56, and Canton, No. 14, Kansas City, Patriarchs Militant.

Dr. Jarvis has been in the practice of medicine for thirty-two years, thirty years in Schell City. The last ten years has been confined to office work principally, and the treatment of chronic diseases, for which he is well fitted and very extensively equipped, having one of the most extensive and well supplied offices in southwest Missouri.

On September 24, 1871, Dr. H. C. Jarvis was married to Judith Ann Bills, daughter of Dr. Alfred M. H. Bills. Dr. Bills was a native Tennessean, who came to Miller county, Missouri, with his father in early youth, was raised on a farm and married Mary F. Taylor, daughter of J. D. Taylor, also a Tennessean, a member of the Tennessee family of recent celebrity. Dr. Bills and family were living at Ft. Scott, Kan., at the breaking out of the Civil War, when they moved back to Miller county, where his wife died December 28, 1861, and the doctor entered the Confederate service, remaining through the war, filling important positions in the medical department. There were three daughters and three sons born to them: Cynthia J., wife of Moses Brown, living in Oklahoma City; Malinda, widow of Price Bond, now at Versailles, Mo.; Judith A., wife of Dr. Jarvis, born March 20, 1853; Dr. J. T. Bills, Ration, N. M.; James B., Clovis, N. M., and a son, who died in infancy at Ft. Scott, Kan. Dr. Bills married the second time in the fall of 1867 to Miss Nancy Jane Cox, of Monateau county. From this union was born Dr. Robert L., of Magnolia; Alva B., of Nevada; Lillie, who married William Crowder, and is living at Raton, N. M.; Alfred and William, living in Johnson county, Missouri; Luella, married James Carroll, now in New Mexico; Lucy, died in infancy, and Luella, married Olliver Logan, of Johnson county.

Dr. Bills met with accidental death August 3, 1880, at his home in Miller county. A saw log rolled unexpectedly from a wagon, caught and crushed him, causing instant death. His wife remained upon the farm in Miller county until 1893, when she

came with her family to Vernon county, living in Nevada until her death, 1895.

The children born to the marriage of Dr. Jarvis with J. Annie (Bills) Jarvis were one son and five daughters: Nellie M., September 13, 1872, the wife of Rev. George W. Prewitt, son of Judge William Prewitt, of Walker, Mo., now of Shawnee, Okla.; Laurine J., wife of John W. Dade, son of John Dade, of Schell City, and grandson of Baldwin Dade, St. Clair county, Missouri; John W., in company with his father, is engaged in the hardware business at Schell City; Alfred B., May 16, 1879, at his home in Schell City; Lucy L., March 10, 1883, died February 28, 1886; Cynthia O., July 9, 1888, at home; Joe H., November 3, 1893, died March 9, 1896.



Benjamin F. Jent, one of the early settlers in Vernon county. Henry Jent, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in North Carolina March 8, 1796, but grew to manhood in Tennessee, moving thence to Illinois, and, later on, in 1834, to

Missouri. His settlement in Vernon county was made in 1844, in March. He took an active part in the War of 1812, serving all through that struggle. His first wife was Polly Young, and after her death he married Mary Ann Boyd, a native of Pennsylvania. Eleven children were born of these two marriages. In 1860 Mr. Jent was again united in matrimony to Mrs. Christina Bacon, who died in 1871. His death occurred in June, 1883. Benjamin F. Jent is one of the native-born residents of the county, and was born February 19, 1850. September 7, 1882, he married Miss Lizzie J. White, of Illinois, daughter of Joseph P. White. Mr. Jent's mother died in 1859.

James B. Johnson, a successful lawyer, of Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Louisiana, Mo., September 30, 1849, and is one of five survivors of a family of six children born to James H. and Margaret A. (Beers) Johnson. The father was born in Kentucky, June 20, 1813, and the mother in Indiana in 1823. They were married at Louisiana, Mo. Their other children are Mrs. L. S. Gray, Mrs. M. T. Cunningham, Mrs. Kimbrough Winston, and Henry H. Johnson.

The father, a blacksmith and millwright by trade, followed those occupations at different times, and also was for a time employed as a steamboat captain. After his marriage he settled in Louisiana, Mo., and passed his life there, dying in April, 1861. In 1862 his widow was united in marriage with Dr. J. N. B. Dodson, a former resident of Vernon county, whither he returned in 1865. The mother came in 1866, and made her home here until her decease in August, 1884.

James B., after leaving the public schools of his native place, studied for a time at the Christian Brothers College at St. Louis, and the St. Louis University, and afterwards at Watson Seminary at Ashley, Pike county. He spent the school year of 1867-68 in the Missouri State University, and his failure to gain admission to the Kemper School at Booneville in 1868, because the quota was full when he applied, led to his taking up the study of law after consulting with his guardian at Louisiana. He prosecuted his studies under the direction of Hon. John B. Henderson and Mr. D. P. Dyer, a prominent law firm at Louisiana, and remained in their office untill November, 1870, though he was admitted to the bar before the circuit court at Bowling Green, Pike county,

March 10, 1869. Mr. Johnson began his professional career at Nevada in the spring of 1871, his first office being over the store of Messrs. Tyler and Roberts, but the next year moved to the offices which he has occupied continuously ever since.

Mr. Johnson is a Democrat and has been more or less active in the affairs of his party. He was a Democratic nominee for the office of circuit judge in 1904, but failed of an election, as did the entire Democratic ticket. On the death in 1906 of Judge Shafer, his successful competitor for the office, Mr. Johnson was appointed by Governor Folk to fill the vacancy and served till his successor was elected. At the special election held in December, 1908, he was elected to the state legislature to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. John O. Morrison, who had been elected at the general election in November preceding. During ten years from 1894 to 1904 Mr. Johnson was city counselor and resigned the office when he became a nominee for circuit judge, and also has served as tax attorney under two different collectors. In 1906-7 he was president of the school board of Nevada and during his incumbency the present high school building was projected and built.

In religious faith Mr. Johnson is an "old school" Presbyterian.

On October 22, 1876, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Sallie K. Gordon, who was born in Cole county, Missouri, February 13, 1856. Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of James A. and Mary A. (Goodall) Gordon, who settled in Vernon county with their family in 1869.

William J. Jones was one of the most worthy and highly esteemed citizens of Nevada, in whose decease, July 22, 1906, the city suffered a loss that was universally felt. A native of Benton county, Missouri, he was born July 1, 1837, and was a son of James J. and Margaret (Phillipps) Jones, who moved from Kentucky, their native state, to Missouri in the pioneer days, while Indians were still there. They had a family of eleven children, one of whom, besides our subject, James W. Jones, of Oklahoma, still survives. William J. was their second child; spent his boyhood on the home farm in Benton county and there acquired his early education in the district schools. He also in early life learned the locksmith's trade, but after



A. P. Gahuso

following it a short time turned his attention to mercantile business, both in the grocery trade and in the dry goods line. Mr. Jones first came to Nevada in 1866, but finding no suitable opening for business went into Center township, Vernon county, and spent some eighteen months there. Returning to Nevada in 1868 he opened a dry goods store, and by good management and careful attention to business established a fine trade and was one of the well-known dry goods merchants of the city, when, on account of failing health, he retired from active work about a year prior to his decease. He was a man of high ideals, broad-minded, kind-hearted and public-spirited withal, and was always ready to do his part in helping on any worthy cause or in aid of any movement for the welfare and betterment of the community. He served on the local school board and as a member of the city council and was six years mayor of Nevada. In religious faith and fellowship Mr. Jones was affiliated with the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, South, whose church edifice he helped to build, as he did all the churches in Vernon county. Mr. Jones also stood high in Masonic circles, being a Knights Templar, a Chapter Mason, etc.

On April 1, 1856, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Frances Duren, a daughter of Mannen and Margaret L. (Gibbs) Duren, of Benton county. Mrs. Jones is a woman of domestic tastes and charming qualities, and in her home has always been known and admired as a devoted mother and as a worthy helpmeet of her late worthy husband. She and her twin brother, William C. Duren, of Nevada, are the only survivors of a family of eleven children.

Of two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, James M., who was born November 12, 1857, died September 14, 1904, at Pittsburg, Kan., where he was engaged in mercantile business, and Dora is married to Rev. J. W. Howell, of Nevada.

Mrs. Jones' father, Mannen Duren, a farmer, moved from Georgia, his native state, to Tennessee when young and grew up in Nashville. He went thence to northern Missouri at an early date, and in 1825 settled in Benton county. Her mother was a native of Christian county, Kentucky.

Thomas Jones, of Milo, Vernon county, is a native Missourian and was born in Callaway county, November 26, 1836. He is the

seventh child of a family of ten children—of whom three are now living—born to Hezekiah and Elizabeth C. (Perkins) Jones, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. Elvira Jones, born December 20, 1820, died March 14, 1848. Milton Jones, born June 3, 1824, died July 30, 1875. Newton Jones, born December 6, 1826. Elizabeth Jones, born February 13, 1829. Virginia Jones, born May 4, 1831. Nancy Jones, born January 24, 1834. Thomas Jones, born November 26, 1836. Tilla Jones, born November 24, 1839. Lucy Jones, born June 5, 1842. Nathaniel Jones, born January 23, 1845.

Elizabeth C. Perkins was born July 2, 1806, and married April 29, 1819.

Milton Jones married Mary Ann Sholl June 18, 1846. Elvira Jones married William N. Peters May 6, 1847. Elizabeth Peters was born February 18, 1848, and married Robert Hulst January 30, 1873. Eliza Jones married A. Read February 9, 1848. Newton Jones married Amanda Bord September 26, 1849. Virginia Jones married S. Clark September 27, 1849. Tilla Jones married J. C. Read November 19, 1857. Thomas Jones married Elizabeth Harrison June 30, 1859. Lucy Jones married Duke Hulst August 31, 1864. Nathaniel Jones married Jineta Lozed July 15, 1856.

The father settled in Callaway county prior to 1820 and spent his life there, passing away December 5, 1882. He was a successful general farmer, hard-working, industrious, frugal and thrifty and acquired 400 acres of fine farming land on what is known as Grand Prairie, within seven miles of Martinsburg. He was entirely self-educated and was a careful student and extensive reader and kept himself thoroughly posted on the topics of the times. He was in no sense an extremist, although he held decided opinions on many subjects, being ready to grant to others the same independence of thought that he claimed for himself. He was a rigid temperance man and opposed to every kind of secret order. In politics he was an ardent Republican, and in his day heartily supported Abraham Lincoln, whom he greatly admired. He was withal a kind-hearted man and always ready to help those who were willing to help themselves. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Baptist denomination. After his decease his widow made her home with our subject and passed away March 29, 1892.

Thomas had meager school privileges, attending the district schools two months in the year and walking a distance of two miles. He grew up on the home farm and lived there till he attained his majority.

On starting for himself his father gave him a horse and 120 acres of land in Cedar county, Missouri. Here he lived and carried on general farming some twenty years or more with eminent success, and was justly regarded as one of the substantial farmers of his community. On February 28, 1879, he moved with his family to Vernon county and settled on a quarter section in section 7, Dover township, and carried on general farming twenty-seven years, till 1906, when he retired from active business and moved into his commodious and comfortable home in Milo, where he lives in the enjoyment of the fruits of his busy life. Mr. Jones is identified with the Masonic order, is independent in political matters and with his wife is affiliated with the Christian Church.

On June 30, 1859, Mr. Jones married Miss Emma E., daughter of Jeremiah Harrison, a pioneer settler and prosperous farmer of Cedar county. Nine children were born to them, of whom the seven living are: Tillie J., born September 21, 1860; W. Hezekiah, born November 15, 1863; Stonewall Jackson, born February 9, 1869; Cora Lee, born February 9, 1871; Nora J., born March 25, 1874; George W., born August 25, 1876, and Maude, born February 18, 1879.

Mrs. Jones departed this life in January, 1905, and on May 24, 1906, Mr. Jones married Mrs. Elizabeth Wescott, who had four surviving children by her former husband, named, respectively, Phoenix W., Emma, William and Minnie Wescott. Their father died in 1867. Mr. Jones' second wife died July 8, 1911.

Michael Jordan was for many years a business man and resident of Vernon county. His birth occurred in 1838, in Ireland, from whence in 1844 he emigrated to the United States in company with his parents, Patrick and Sarah Jordan, who were also natives of the Emerald Isle. The father chose a settlement at Boonville, Cooper county, Missouri, and there young Michael was principally brought up, his first principal business venture being as a railroad contractor. Subsequently he moved to Lexington,

Lafayette county, lived there ten years, and afterwards for several years he made his home in both Jackson and Cass counties, or until 1870, when a permanent settlement was made in this county. Here he was actively engaged in different branches of mercantile life. At first the grocery business received his attention, and later on he was occupied in milling, but in August, 1885, he lost his mill by fire. In 1886 he entered into partnership with Mr. R. J. McGowan in the boot and shoe trade. Mr. Jordan has been prominent in business circles, and in official capacities he gained many friends. Besides serving satisfactorily as city treasurer he has been a member of the city council, and for six years he was active in educational matters; he was secretary of the board of education. In 1862 Mr. Jordan was united in marriage with Miss Nannie J. Thomas, whose birthplace was in Cass county, Missouri.

James B. Journey comes of sturdy stock, tracing his ancestry in this country back to Colonial days. His great-great-grandfather, Peter Journey, was a Virginian by birth and served in the Revolutionary war for independence. His son, James Journey, our subject's grandfather, moved from Virginia, his native state, and was one of the pioneer settlers of St. Charles county, Missouri. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Benjamin Baugh, also settled in St. Charles county in the early days, and thence removed to Vernon county, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was born near Harrodsburg, Ky., and married Miss Maria, nee Boone, who was a daughter of Squire Boone, a brother of Daniel Boone, and who came to St. Charles county, Missouri, with his brother, Daniel Boone. James B. is a native of Vernon county, and was born December 4, 1862, to Angus L. and Patsy A. (Baugh) Journey, both of whom were born in St. Charles county, Missouri. Removing to Vernon county, in 1853, they settled on section 21 in Center township and there established the family homestead and reared their family. They endured many perils during the Civil War and witnessed the burning of Nevada, but retained their home and lived to see the growth and development of Vernon county into one of the most prosperous and progressive agricultural and commercial centers of the state. The father died in 1883, when

sixty-five years old, but the mother survived till 1908, passing away at the age of seventy-six years.

Our subject was reared on the family homestead and acquired his early education in the common schools of the county and later attended the Fort Scott Normal School. When eighteen years old he began teaching in the district schools and continued in that occupation, in various rural and village schools, some ten years. During that time he began the study of law, which he pursued until he passed his examination and was admitted to the bar in January, 1887, at Stockton, Cedar county, Missouri. After his admission he taught for a time in the school at Montevallo, Vernon county, and began the practice of his profession at Nevada in 1889, and has continued it uninterruptedly since with gratifying success, attaining to an honored place among the progressive and successful lawyers of the Vernon county bar.

Mr. Journey, while not caring for political office, has been an active political worker, and is prominent in the local councils of his party, and was secretary of the Democratic central committee from 1894 to 1900. He has always been especially interested in matters relating to the early settlement and history of his locality and was a chief factor in organizing the Old Settlers' Association of Nevada.

Mr. Journey has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Ewing K., nee Dale, whom he married in September, 1887, died in 1891, leaving one child, Rockwell C. Journey. In September, 1894, he married Miss Jennie, daughter of Wesley and Caroline (Barger) Wilcox, of Nevada, and there have been born to them three children, viz., James Randall, Marjorie E. and Eleanor.

George A. Kaupp is a prosperous business man of Nevada, Mo. He is of German-English lineage and was born near Williamsport, Pa. His parents, Godfrey P. and Mary A. (Winner) Kaupp, are both natives of Pennsylvania and moved thence in 1882 to Lafayette county, Missouri, where the father carried on general farming ten years. In 1892 the family moved to Nevada and here the father turned his attention to gardening and established what has grown to be the largest and finest greenhouse plant anywhere in this section of the state, the several houses having 30,000 feet of glass-covered space. This was

the first exclusive lettuce plant in the locality. Beginning in a small way, new equipment has been added to meet the needs of a constantly increasing business, which has far outgrown the demands of the local trade, flowers, plants and other products of the establishment being supplied throughout a wide range of surrounding country. For many years the business has been carried on under the firm name of Kaupp & Son, our subject being junior partner in the firm, but Mr. Kaupp, Sr., who is known far and near as a thorough and practical horticulturist, also is actively engaged in the management of the business.

George A., after leaving the public schools of Nevada, took a commercial course in the Lewis Business College at Glasgow, Mo., then pursued a scientific course at Odessa College, finishing with the class of 1891, and later attended Baker University at Baldwin, Kan. He taught in the rural districts two years and also was for a time principal of schools at Mayview, Mo. It was some two years after this that he became a partner with his father.

Mr. Kaupp takes an active interest in fraternal and benevolent organizations, being identified with the Masonic order, Knights Templar, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He married Miss Lydia E., daughter of Mr. D. B. Johnson, of Nevada. They have one child, Theodore J.

Charles W. Keck is an enterprising and wide-awake citizen of Nevada, Mo. A native of Kane county, Illinois, he was born January 12, 1869, and is one of a family of eight children—six of whom survive—born to William and Aurilla (White) Keck, natives of New York. The father, who is of German lineage, came west when a boy and in 1876 settled on a farm in Virgil township, Vernon county, Missouri, and is now living in Illinois. The mother died in 1885.

Charles W. grew to manhood in the country, working on the farm and attending the district schools and acquired a good English education. On attaining his majority, in 1890, he secured employment in the postoffice at Nevada as mailing clerk, and a little later was appointed assistant postmaster there. During the years 1895-7 he was employed in the railway mail

service, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, after which he returned to Nevada and again assumed the duties of assistant postmaster, and has continued in that position to the present time—1911—his being the longest continuous term of service of any employee in the Nevada office. During these years of Mr. Keck's connection with the Nevada postoffice the volume of business has grown to large proportions, the number of employees has increased from two clerks to an efficient force of six office clerks, six city carriers and six rural carriers, and the office itself, outgrowing its former narrow quarters, has been transferred to the new \$75,000 federal building, which was completed and equipped in 1910. Mr. Keck is known as a man of industrious habits, careful, methodical and faithful in whatever he undertakes, and by his uniform courtesy and gentlemanly demeanor, combined with his efficiency and recognized probity of character, holds the confidence, good will and esteem of all.

In 1891 Mr. Keck married Miss Olive, a daughter of Joseph and Ann (Hoskins) Sterling, of Vernon county, and they have a family of four children, named, respectively, Loy E., Forest H., Delpha A. and Sterling T.

Clyde E. Keeling, the popular and enterprising proprietor of the Keeling Studio, at Nevada, is a native Missourian, and was born in Saline county, May 22, 1871. He enjoyed good educational privileges in early life and later studied at the State Normal School and State University, and for some years followed teaching as a profession. He was principal of the Sheldon schools two years, and also taught literature and history in the Nevada High School.

Mr Keeling is a man of decided artistic tastes and has made a thorough study of photography in all its phases and branches and is recognized as a most skillful expert and operator in his class of art. His present studio was established in 1904 and is a perfect model in all its appointments, equipped, as it is, with every facility and appliance for turning out the highest class of work, producing portraits on platinum, in water colors and sepia, etc., with every variety and style of finish and mounting. Mr. Keeling also produces the finest class of commercial and view work, and is the official photographer of the National Guard of Missouri. In various public expositions of photographic art,

where work from all parts of Missouri has been on exhibition, Mr. Keeling's productions have, in several instances, received the highest awards given in the state, and he now holds eleven gold and silver medals for the superior excellence of his exhibits. Fine specimens of his artistic work may be seen on the walls of the handsomely furnished parlors of his studio, which are open to all lovers of art, and besides himself Mr. Keeling has in his employ three skilled assistants, each an expert in his particular line, so that every patron is reasonably safe in getting the best results in pose and expression at the first sitting.

Mr. Keeling is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in 1909 was elected secretary of the State Photographers' Association.

In 1900 he married Miss Mattie Clayton, of Rich Hill, Mo.

Lamoureux N. Kennedy, a member of the bar of Nevada, Missouri, is a descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families of Missouri, his great-grandfather having settled in the state in 1807. He traces his ancestry back through four generations to John Kennedy and Mary (Rowan) Kennedy, his great-great-grandparents who came from Ireland to Virginia about the year 1750. John Kennedy had four sons who were soldiers in the Revolutionary War; one of them, Thomas Kennedy, great-grandfather of our subject married at the close of the Revolutionary War, and settled in the State of South Carolina near Charleston, where he lived for about fifteen years. Leaving South Carolina about the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, he moved westward into the state of Tennessee, stopping near Nashville for two or three years, then crossing the Mississippi river into what was at that time an unknown world he finally located, with his family, in the fall of 1807, at a point that is now Warren county, Missouri, being the fourth English speaking family to settle in Missouri, west of what is now the St. Charles county line. Here he established a home and built a fort which was known by his name. At that time, so far as is known to history, Kennedy's fort was the most remote western fort or settlement of Americans in the United States. James Kennedy, grandfather of our subject, was the oldest son of Thomas Kennedy, being seventeen years old when the settlement was made in Missouri. He was a soldier in

Captain Callaway's Company of Rangers in the War of 1812, and in 1815 having retired from the army, he was married to Sallie Lyle and settled on a farm three miles from the old fort, where he raised a family of four boys and three girls.

On this same farm, the subject of this sketch was born on February 21, 1856. His father was Lewis Kennedy, second son of James. Lewis was a merchant and farmer of Warren county, but later moved to Nevada, where he died in 1894. The mother of our subject was Catherine (Stewart) Kennedy, a native of Virginia, who came to this state when a child with her father, Grief Stewart, in 1830. Mr. Stewart was a large land owner and slave holder, and was a man of affairs in his day. He was a member of the first grand jury ever empanelled in Warren county.

Lamoureux N. was reared on a farm in Warren county, and after finishing at the public schools, attended Central Wesleyan College, at Warrenton, Mo., where he graduated with the class of 1880. He then entered the law department of the State University at Columbia, and was graduated in the class of 1882, having the distinction of being one of three selected out of a class of twenty to prepare and read a thesis on a legal subject at the university commencement.

In the fall of 1882, Mr. Kennedy located in Nevada, and began the practice of his profession, and with the exception of six years spent in St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver, he has continuously resided here since. On his return to Nevada in the spring of 1905, he opened an office and again entered the practice of law as a member of the Vernon county bar.

On September 9, 1885, Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage to Mellie, daughter of the late James B. Walker, of Henry county. Of this marriage there are five children, respectively: Lewis L., James F., Harry C., Catherine and Nellie. Mrs. Kennedy had one daughter by a former marriage, Mrs. Noni Clack Bailey, who resides in Nevada.

On December 9, 1900, Mr. Kennedy had the sad misfortune of losing his wife, she departing this life on that date, at Nevada.

Mr. Kennedy is an active member of Oak Camp, No. 3, W. O. W., of Nevada, and has several times represented his camp at state conventions.

Elbert E. Kimball, an attorney of recognized ability and esteem, was born in North Cohocton, Steuben county, New York, October 6, 1843. He was the son of Virgil W. Kimball, a contractor and builder by trade, and a native of Chenango county, New York. The latter, on leaving the Empire State, moved to Springfield, Mo., with his family in 1855, but in the fall of 1860 exchanged his property there for 240 acres in Vernon county, on which Virgil City now stands. For some time he was engaged in his chosen calling, but owing to war troubles he and his wife returned to New York, Elbert still remaining in attendance at school in Springfield. The institution, however, was finally closed, about half of the young men who were students becoming members of the Confederate army, while the other half joined the Federal troops. Young Kimball enlisted in the three months' service under Holland's company of Home Guards, following which he was detached and placed in the quartermaster's department for three months, in the meantime participating in the battle of Wilson's Creek. Subsequently he returned to his old home in New York, and enlisted in the 189th New York volunteers, which was made a part of the First division, Fifth army corps, and until the surrender of Lee he was actively engaged in service, being mustered out as orderly sergeant at Elmira, June 2, 1865. At the close of the war Mr. Kimball attended the law department of Ann Arbor University, of Michigan, graduating in the class of 1868, after which he came back to Missouri, and later formed a partnership with Judge C. G. Burton, in this county. In 1869 this firm went to Erie, Kan., and besides practicing their profession were also occupied in the publication of the Neosho county "Dispatch" for one year, then returning to Vernon county and settling at Nevada, where an office was opened. The relation with Mr. Burton was sustained until shortly before that gentleman's election to the position of circuit judge. He later associated in practice with Mr. M. T. January. During his residence here Mr. Kimball has been called to official prominence, having served as mayor of Nevada. December 23, 1870, Miss Rose L. Acre, of Michigan, became his wife. Mr. Kimball is a prominent Mason and has held the position of H. P. in Nevada Royal Arch Chapter. He is also connected with the G. A. R. as S. V. C. in the Department of Missouri. It should have been stated before that his father returned from New York after the war, and in

September, 1866, laid out the town of Virgil City, naming it for himself. At that time this village was perhaps the most important hereabouts and a larger amount of business was carried on than at Nevada. Two stage lines met here and travel exceeded that of other towns in a large tributary country. Mr. Virgil Kimball died in 1878, leaving, besides his widow (formerly Miss Susan B. Wing), four children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest.

Washington T. Kimbel, who was born in Washington county, Virginia, November 13, 1833, was the second child, and is one of five survivors of a family of eight children born to Luke and Sallie (Dungan) Kimbel, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The parents moved to Monroe county, Missouri, in 1834, and lived there till 1856, when the father sold his land and came to Vernon county, where he entered a quarter section of land in section 36, Walker township, and established the family home. The mother died in Monroe county in 1849, and the father in 1874. Of their other children, Francis M., the eldest, died in Monroe county, Missouri, July 5, 1911. Martha A. married Mr. M. Randall, and lives in Oklahoma. Elizabeth is the wife of Mr. H. C. Eidson, also of Oklahoma; Susan is the wife of Mr. A. C. Vandever, and lives in California. William died in Vernon county, leaving a wife and one daughter. James passed away at the age of thirty-four years.

Washington lived on the homestead till after the opening of the Civil War, and on June 28, 1861 enlisted in the Ninth Battalion, Sharp Shooters, and was in the service four years. While home on a furlough he was captured and after being held a prisoner over at Ft. Scott a month was released, and enlisted in Company "E" Sixteenth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, Infantry. He fought in the battles at Carthage and Springfield, and at Lone Jack was in a skirmish which he describes as "The hottest place he was ever in." He was with his company in all of their engagements and received his discharge at Shreveport, La. On their way down the river to Baton Rouge, their transport was sunk and some two hundred of the men were drowned. The survivors were transferred to another boat and continued to their destination whence they were sent to their homes. On March 21, 1866, Mr. Kimbel was united in marriage with Miss

Sarah Brim, who was born in Tennessee, July 4, 1848, to William M. and Julia (Dodson) Brim, natives of Tennessee, the former born in 1812, and the latter in 1821. They were married in their native state, and in 1851 went to Benton county, Missouri, thence moved to Polk county, and in 1854 settled in Vernon county, where the father entered a quarter section of land in Virgil township, where the father died in 1863, and the mother in 1881.

They had a family of six children. Those besides Mrs. Kimbel being, Mary, who died when sixteen years old. John, who died without issue. William A. Brim who lives in Virgil township. Julia A., who was married to Mr. John Everman, of Missouri, and is deceased, and an infant who died unnamed.

Mr. and Mrs. Kimbel have had eight children born to them: Matilda A., who was born July 24, 1868, and died June 25, 1911; Willie H., who was born March 10, 1870, died February 16, 1908; Mary L., born November 12, 1872, is the wife of Mr. C. Moore, of Kansas; William L. Kimbel, born February 22, 1875; Sarah Ida, who was born June 16, 1878. Ruth Violet, born September 15, 1883; Minnie May, who was born May 17, 1885, and is married to Mr. E. L. Coffman, of Nevada, Mo., and Frances T. Kimbel, who was born June 27, 1888.

Mr. Kimbel owns a good farm of one hundred acres in section 36, Walker township, and ranks with the up-to-date farmers of the community. He is a democrat in political opinion, and in religious faith and fellowship is affiliated with the Methodist Church.

Andrew J. King is an honored member of the bar of Vernon county, Missouri. A native of Macon county, Missouri, he was born August 12, 1852, the second of four children born to William and Martha (Rose) King, the other children being Mary, now deceased; Augusta, the wife of Mr. Daniel L. Belmear, of Macon county, and Elizabeth, who is married to Mr. John Epperson and who lives in Macon county. The father was a successful farmer and died some twenty-five years ago. The mother died when our subject was five years of age. This branch of the King family is of Scotch-Irish lineage, the ancestors being traced through four generations to Scotland. The Rose family came originally from Wales.

Andrew J. spent his early life in Macon county and attended

the public schools there, and in 1868 entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., where he was graduated with the class of 1870. On July 9 he came to Vernon county, and in September of that year he began teaching in Vernon county and for twelve years continued in that occupation, in the rural districts seven years, in Nevada four years and one year in Schell City. In 1875 he was elected to the office of county school commissioner for Vernon county and served in that capacity six years. In November, 1882, he was elected to the office of county recorder, and in 1886 was re-elected for a second term. His efficiency and popularity was such that in the meantime, in 1890, he was elected mayor of Nevada and filled that office till 1892. Closing his affairs in the spring of 1892, he spent several months traveling through the West, and after his return he engaged in mining in Lawrence county, Missouri, for one year. Then, in September, 1893, he went to Chicago and spent one year in the real estate business, after which he entered the law department of Northwestern University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896, going thence to Lamar, in Barton county, Missouri, where he was enrolled as an attorney at law. During his former residence in Nevada he had become greatly attached to the place and the people, and it was but natural that he should desire to establish himself there among his host of friends, which he did in February, 1896, becoming an active and honored member of the Nevada bar. He was elected prosecuting attorney for the term of 1900-1, and then, by appointment, served four and a half years as city counsellor. Mr. King is popular with all classes and universally esteemed for his many virtues and manly character. He became a Mason in 1875 and has filled the various chairs of the local lodges at Nevada. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and holds membership in the Woodmen of the World and Knights of Pythias.

On January 9, 1888, Mr. King married Miss Mabel Morrison, of Lamar, Mo., daughter of the late N. H. Morrison, of Virden, Ill., and one daughter was born of the marriage, Ethel Roberta King, to bless the union.

William M. King, a prosperous merchant of Nevada, was born in Macon county, Missouri, September 8, 1862. to William R. and

Elizabeth (Rose) King, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Macon county. The father spent his active life on a farm in Macon county and there died in 1884, at the age of sixty-four years. The mother passed away in 1885, when she was forty-eight years of age. They had a family of twelve children, four of whom are deceased, viz., Mary, Fannie and two who died in infancy unnamed. Those surviving, besides our subject, are: Howell C. King, of Lawton, Okla.; Martha, the widow of the late Velroy Davenport, of Macon county; Emma, who is married to Mr. John Greer, of Macon county; Jacob C., of Macon county; Leora King, who lives in New Mexico, where also lives Addie, who is married to Mr. John Atterbury, and Icem King, a resident of Macon county. The father was twice married. The first wife, Mary (Rose) King, was a sister of the second wife. There were born to this first union, Andrew J. King, of Nevada; Augusta, who is married to Mr. Daniel Belmear, and Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. John Epperson, both of Macon county.

William M. grew up on the home farm in Macon county and attended the common schools. He began his business career as a traveling salesman, selling patent medicines for Dr. H. W. Wood, but discontinued at the end of two and a half years and returned home on account of the death of his mother. In 1884 he pursued a course of study in the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Ill., and the same year settled in Nevada, where he was appointed deputy county recorder under his half-brother, Andrew J. King. After six years' service in that office Mr. King spent three and a half years as bookkeeper and collector for Mr. H. K. Bascom, at Nevada, after which he was employed a like period as general collector for Messrs. Nicholas and Shepard, threshing machine manufacturers of Battle Creek, Mich. Following that engagement Mr. King spent five and a half years as a salesman and collector for the Altman-Taylor Machinery Company, and in 1905 settled at Nevada, purchasing the shoe store and business formerly owned by Mr. T. C. Caldwell. He has since that time devoted his energies to its development and made it one of the leaders in its line in the city, increasing the stock to double what it was when he bought it. The store is situated at the southwest corner of the courthouse square and is in every sense a thoroughly equipped, model, modern establishment and conducted in a manner to reflect the highest credit to its pro-

gressive proprietor. Though he is not an active politician, Mr. King has always adhered strictly to the principles of the Democratic party and has served as councilman from the Fourth ward of Nevada. Mr. King is a man of splendid qualities, sociable, kind-hearted and generous and active in the work of fraternal orders, being identified with the Knights Templar, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. He is withal an enthusiastic sportsman and is the champion quail hunter of the state, his record for 1909 being 341 birds, and for 1910 it was 345.

On October 27, 1889, Mr. King was united in marriage with Miss Alice C. Yater, daughter of C. A. and Louisa C. (Ballingen) Yater, of Nevada, and they have two children, named, respectively, Garnett and William Wayne King.

John Klonts, deceased, came to Vernon county in 1867. He was born September 10, 1818, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, the son of John and Magdalena (Fornwald) Klontz, themselves natives of the Keystone State, and the parents of fourteen children; of these John was the fourth child. He was brought up in the vicinity of his birthplace until the age of nineteen, then accompanying the family to Clarke county, Ohio, where he made his home for ten years, or until removing to Stephenson county, Illinois. About seven years later he decided to locate further west and accordingly made a settlement in Winneshiek county, Ia. From there Mr. Klontz came to Vernon county, Missouri, and here he afterward resided, perfectly satisfied that this locality is unsurpassed for the privileges of comfortable home life. His farm of 285 acres was well improved and in good cultivation: genial, whole-souled and entertaining, his house was always a favorite place to visit. In 1839 Mr. Kimball was married to Miss Rebecca Kniss, of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and they had five children: William, Peter, Samuel, Calvin and Tarintina, wife of Anson Sweeth.

Frank Koontz, who passed away at his home in Richland township, Vernon county, Missouri, after a residence there of more than forty years, was born in Virginia, October 11, 1837, to Andrew and Eliza A. (Sisson) Koontz, natives of Virginia. About 1840 the family, traveling overland, came and settled near the

present site of New Lebanon, in Cooper county, Missouri, whence, about 1855, they moved to Johnson county, where the father died during the Civil War, his widow surviving till August 19, 1891, and passing away at the age of eighty-three years. They had a family of thirteen children, all of whom are now deceased, our subject being the seventh child and seventh son. He lived at home till he reached his majority, and then spent several years freighting across the country over the Santa Fe trail. He returned to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1858, and after the opening of the Civil War joined Captain McCarey's company of State Guards, later joining Frank Cockerell's regiment of the First Missouri brigade, under Price. Besides several minor wounds he was severely wounded by a shot in the leg at the siege of Vicksburg, while serving as captain of his company, and disabled for a long time. Soon after this he was captured and sent to the military prison at Johnson's Island, and was there when the Confederate forces surrendered at Appomattox. During the war the family home in Johnson county had been pillaged, the slaves freed and everything on the farm destroyed by the "Jayhawkers" and Home Guards, who entertained a bitter feeling toward the family from the fact that four of the Koontz brothers were in the Confederate army, where one of them was killed. The same organization, without provocation, killed two other of the Koontz brothers at the home of their uncle in Cooper county. During these perilous times the mother and those of the family who were with her took refuge in Howard county, and our subject joined them there on his return from the war and took them back to Johnson county, rebuilt the house and re-established the family home.

On October 26, 1868, Mr. Koontz was united in marriage with Mrs. A. Melcena (Geery) McDonald, who was born in Howard county, Missouri, March 3, 1843, to William and Melissa (Phillips) Geery, whose parents were among the pioneers of Howard county. Mrs. Koontz was first married in December, 1860, and her first husband, Newton McDonald, a native of Johnson county, Missouri, died in April, 1861.

Mr and Mrs. Koontz settled in Vernon county in 1869 and he bought eighty acres of land in the northeast quarter of section 15, Richland township, where they established their family home, living at first in a small, temporary "box house." Beginning

in this modest way, Mr. Koontz gradually improved and added to his farm, replacing the temporary house with one larger and more pretentious. In his farming he was eminently successful, buying and feeding cattle for the market, and when he turned the management of the farm over to his sons and retired from work, some years prior to his death, he owned 560 acres in one body in sections 14 and 15, besides another of 160 acres in section 14 and also a quarter section in section 21. He was a prominent man in his community and served in various local offices, among others being county Judge during 1882-3.

He and his family are connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Koontz eight children, five boys and three girls, all of whom are still living.

J. William Kramer is of German lineage on the paternal side, while his maternal line is of Scotch descent. He is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, and was born December 23, 1861, to Thomas D. and Martha (Barnes) Kramer, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Illinois.

He was educated in the public schools of his native place and passed his boyhood and youth on his father's farm in Illinois. In 1878 he went to Crawford county, Kansas, and lived there some fifteen years, till 1893, when he took up his residence at Nevada, his present home. During his first four years here he was employed as foreman of the farm at the State Hospital No. 3, located at Nevada, after which he was in the employ of the Cockerill Zinc Company for seven years. From March, 1906, to October 20, 1910, he served as deputy circuit clerk under Mr. Julian E. Huff, then entered the service of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company as baggageman, and on March 28, 1911, was elected collector of Center township, Vernon county, receiving a majority of 184 votes. Mr. Kramer has always adhered to the principles of the Democratic party in political affairs and is an active and aggressive factor in the local councils of his party, being a member of the county central committee. For twenty years he has been identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, and has passed through all the chairs of the local lodge, and in 1905 was sent as a representative to the Head Camp in Milwaukee. He is a member of the Independent Order

of Odd Fellows and a past grand of that order, and also belongs to the Rebeccas. In religious faith and fellowship he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In 1883 Mr. Kramer was united in marriage with Miss Laura O. Bever, daughter of Abijah and Mary H. Bever, natives of Hillsboro, Ind. This union has been blest with two children, viz., Myrtle E., who is married to Mr. D. B. Teal, of Butler county, Kansas, and Mabel E., the wife of Mr. Ollie F. Cook, of Nevada, Mo.

Richard W. Langley, whose death occurred April 30, 1909, was born in Kirbythor, England, April 16, 1849, the second child of a family of five children born to Richard and Ruth (Willon) Langley, both natives of England. Richard W. Langley, the father, was born at Westmoreland, England, November 22, 1821. He was married to Ruth Willon in 1846, and came to America in 1857. He died in Mason county, Illinois, on June 6, 1883. His wife Ruth Willon was born at Brighton near Manchester, England, and died on February 26, 1894. Their other children are Mrs. Peter Stewart, who lives in Kansas City; Edward Langley, of Belle Plain, Canada—one child named Vera; Mrs. Jonah Bratt, who resides in Nebraska—one child named Ruth; and Mrs. Charles Stables, whose home is in Peoria, Illinois—one child named Ralph.

The parents came to this country in 1857 in a sailing vessel and landing at New York went thence to Illinois, and settled on a farm twenty miles from Pekin, where the father spent his life, and died in June, 1883. The mother passed away on February 26, 1894.

Richard W. grew to manhood on his father's farm and lived there until he was twenty-five years old. On January 17, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma R. Peppers, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, January 17, 1855, to Hiram J. and Hannah (Orr) Peppers, the former born in Ohio, July 10, 1828, and the latter in Massachusetts, January 17, 1833. They were married September 3, 1857.

Hiram J. and Hannah Peppers, parents of Mrs. Langley, have a family of three children living at this date (1911), viz.: Mrs. Emma R. Langley; Mrs. Lillie D. Townsend, of Kirwin, Kan.; and Mrs. Minnie L. McGovney, of Kansas City, Mo., who has a family

of five living children, viz.: Ray E., Guy, Charlie, Winnifred and Frank.

The first representative of the Peppers family of which we have authentic record was Frederick Peppers, whose wife's Christian name was Deborah. Their son, John Peppers, who was born in Maryland, married Rebecca Gooden, also a native of Maryland, and they were the parents of Hiram J. Peppers, Mrs. Langley's father. Her maternal grandfather, William Orr, came to this country from England and married Margaret Long, who was a native of Massachusetts. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Langley lived in Illinois till 1881, when they moved to Vernon county, Missouri, and settled on a farm which Mr. Langley bought in Badger township. Selling that, in 1903 he bought two hundred acres in section 20, Clear Creek township, where he made his home till his decease, and where his widow now resides. Mr. Langley was a life-long farmer, giving his attention to general farming and stock-raising, and by his practical and systematic methods achieved gratifying success. He was a man much respected by his neighbors, and highly esteemed by all who knew him, for his upright, sterling character, and his death was mourned as a great loss to the community. In political opinion he was a Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. Langley had nine children, viz.: Mrs. Fred P. Johnson, who was born November 30, 1875; Roy E., who was born March 28, 1878, and on February 22, 1906, married Miss Josephine Conway, a native of Missouri, born April 23, 1881, to Frank C. and Mary (Stevens) Conway, and who has two children, viz.—Raymond, born November 21, 1906, and Ethel, born January 25, 1911; Mrs. Otis Goodwin, born February 15, 1880, and was married in 1900, has two children—Marguerite, born in 1904, and Alberta, born August 9, 1906; Miss Mamie Langley, born December 12, 1881; Arthur F., born January 17, 1884; Ruth M., born September 3, 1885; Homer R., born April 29, 1888; Walter H., born March 31, 1891, and Hazel E., who was born August 6, 1897.

James F. Leonard, an enterprising, well-to-do farmer of Vernon county, was born in Webster county, Missouri, January 4, 1867, and is the eldest of six survivors of a family of seven children born to Mathias P. and Harriet Leonard, the former a native of Perry county, Missouri, and the latter of Michigan. The father

served three and a half years in the Confederate Army as a member of Company "M," Fifth Regiment, South Missouri Cavalry. His death occurred at Liberal, Mo., August 28, 1910, and his widow passed away April 25, 1911.

James F. attended the common schools in Vernon county till he was eighteen years old, and lived with his parents till after attaining his majority. After leaving home he worked as a farm laborer till his marriage, being united in marriage with Miss Laura E. Leatherman, on April 22, 1894. Going to Montana, he was seven years engaged in the butchering and meat business, then returned home and soon afterward moved with his family to Vernon county, and after working one year on leased land his wife received eighty acres of the Leatherman estate, and he bought 160 acres, making in all 240 acres in Harrison township, in section 32, well cultivated and stocked and handsomely improved. Mr. Leonard is a staunch Republican in political opinion and takes a commendable interest in the affairs and success of his party. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of the World.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard have two children, viz.: Hazel, who was born February 25, 1895, and Irene, born March 1, 1904.

Edwin T. Letton was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, December 11, 1850. He is the eldest child, and one of five survivors of a family of eight children born to Lemuel P. and Catherine (Couchman) Letton, natives of Bourbon county, Kentucky, the former born in 1829, and the latter in 1832. The father was a farmer and stock raiser, and had three brothers who served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He remained with his family during the war, and in 1868 moved to Lafayette county, Missouri; later went to Johnson county, and still later moved to Barton county and settled on a small farm near Lamar, where the family lived till the father's decease on May 1, 1899. The other surviving children are, Mrs. J. A. Ramsey, and Mrs. William Parker, both of Barton county, and Mrs. Robert Cole and Allen Letton, both of Santa Rosa, California. The mother made her home with her youngest daughter till the latter's decease in 1909, since which time she has remained with Mr. Usher, who is a merchant of Minden.

In politics Mr. Lemuel P. Letton was a staunch Democrat.

In religious faith he was identified with the Christian Church, as are all the members of his family.

Edwin T. acquired his education in the public schools of his native place and came to Missouri with his parents and lived at home till he was twenty-three years old.

On March 6, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Henderson, who was born in Columbus, Mo., January 28, 1849, to Walker and Sena (Houx) Henderson, the former born in Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, and the latter in Missouri. Mr. Henderson, a farmer and merchant, was a pioneer settler of Johnson county, Missouri, a wealthy man and an owner of many slaves. Although his sympathies were with the Confederacy, he was politic enough to remain neutral during the Civil War, and obviated trouble by extending his hospitalities to both sides and feeding the soldiers of both armies.

He was not a church-going man, but was moral and upright in all his dealings, and prized truth and honesty above all these.

He was the father of seven children of whom Mrs. Letton was the second in order of birth. After his marriage Mr. Letton cultivated leased land in Johnson county for a time and then moved onto a tract of eighty acres, a gift to Mrs. Letton from her father. This they rented in the spring of 1878, and coming to Vernon county, Mr. Letton worked leased land in Blue Mound township two years. In 1880 he bought 280 acres in section 17, and there made his home with his family till October, 1910; moving then into the city of Nevada, he, in February, 1911, purchased the handsome, modern residence at No. 228 South Main street, where the family now reside.

In his farming operations Mr. Letton gave particular attention to breeding high-grade horses, cattle and hogs with marked success. He now—1911—owns 960 acres of land in one body in Blue Mound township, besides a quarter section in section 11. In 1885 he began breeding registered Scotch Short Horn cattle, keeping from seventy-five to one hundred head, but now keeps about half that number. He gave special attention to breeding standard breed Kentucky trotting horses from 1895 till 1902, but since then has kept but a limited number of trotters. He now feeds, for the market, from two to five car loads of cattle annually, besides a large number of hogs. He also raises vast

quantities of hay, oats, wheat and corn, cultivating all of his land except some 400 acres which he rents.

In 1891 Mr. Letton helped to organize the Farmer's Bank of Walker, of which he has been president since the resignation of Mr. A. Edwards, its first president, in 1895. Besides he is vice-president of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, of Nevada.

He is a Democrat in politics but has uniformly declined political office. Since sixteen years of age he has been a member of the Christian Church, and was a prominent factor in building the church edifice in Blue Mound township, for which he purchased the greater part of the lumber, besides generous contributions of money. Since the building was erected he has filled the office of elder most of the time, and for many years was superintendent of the Sunday school.

Of three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Letton, Charles Hedrick, born March 20, 1874, was educated in Columbia University and Business College, Quincy, Ill., and is now a member of the firm of Carpenter and Shaffer, Butler, Mo. He married in September, 1907, Miss Frankie Lisle. The second child, Ruth L., born February 12, 1873, was married in 1900 to Mr. J. E. Haggard, of Nevada, and they have one child, Wanda, three years old. The youngest child, Ula Blanche, who was born June 23, 1891, lives with her parents.

Edward E. Levens, is one of the prominent, enterprising and progressive citizens of Nevada, Mo., who has gained his position by his own untiring effort. He is a native of Booneville, Mo., and was born June 9, 1864, to Henry C. and Margaret J. (Lawton) Levens, both natives of Cooper county, Missouri, where the father was a well-known teacher and lawyer and for several terms served as county clerk. He died in 1896 when seventy-six years old, his widow surviving till 1908, and passing away at the age of seventy-six. Our subject's paternal grandfather Basel Levens settled in Cooper county, Missouri, when a boy, and was prominent and influential there, in pioneer days. His maternal grandfather, Edward E. Lawton, came from Rhode Island to Missouri in 1821, and was a successful and well-known physician in Cooper county in the early days, and was especially noted as an astronomer and for scholarly attainments. His death occurred in 1878 when he was eighty-two years of age. Our subject has one

brother, Lewis H. Levens, who is financial agent for the Farm and Home Savings and Loan Association of Nevada, living in Kansas City.

Edward E. acquired his early education under the preceptorship of Professor Anthony Haynes, and later attended Kemper's College, at Booneville, Mo. He began his business life as car accountant for the Missouri, Pacific Railway Company, and continued in that capacity four years. He was then two years chief clerk for general road master for the Gould system, after which he became chief clerk to the superintendent of the Colorado division of the Missouri-Pacific Railway. After serving two years he resigned to accept the position of assistant to superintendent of telegraph lines of the Missouri and Texas Railway, which he filled eight years. He then resigned the position, and for two years was a loan broker, with his residence at Sedalia, and in 1898, became secretary of the Farm and Home Savings and Loan Association and moved to Nevada where he has since made his home.

Mr. Levens has taken a commendable interest in political and civic affairs, and is a member of the Republican Central Committee. He is actively identified with fraternal orders, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1897 Mr. Levens married Miss Rose E. Hain, a daughter of Mr. S. R. Hain, of Sedalia, Mo., and they have one child, Margaret M. by name.

Edward P. Lindley is a worthy member of the bar of Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri. He is a native Missourian, and was born at Monticello, Mo. He had resided in Washington City, in Davenport, Iowa, in Chicago, Ill., and in St. Louis, Mo., whence he moved to his present home in April, 1886. In earlier life he was employed as a clerk in a commission house, in a bank, in an assessor's office and in the actuary department of a life insurance company. He studied law at the St. Louis Law School, and was graduated with the class of 1877, and since then has practiced his profession. On October 27, 1881, Mr. Lindley was united in marriage with Miss Hattie I. Thompson, at Maryville, Mo., and they have four children, viz.: Mabel, who is married to Mr. Perry Sargeant, of St. Louis; James J., who lives in Nevada; Eleanor V.,

who is married to Mr. C. H. Price, of Nevada, Mo., and Mary Catherine Lindley, of Nevada.

James J. Lindley, the only son, was born in St. Louis, Mo., June, 1885. He was educated at Culver Military Academy, Indiana, and at the Missouri State University, and after leaving college engaged in the farm mortgage business. On October 5, 1907, he married Miss Florence Cockerill, a daughter of Mr. A. B. Cockerhill, of Nevada, Mo. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also a Knight Templar and a Shriner, Ararat Temple, Kansas City, Mo.

Hayden W. Linn was born in North Carolina, September 26, 1832, and is a son of John and Nancy (DePoyster) Linn, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina and the latter of South Carolina. John Linn became such an early settler in what now constitutes a portion of Vernon county that brief mention of him, at least, ought to be made in this connection. His birth occurred in 1792, and until reaching the age of maturity he grew up in his native state, following as the majority of other farmers' boys, the pursuits of agricultural labor. Subsequently he removed to Kentucky, from whence he came to Missouri some years afterwards, settling in what was then known as Bates county in 1848. This continued to be his home until his death, February 11, 1874, at the advanced age of over eighty years. His wife survived him until 1878, when she, too, passed away, having borne a family of six children: James M., William, John, Elizabeth, who married James Mayfield, of Cooper county; Isabella, wife of James McKill, and Hayden W. During his residence here Mr. Linn devoted himself to his chosen life of a farmer, his location being in Coal township on a farm later owned by the subject of this sketch. He is well remembered by the earlier settlers of the county, for he took not an unimportant part in its development and growth from a pioneer day. Hayden was but a boy when the family came to Missouri, and here he was reared to manhood, his peaceful occupation of everyday life finally being interrupted by the outburst of impending war troubles. Early in the commencement of the strife, on May 15, 1861, he enlisted as a member of the State Guard, in the Third Missouri cavalry, of Marmaduke's brigade, afterwards taking part

in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Drywood, on the raid to Cape Girardeau, before Little Rock, etc.; with others he fought Steele from Little Rock to Camden, participating in the engagements of Poison Spring, Saline River and the battles of Price's raid, up to the time of the surrender at Shreveport. Finally he went to Texas and rejoined his family, the peace and harmony of his own fireside forming a striking contrast to the four years of internecine strife through which he had but just passed. In 1866, returning to Vernon county, Missouri, without a dollar, Mr. Linn commenced at once to regain something of the position, at least, which he had occupied before the war. Resuming farming he continued it until 1874, when he was elected county recorder, a position the duties of which he ably discharged for eight years. For a short time after this he was occupied in mercantile pursuits, then gave his attention to feeding cattle in connection with farming, and finally entered the bank with which he was connected. In 1886 he was elected assistant cashier and its acting vice-president, Judge D. P. Stratton being president.

In June, 1856, Mr. Linn was married to Miss Bettie Harrison, of Morgan county, Missouri, daughter of Samuel C. and Mary (Powell) Harrison, the former of Tennessee and the latter of Virginia nativity. Their children were: Albia W., Charles P., Mary, John, Maria and Marvin. Maud died in 1875. Mr. Linn belonged to the A. F. and A. M., was a Knights Templar, and he also was a member of the A. O. W. Y. He was the owner of 460 acres in this county.

John G. Linn came originally from Barron county, Kentucky, where his birth occurred March 19, 1830, one of six children in the family of his parents, John and Nancy Linn, nee DePoyster, the former a farmer by occupation and a native of North Carolina, and his wife formerly from South Carolina. At an early day the family removed to Kentucky, where their children grew to maturity. There were two daughters and three sons besides John G., named James M., Elizabeth (who married a Mr. Mayfield, of Cooper county), William I., Hayden W. and Isabel, wife of James McKill. The father became one of the first settlers in this section of Missouri, and, as mentioned elsewhere, located in what now constitutes Coal township, Vernon county, in November, 1848. There he lived until his death, February 6, 1873. For

twenty-five years he was a resident of the county, and both as a citizen and neighbor was held in the highest esteem. His garner was always open to the needy and his house was a shelter to the wayfaring man from the storms and tempests of life. As a Christian his character stands unblemished and unimpeachable. His widow followed him to the grave September 22, 1878. Like his brothers, John G. was raised a farmer and has continued to follow it until the present, except during the war, when he served as a soldier for a number of years. At first he was with Colonel Hunter, but afterwards entered the Eighth Missouri infantry and participated in the battles of Drywood, Pea Ridge, Cane Hill and Helena, on July 4, 1863, where he was captured, subsequently being held a prisoner until the close of the war, confined first at Alton, Ill., and then at Ft. Delaware, afterwards being sent to Richmond, Va., for exchange. In 1854 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Arnott, of Fort Scott, Kan., who died October 15, 1860, leaving two children: Nevada, wife of C. C. Thompson, and Leona, wife of Charles Osman. In 1871 Mr. Linn married Miss Sarah Harrison, a native of Morgan county, Missouri, and by this union there are six children: Walter C., Johnnie C., Mary Belle, Sterling P., Forrest and Roy Holmes.

The Logan Family. Joseph B. Logan, a native of Blount county, Tennessee, was born February 28, 1799, being the son of Charles Logan, originally from Belfast, Ireland, who, when but twelve years of age, left home and secured passage on a ship bound for America, and several years after his arrival in this country he was obliged to work to pay his passage money. After his marriage in Virginia to Miss Sarah Hunter, Mr. Logan moved to Tennessee, where he reared a family of three sons and seven daughters. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and as an early settler of Blount county lived with his wife in a fort for a number of years, serving against the Indians. They belonged to the Presbyterian Church. Joseph B. Logan was reared in Tennessee; following teaming and farming, and with only limited chances for acquiring an education, though he did attend a winter's term of school taught by the renowned Gen. Sam. Houston. In 1832 he married Miss Sarah Cochran, whose birth occurred in Blount county, Tennessee, December 24, 1813. Leaving there in 1856, they came to Jackson county, Missouri,

to make their home, and in the fall of the next year, 1857, located in Vernon county, taking up a claim on section 36 of Walker township. After living in a tent some little time, they moved into the house where the remainder of their days were spent. Mr. Logan died February 4, 1871, and his widow March 23, 1875, sincerely mourned by all, for as among the first permanent settlers of Vernon county they had become highly respected, and were indeed worthy people. Their children were: Charles N., Sarah E., Barney L., John C., Nancy J., James L., Phebe C. and Rheuhama L. The parents naturally sympathized with the South during the war and four of their sons were in the Confederate army under General Price. John C. was killed at Lone Jack in 1862.

Joseph W. Love, a successful physician and surgeon at Nevada, is a native of Cedar county, Missouri, and was born October 5, 1869. He is the third child of a family of four sons and five daughters, of whom seven are now living, born to William D. and George Ann Love, both natives of Missouri. They lived in Cedar county, Missouri, in their earlier lives, but later settled in Vernon county and were for many years residents of Bacon township. James Love, our subject's paternal grandfather, was a physician and practiced his profession in Cedar county during his early life; but on the opening of the Civil War, in 1861, he moved to Calloway county and there conducted a successful practice till his decease, at the age of seventy-three years.

Our subject's maternal grandfather, Thomas T. Loy, moved from Kentucky, his native state, to Cedar county, and was engaged in farming till his decease in 1882, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife's maiden name was Sarah A. Turner, and she passed away in Cedar county in 1907, at the age of ninety years.

Joseph W. acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place, and later studied at the Northwestern Normal and Business College at Stanberry, Mo., with the class of 1890. Mr. Love next turned his attention to business and for a time was bookkeeper, and later cashier, of a banking house at Bellevue, Ida. His desire, however, was to enter the medical profession, and with this purpose in view he pursued a course of study at the American Medical College at St. Louis, where

he was graduated with the class of 1896. Dr. Love began his practice at Harwood, in Vernon county, and continued there five years; going thence to Cannon City, Colo., he opened an office, but soon returned to Vernon county and carried on a successful practice at Walker for eight years. In January, 1909, Dr. Love took up his residence in Nevada, where he has established himself in a large and constantly growing practice, ranking among the leading physicians in the city.

Dr. Love is a member of the National and State Eclectic Medical Associations and also is actively identified with various fraternal organizations, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On March 4, 1896, Dr. Love was united in marriage with Miss Blanche Wright, a daughter of Robert and Frances (Latimbra) Wright, of Bellevue, Ida. Dr. and Mrs. Love have one child, Walter Standlee.

Andrew J. Longacre was born in Rowan county, Tennessee, September 16, 1829. He was the son of Benjamin and Judith (Perkins) Longacre, the former a tanner by trade and of Virginia nativity, and the latter a native of Tennessee. Andrew J. was the youngest of nine children in his parents' family. When seven years old he accompanied his father to Johnson county, Missouri, and there made his home for a number of years, or until coming to this county in 1857. Here he remained, closely connected with farming and kindred pursuits. In November, 1849, Mr. Longacre was married to Miss Polly B. Shumate, who was born in Lafayette county, Missouri. She died April 9, 1864, leaving three children: William C., Benjamin H. and Balis A. In February, 1865, his second marriage occurred, when Miss Sarah F. Caton, of Carroll county, Missouri, became his wife. She was the daughter of Hugh M. and Nancy Ann (Harvey) Caton. To Mr. and Mrs. Longacre a family of four children were given: Hugh L., Precious T., John J. and Emma May. Mr. Longacre was a member of the M. E. Church South and also to the A. F. and A. M.

William M. Lowe, who was for many years a leading citizen of Vernon county, Missouri, and who passed away universally

honored and beloved, November 27, 1894, was born near Crab Orchard, Lincoln county, Kentucky, August 20, 1821, to Thomas and Margaret (Dudgeon) Lowe. The father, also a native of Kentucky, was the fifth son of Jesse and Susan (Sablett) Lowe, who reared a family of ten sons and four daughters. Thomas was a man of superior attainments and taught school in his early life. During the War of 1812 he participated in the battle of New Orleans, under General Jackson, where he was severely wounded, and after which he returned to his home on foot.

He was a man of fine physique, strong character and characterized by his kind-heartedness and hospitality. He died in 1825 and in 1833 his widow, with her family, settled in Vernon county, Missouri, where she died in 1871. Jesse Low was one of the famous nine, who, with Daniel Boone, successfully resisted the attack of the Indians on the fort at Crab Orchard in pioneer days. He married when young and soon afterward moved from Virginia, his native state, to Kentucky, and there he and his wife passed their lives.

William M. grew up on a farm and when about nineteen years old worked for a time on a cotton plantation in Texas, after which he served as a Texas Ranger, under Capt. Jack Hayes, remaining with him till the close of the Mexican War and serving in that struggle under Generals Taylor and John E. Wood, and participating in the battles of Brownsville, Camaryo, Monterey, Buena Vista and many others. After the war closed he was in the Indian service a short time, and then, with others, in 1849, went to California. There he worked three and a half years teaming, and then for five and a half years served as sheriff of Trinity county, and besides capturing during that time the notorious outlaw and highwayman Walker, his official career was marked by many perilous and thrilling incidents and experiences. Mr. Lowe returned to Vernon county in 1857 and at the opening of the Civil War entered the Confederate army, under General Price, and served as a captain in the Trans-Mississippi Department till the war ended. After his surrender at Shreveport he was the only man allowed to return home with his command in possession of their arms and horse. After his return home Captain Lowe for nine years owned and conducted a saw and grist mill on Clear Creek, and also engaged in farming and

stock raising, which pursuits occupied his chief attention to the close of his life, his finely improved farm of 320 acres being especially adapted to his purposes.

Mr. Lowe was a man of splendid personal qualities, of high ideals, genial and hospitable, and withal upright and honorable in his dealings. He stood high in Masonic circles and was a member of O'Sullivan Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar, of Nevada, and in California held office in both the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter. On January 13, 1859, Mr. Lowe was united in marriage with Miss Barbara C. Williams, who was born near Fulton, Mo., March 6, 1837. Of nine children born to them, George M., the eldest, lives at Fayetteville, Ark.; Inez is married to Mr. J. Cozatt, of Joplin, Mo.; Emily J. is deceased; Frances is a teacher in the public schools at Nevada; Lizzie is married to Mr. G. T. Edmiston, of Wallace, Idaho; Katherine H. lives in Nevada; Nora is deceased; Thomas H., a West Point cadet of 1905, is a lieutenant in the Twenty-eighth infantry regiment of regulars at Fort Snelling, Minn., and Nell B. is married to Mr. Arthur Batty and lives in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Lowe, who now resides in the city of Nevada, is a woman of splendid attainments. Her parents, Reuben H. and Evaline (Moore) Williams, were natives of Virginia and Maryland, respectively. They moved from St. Charles county, Missouri, to Vernon county when Mrs. Lowe was ten years of age. The father was killed in the battle of Pea Ridge during the Civil War, and her mother died in 1872 at the age of sixty-three years.

Mrs. Lowe is the eldest of a family of four children, the others being Arthur P. Williams, of Nevada, Mo.; Louis W., now deceased, and Henry C., who lives in Merkel, Texas.

Henry C. Lyons was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, April 15, 1844, the youngest of a family of eight children born to William and Sarah E. (Hampton) Lyons. The father, who was a millwright by trade, moved from Vermont, his native state, to Lewis county, Kentucky, where he married, his wife being a native of Kentucky. In 1851 they moved to Champaign county, Illinois, and settled on a tract of 240 acres near Mahomet, where they made their home, and where the mother died in 1853, and where Mr. Lyons passed away in 1867 at the age of seventy-two years. He was an old-time Whig until the formation of the

Republican party in 1856, and in 1860 voted for Abraham Lincoln.

Henry C. was educated in the common schools in Illinois and reared a farmer. At the opening of the Civil War, after several unsuccessful attempts to enlist in the Union army, he was finally, in 1864, admitted to the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth regiment, Illinois volunteer infantry, and served till the end of the war. Returning home he, in October, 1865, married Miss Emma Scott, a daughter of Mr. Fielding L. Scott, of Champaign county. In the spring of 1878 Mr. Lyons moved with his family to Vernon county, Missouri, and settled on a tract of 400 acres, in sections 3, 10, 33 and 34, Osage township, where he established the family home and has since resided engaged in general farming and stock raising, making a specialty the past fifteen years of high-grade, pure-blooded Jersey hogs, raising an average of 100 each year. Mrs. Lyons died in August, 1884, leaving besides her husband, six children, three of whom are now living, viz., Julia, who was born December 25, 1873, and is now the wife of Mr. C. H. Compton, of Metz, Mo.; Theodosia, born February 11, 1876, and now the wife of Mr. George Schaffer, of Bates county, Missouri, and Lillie, born August 29, 1881, who is now married to Mr. H. C. Swope, a farmer of Osage township.

On March 11, 1886, Mr. Lyons was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Skinner, who was born in Woodford county, Illinois, May 22, 1861, to James and Ruth (Sunderland) Skinner, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Skinner died in Illinois and Mr. Skinner moved to Kansas in 1876, thence to Stockton, Mo., in 1877, and in 1882 settled at Eldorado Springs, Mo., where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons have three children, viz., Bessie, born September 3, 1887, and married to Mr. Lawrence Mitchell, of Fort Scott, Kan.; Beulah, born March 23, 1890, the wife of Mr. Ernest E. Sample, of Osage township, and Edwin Clay Lyons, who was born June 4, 1902, and lives with his parents.

Mr. Lyons is a Republican in political opinions, and has served as township trustee three terms. He is a man of high ideals, a Baptist in religious belief and an ardent advocate of temperance. He is a member of Rich Hill Lodge No. 479, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Benjamin F. Mabry,* who was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, October 3, 1862, is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Marken) Mabry, who were born and married in that state. They moved with their family to Green county, and after a residence of six months the father went back to Tennessee and died there. The mother and her children moved from Green county to Vernon county in 1882 and settled in Moundville township, on forty acres of land which Benjamin F. and his brother purchased and where they lived seven years, the mother passing away here in 1888. Disposing of his interest in this place, our subject cultivated leased land five years and then bought his present farm, being eighty acres in section ten, Moundville township, where he has carried on general farming with gratifying results.

Mr. Mabry is well thought of among his neighbors, and as an upright and worthy man and citizen has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is identified with the Baptist denomination in religious faith and fellowship, belongs to the Modern Woodmen of the World, and in political opinion adheres to Democratic principles as propounded by William Jennings Bryan.

On April 11, 1894, Mr. Mabry was united in marriage with Miss Inez Richardson, and they have had four children born to them. Of these the three survivors are: Blanche, who was born August 16, 1896; Paul, born February 9, 1901, and Viola, who was born November 2, 1907.

Oscar A. Mackey is rightly classed with the prosperous and progressive business men of Nevada, Mo., where he has lived more than thirty years. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, August 26, 1860, and there acquired his preliminary education in the public schools and later attended the Muskingum College, where he was graduated with the class of 1880. During the year of graduation Mr. Mackey settled in Nevada and engaged in mercantile business. Later he served as assistant postmaster of Nevada, and following that filled the office of city clerk one term. In 1907 Mr. Mackey associated with other enterprising business men and incorporated the Nevada Candy Company, whose plant is located at Nos. 303-5 East Cherry street, occupying a building 40 by 100 feet in dimensions and two stories in height.

This business was established in 1893 and prior to the incorporation of the present company was known as the A. C. Dempsey Candy Company, and was conducted by Mr. A. C. Dempsey. The officers of the company are: W. E. Clark, president; J. H. Calloway, vice-president; O. A. Mackey, secretary and manager, and A. L. Johnson, treasurer. It is the only confectionery manufacturing concern within a wide range of territory and employs in its various departments a force of from forty to fifty skilled assistants, traveling salesmen, etc., and its annual output of products amounts to more than \$100,000. This company is sole manufacturer of the celebrated "Dempsey's Candies," "Yankee Crisp" and "Little Japs," and among its other favorite products is a complete line of chocolates in all the various styles and flavors. All these products are known throughout the trade for their purity and are guaranteed under pure food and drugs act as free from adulteration or misbranding, and this, combined with the high character of the men interested in the company's affairs, has gained for it the splendid reputation it enjoys, both at home and also throughout the wide extent of territory where its products are distributed and consumed. It is but just to say that to Mr. Mackey, as secretary and manager of this company, is due much of its richly deserved success. In 1881 Mr. Mackey married Miss Sadie H. Minckler, daughter of Mr. John Minckler, of Nevada, and they have two children, named, respectively, W. Burrill and Ernest E. Mackey.

Dennis T. Maddox, a prosperous farmer of Metz township, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, March 18, 1844. He is next to the eldest child of Jesse and Polly (Magruder) Maddox, who were natives of Culpepper county, Virginia, and Shelby county, Kentucky, respectively, and who passed their lives on a farm in Shelby county. Dennis T. acquired his education in his native state and grew up on his father's farm. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Eighth regiment, Kentucky cavalry, commanded by Colonel Cluke, and served in the Confederate army under Gen. John Morgan till the close of the war. He was at Richmond at the time of the final surrender of the Confederate forces, and walked from there over the mountains to his home in Kentucky. Here he resumed farming and remained till 1870, when he settled at

Metz, in Vernon county. During the first eight years he cultivated leased land, but in 1878 bought 160 acres in section 27, where he has since lived and established the family home.

Mr. Maddox has given his attention closely to his farming operations with eminent success, and has found little time for other things. He has always adhered to the principles of the Democratic party, but has never sought or cared for political office. When a young man in Kentucky he joined the Masonic order, but there being no lodge near when he settled in Missouri he has never resumed his relations with the order.

He is a man of strong character, upright and honorable in his dealings and in religious fellowship is affiliated with the Methodist Church at Metz.

On November 12, 1872, Mr. Maddox was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Charles, who was born in Metz township, April 8, 1857, a daughter of Joseph H. and Elizabeth A. (Charles) Charles, who moved from Pennsylvania, their native state, to Vernon county, Missouri, in 1852, and settled on a farm in section 22, Metz township, where the father died in January, 1877, at the age of sixty-five years, the mother surviving till 1895, when she passed away at the age of sixty-nine. Of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Maddox, Mollie E., born in August, 1874, is married to Mr. F. I. Rucker and resides at Metz; Jessie W., born April 2, 1876, died September 15, 1876; Boyd D., born December 13, 1877, lives at home; Joseph T., born April 5, 1880, lives in Iola, Kan.; Ollie M., born November 15, 1881, is the wife of Mr. J. O. Matson and lives at Metz; Eva E., born August 28, 1884, is the wife of Mr. E. F. Thompson, of Bushong, Kan.; Bernice L., born September 4, 1889, the wife of R. L. Ellder, resides in Kansas City, Kan.; Callie Mae, born April 28, 1894, lives with her parents, and William Jennings Bryan Maddox, born November 25, 1896, passed away January 6, 1898.

Morris Mann was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, April 12, 1832, to Jacob and Elizabeth E. (Peyton) Mann, both born in Kentucky, the former March 12, 1802, and the latter May 18, 1804. They were married February 9, 1828, and had three children, viz., Peter J., Phoebe, and our subject. The mother died in Kentucky, March 11, 1834, and on April 22, 1835, the father

married her sister, Mary Peyton, and they had six children, named, respectively, Amanda, Jessie, Thomas J., Columbus, Mary and John J.

In 1845 the family settled in Cooper county, Missouri, and the father died there in 1853.

In 1852 Morris left home and traveled overland to California, driving an ox team from Nebraska City and arriving at the mouth of Nelson's creek, on the Feather river, California, at the end of an eventful three months' trip. He worked in the mines there till late that fall and then went to the mines in Placer county. He remained in California till 1859, and on May 5 of that year was united in marriage, at Todd's Valley, with Mrs. Nancy J. (McKinney) Orr, who was born in Adams county, Illinois, April 20, 1833. She was married to Mr. Orr in Illinois, and made the journey across the plains to Oregon and thence to California, Mr. Orr dying on the way.

Mr. Mann returned home via the Isthmus of Panama and by boat to New York.

In the fall of 1864 he sought to join Price's army, with which he went to the Arkansas river, but was neither armed nor sworn in, and returned home in April, 1865.

In 1868 Mr. Mann settled at Richards, in Vernon county, and lived there till 1889, when he moved onto his present farm of 160 acres in sections 2 and 11 in Walker township. He has always been a farmer and stock raiser and has been successful in his operations. He stands well in the community as a man and citizen and has served on the township board, both in Richland and Walker townships. In politics he is a staunch Democrat and in religious faith and fellowship is affiliated with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In California he joined Covenant Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and still holds his demit, which he took on leaving there.

Mr. and Mrs. Mann have had seven children, viz., Ida P., who was born December 31, 1860, was married to Mr. J. K. Sublett, and died May 13, 1901; Mrs. Charles C. Sublett, who was born November 3, 1863; Mrs. Albert M. Smock, born February 27, 1865; Andrew Jackson Mann, born October 6, 1867; Mrs. Lewis Armstrong, who was born April 12, 1870; William Mann, who was born July 22, 1872, and Mrs. S. J. Glover, who was born January 8, 1874.

John C. Marquis, a substantial citizen of Walker, Vernon county, Missouri, comes of French lineage on the paternal side. His great-grandfather, William Marquis, a native of France, came to this country in Colonial days and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was a planter and was one of the youngest men who paid for his wife's passage from England to this country in tobacco. His son, William K. Marquis, our subject's grandfather, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

John C. was born in Drake county, Ohio, March 9, 1840, the eldest child and one of a family of eight children, all of whom grew to mature years, born to G. W. and Sallie (Crumine), Marquis, the former a native of Hardy county, Virginia, born July 2, 1819, and the latter born in Pennsylvania, October 10, 1822. Their other children, besides our subject, who grew up were named, respectively, Barbara E., Pollie J., Catherine, Isaac, who is now a practicing physician at Rich Hill, Bates county, Chattie, Ida and May.

The father settled with his family in Cedar county, Missouri, in 1858, and passed the remainder of his life there, his death occurring in February, 1905, and was preceded by that of his wife, who passed away in her young womanhood, in 1847.

John C. grew up in his father's home and came to Missouri with the family. On January 24, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Clarrissa A. McWilliams, who was born in Cedar county, Missouri, May 11, 1842, to Alexander and Fannie (Estell) McWilliams, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Mansfield, Ohio, respectively, and who settled in Missouri about 1840.

On April 1, 1863, Mr. Marquis enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth regiment, regular state militia. On July 3 following he was transferred to Company H, Fifth provisional cavalry, and served through the Civil War. Returning to his farm in St. Clair county after the close of the war he continued there till 1880. Then coming to Vernon county he was engaged in the lumber trade at Schell City three years and in 1883 sold his business and turned his attention to ranching and cattle raising, which he carried on in Vernon county with success twenty-one years.

Mr. Marquis served many years as township committeeman, and in 1905 was appointed by President Roosevelt postmaster at Walker, which office he still fills.

In politics he is a staunch Republican. He is a member of

Osage Lodge No. 303, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Nevada, and in religious faith and fellowship is affiliated with the Methodist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Marquis have two children, viz., A. C. Marquis, born January 13, 1862, and I. L. Marquis, who was born April 2, 1872.

Jacob H. Maus, who comes of German parentage, was born in Jefferson City, Mo., November 18, 1845. His parents, Jacob P. and Dorothy (Stillman) Maus, both natives of Germany, were born, the former in the province of Hesse in 1811 and the latter in Hanover in 1807. The father came to this country when about twelve years old and lived in Ohio till 1837, when he moved to Jefferson City, Mo. There he and our subject's mother were married in 1841. They had two children who grew to maturity, viz., Jacob H. and his brother, Almon A., who lived in Vernon county and passed away October 18, 1910. The parents settled in Vernon county in 1868 and the father bought 120 acres of land and afterwards sold to the Schell Land Company 110 acres of it, which is now the site of Schell City. He also acquired other lands in the vicinity. Here they made their home till their decease, the mother passing away in 1882 and the father in 1895. Jacob H. came to Vernon county with his parents. During the years 1869 and 1870 he conducted a store at Belvoir, then moved his business to Schell City and continued it there till 1885. In the meantime, in 1882, he established a private banking business and after closing his store continued the other branch of his business till 1900 as the Schell City Bank, himself being its president. Mr. Maus owns 500 acres of land and besides has an interest in some 600 acres in connection with his deceased brother's estate, and for many years has given particular attention to farming operations and stock raising, feeding on the average about 150 head of cattle each season. He is an influential man in his community, a Democrat in political opinion but has never sought political office.

On January 1, 1911, he organized and was made president of the Farmers' State Bank of Schell City, with a capital stock of \$10,000, Mr. W. L. Pepper being vice-president and Almon H. Maus cashier. On October 18, 1872, Mr. Maus was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Bougham, who was born in Vernon

county and is a daughter of Col. R. A. Bougham. Of six children born to them, the eldest married Dr. Haire and lives in Clinton, Mo. The second is the wife of Mr. R. L. Hays, of Muskogee, Okla. The third married S. J. Thompson and lives in Kansas City. William B. is a resident of Schell City. Fred A. lives in Sioux Falls, S. D., and Richard H., the youngest child, lives in Muskogee, Okla.

William H. May, a native of Kentucky, was born November 14, 1844, the elder of two children born to Horace and Burnetta (VanAsdall) May, both natives of Kentucky, the former born in 1819 and the latter in 1826. Their other child, Anna, married Mr. Clasby and moved to Kansas. The parents moved from Kentucky, first to Jackson county, Missouri, and thence came to Vernon county in 1870 and settled on a farm in Clear Creek township. On October 8, 1892, the mother died while visiting her daughter in Kansas, and the following year the father moved to Harwood, where he passed away, April 7, 1894.

William H. grew up in his parent's home and remained at home till he came to Vernon county with the family in 1870. On September 20 of that year he was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Allen, who was born in Calloway county, Missouri, March 17, 1846, to John C. and Martha E. (Hunter) Allen, the former born in St. Clair county, Illinois, August 1, 1821, and the latter in Augusta county, Virginia, June 5, 1826. They were married in Monroe county, Missouri, February 25, 1845, and had, besides Mrs. May, one child, Ellen H. by name, who died in infancy. The mother passed away May 23, 1848, and the father afterwards married. Of three children born of the second marriage, one died in infancy and the others are Mrs. John H. Haverfield, of Tulsa, Okla., and Thomas A. Allen, also of that state. The father passed away at his daughter's home in Harwood, October 26, 1907.

Mr. May cultivated his farm in Clear Creek township till the spring of 1892, when he moved into Harwood and opened a hardware store which he conducted two years. In 1895 he helped organize the Bank of Harwood, and served as its first cashier a number of years. Having in the meantime exchanged his Clear Creek farm for one a mile and a half southeast of Harwood, he moved thither, but after a residence of some six years sold the

place, retired from active business and purchased a home in Harwood, where he lived till his decease, January 7, 1907. Mr. May was an honored member of the Presbyterian Church, and in political opinion held to Democratic principles.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. May three children, viz.: Nettie and Sallie, twins, born May 19, 1871, and Martha Ellen, born December 18, 1874, and died January 19, 1875. Nettie was married to Mr. Robert L. Kinkead, December 10, 1890, and has three children, named respectively, William B., John P. and Ida May Kinkead.

Sallie was married to Mr. J. W. Sharp, March 5, 1890, and has three children living, viz.: Earl S., Clyde H. and Anna May Sharp. Their other child, Clarence Ross, was born March 10, 1902, and died October 12, 1902.

Robert E. McAllister is an energetic business man and one of the wide-awake citizens of Milo, Vernon county, Missouri. He was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, July 2, 1889, and is the fourth child of a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living—1911—born to Alexander and Sarah (Whitehouse) McAllister, natives of Kentucky. The father was a finely educated man, a farmer by occupation, and a leading and influential citizen. He was known for his sound judgment and financial and executive ability, as evidenced by the masterly manner in which he managed his affairs, carrying on a large and profitable dairy business in connection with his farming operations. Robert E. attended the common schools in his native place till he was fourteen years old, and supplemented this by a thorough course of study under the private tutelage of his father, many of whose admirable traits he has inherited. Mr. McAllister lived in his native state till he was nineteen years of age and for a time was assistant cashier of the Farmers' Bank at Cane Valley. Coming to Vernon county, Missouri in 1909, he was for a short time cashier of a bank at Moundville, and on January 3, 1910, was elected cashier of the Bank of Milo. This is an incorporated banking institution organized January 31, 1908 with a capital stock of \$10,000. It now has a surplus of \$800 and pays an annual dividend. It is one of the sound financial institutions of Vernon county, as shown by the report of the bank examiner who recently investigated its affairs. The officers of the bank

are: I. F. Dale, president; A. L. Earl, vice-president, and Mr. McAllister, cashier, all substantial and thoroughly trained business men. Mr. McAllister is the principal stockholder of the bank, and under his management as cashier the dividends have increased from 3 per cent before his connection with it to 16 per cent.

Though a young man Mr. McAllister has shown in the several positions he has filled remarkable executive and financial abilities, and his conservative, business-like and progressive methods give promise of a useful and successful career.

Jasper McCrary was born in Howard county, Missouri, October 2, 1845, to Gillead and Fannie (Hackley) McCrary, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. They were married in Howard county, Missouri. Six children were born to them of whom the first died in infancy. The second, William B. McCrary lives at Eldorado, Mo. John C. and Elizabeth are deceased, as is also Sterling P., the youngest of the family.

After the mother's death, in 1850, the father married Cynthia Sears and they had two children, viz.: Benjamin P., of Eldorado Springs, and Laura, who is married to Mr. William Fawks, of Salisbury, Mo. The father, who came to Howard county, Missouri, when a young lad, grew up and lived there till about 1850; and then moved to Randolph county, where he lived till his decease, in 1867. Jasper grew up in his father's home and remained there till he was twenty years old. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company "B" of Perkin's Battalion, and served till the end of the war, being at Shreveport at its close. Returning home, he lived in Randolph county till 1869 when he bought and settled on a farm in Clear Creek township, Vernon county, where he established his home and gave his attention to farming and stock raising till 1910, when he moved into Harwood. He has always been more or less active in affairs, and been a man of considerable influence in his community. In 1898 he was elected associate county judge, and served two terms of two years each. He was many years justice of the peace, and also a member of the township board. In political opinion he is a Democrat, and in religious faith is a Baptist. He has been a director of the Bank of Harwood since its organization, and though practically retired from active affairs, still keeps an oversight of his farm interest.

On February 2, 1872, Mr. McCrary was united in marriage with Miss Martha C. Keeney, who was born in Osage county, Missouri, in October, 1855, to O. H. and Jane (Laughlin) Keeney.

Mrs. McCrary died May 7, 1891. Of the seven children born to them, three are now deceased. Lillie B. died July 1, 1898, Nellie M. died July 4, 1902, William C. died June 6, 1910. Of the four now living, Ira B. lives at Dewey, Okla.; Mollie E. married John C. Fisher and lives at Cleveland, Okla.; Perry B. lives at Syracuse, Kan., and Amy Lee, lives at Albuquerque, N. M.

On December 28, 1909, Mr. McCrary married Mrs. Martha Dalton, a daughter of Mr. Jonathan Dalton, who was an early settler of Vernon county. They have one child Willard D. born September 28, 1910.

Lowry H. McDaniel, active in the business life of Nevada, Mo., was born in Camden county, Missouri, September 24, 1861, and is a son of John P. and Susan (Russell) McDaniel. Both parents were native Missourians and spent their active lives in Camden county, where the father died in 1866. In 1879 the mother and children went to Webster county, and thence, in 1883, to Nevada, where our subject has since been continuously engaged in the printing business as employe and employer.

The paternal grandfather, Pemberton McDaniel, moved from Tennessee, his native state, to Kentucky, and thence to Missouri. The maternal grandfather, William Russell, married Nancy Revis in Cooper county, Missouri, and they afterward moved to Camden county, Missouri. The paternal ancestors were of Scotch and English, and the maternal, of English and Irish lineage.

Lowry H. acquired his early education in the public schools and lived on the farm till he reached manhood. On attaining his majority he turned his attention to learning the printer's trade in the office of Mr. W. R. Crockett, who published the "Vernon County Democrat," which later became the "Evening Post." Later, he was associated with Mr. Harvey W. Isbell in the publication of "The Noticer," and after that, spent two years in connection with the "Southwest Mail."

In 1896 Mr. McDaniel established himself in the printing business on his own account, and since that time, under the name of the L. H. McDaniel Printing Company, he being sole owner and

proprietor, has built up the largest plant of its kind in or near Nevada.

Mr. McDaniel is a hard worker and his success is the result of persistent effort, good management and fair and honorable business methods and dealing.

Mr. McDaniel has always adhered to the principles of the Democratic party and has been active in its affairs. He served three years as city clerk (1897 to 1900), and one term as collector. He is actively identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knight of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World.

On June 15, 1898, Mr. McDaniel was united in marriage with Miss Edna Sterett, daughter of S. A. and Tillie (Laswell) Sterett, of Nevada. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel have one child, Ruth Adele McDaniel.

William J. McElwain is an enterprising and prosperous business man of Nevada, Mo., who has achieved success by persevering and persistent work. He was born at Jericho Springs, in Cedar county, Missouri, April 6, 1884, and is the fifth child of a family of thirteen children born to J. W. and Caroline (Robinson) McElwain. The father is a native of Illinois, and when he was sixteen years of age, in 1870, he came to Missouri with his parents, and later settled in Vernon county. The mother is a native of Missouri. Their other surviving children are Warren McElwain, George F. McElwain, Harry R. McElwain, Hattie, who married Mr. Frank Stowell and lives in North Dakota, Zenia, the wife of Mr. John Stowell, and Leeta, also living in North Dakota. Those deceased were Zeff, Ella, who was married to Mr. Chant Kennicutt, Artie, who was the wife of Mr. John Amons, and three others who died in infancy.

Our subject's paternal grandfather, David Franklin McElwain, of Irish lineage, moved from Ohio, his native state, first to Illinois and later to Vernon county, Missouri, where he died on December 25, 1900, at the age of seventy-six years. His maternal grandfather Robinson enlisted as a soldier in the Civil War, but was stricken with a prevalent malignant disease and died before participating in any battle. He was of Scotch-English ancestry, the first representative of the family in this country, settling in North Carolina. William J. grew up on his father's farm and

acquired his education in the district schools. When nineteen years old he left the farm, and entered upon an apprenticeship in the Dempsey Candy Works at Nevada, and worked there one year. He then spent three years with Mr. A. C. Dempsey, and after that was one year with the Nevada Candy Company. Mr. McElwain next purchased a half interest with Mr. S. Dempsey in the same line of business which was conducted several months under the firm name of Dempsey & McElwain. On the dissolution of this partnership, Mr. McElwain associated himself with Mr. C. L. Braden under the firm name of McElwain & Braden. This firm continued till February, 1908, when he bought his partner's interest in the business and then, selling a half interest to Mr. J. W. Noyes, joined with him in organizing the McElwain Candy Company. Besides a manufacturing department, which is under Mr. McElwain's personal supervision, there is also a high-class retail department, which supplies a large and constantly growing trade. Mr. McElwain has made a careful and conscientious study of his line of work, and with his years of experience has established a high reputation for the purity and wholesomeness of his products. He has given his attention closely to his business, so that he has found little time for outside affairs. He is interested in fraternal orders, and belongs to the M. B. of A., and the Knights of the Maccabees of the World.

Thomas L. McGuinn,* a native Missourian, comes of genuine Irish lineage, his father being a son of the late William McGuinn, who passed his life in Ireland, where he enjoyed local prominence. Our subject's parents, James and Esther (Dunne) McGuinn, were both born in Ireland, whence they emigrated in their early lives, settling first in the state of Ohio and removing thence in 1886, to Bates county, Missouri. They settled on a farm and continued there some years, and then moved with their family to a farm in Center township, Vernon county, where the father still resides and where the mother died in 1896, in her sixty-third year. Of a family of seven children born to them, five, named respectively, Elizabeth, Hannah, Irene, Thomas L. and William, are living. The names of the two deceased are Ellen and James, the latter meeting a violent death at the hands of a robber, October 29, 1894, when he was thirty-four years of age.

Thomas L., who was born in Bates county, September 11, 1869, grew up on his father's farm, acquiring his education in the public schools, and helping in the farm work. Farm life has always had strong attractions for him, and, though called to give his attention to other matters, he has always retained his interest in farming operations.

In the spring of 1907 Mr. McGuinn was elected tax collector of Center township for the term of 1907-8, and gave such general satisfaction in managing the affairs of his office that the people again elected him, in March, 1909, for the term of 1909-10. Mr. McGuinn is an active member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

James F. McKay, an enterprising business man of Milo, Vernon county, was born February 22, 1884, and is the youngest child of James and Josephine (Bartlett) McKay. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, acquiring his education in the common schools of his native place and lived at home till he started in business for himself. In 1906, associated with his father and elder brother, under the firm name of J. M. McKay and Sons, he began buying, baling, shipping and selling hay at Milo, and continued in that relation three years.

The firm was then dissolved, and in 1909 he and his brother associated themselves under the firm name of McKay Brothers, and established what has grown into an extensive and profitable business, dealing in hay, grain, lumber and building material, the capital investment having been increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Mr. McKay is a careful, methodical business man, of sound judgment, progressive in his ideas and methods and just and upright in his dealings, and stands high in the estimation of the community and with his business associates.

Outside of his regular business relations, he is connected with other enterprises, being vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the Dale Saddlery Company, and a director of the Bank of Milo. He is also actively identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. On August 12, 1904, Mr. McKay married Miss Mayme Jones. Two children have been born to them of whom, C. R. McKay, born January 1, 1906, is living.

The McKay Brothers own 600 acres of good land which is well

stocked with the best to be had in the way of live stock and implements.

Hon. James McKill, deceased, was born in New York state in 1830, and when still young accompanied the family to Ohio, and thence, in 1846, to Morgan county, Missouri. His father, James McKill, finally settled where his son afterwards died, and where he himself departed this life (in Vernon county) in January, 1859; his wife, formerly Miss Rhoda Barker, survived until June, 1876. Robert McKill, the only child besides James, died about thirteen years before his father, in the same month. James was only about sixteen years old at the time of his location in this county, having come here shortly after moving to Morgan county. A pioneer citizen of the locality, he naturally became a man of prominence, and aided in many ways in the upbuilding of his adopted home. His occupation was that of a farmer, but his ability and intellectual worth often caused him to be called into official prominence, and among other positions in which he served was that of representative in the state legislature. April 13, 1854, Mr. McKill was married to Miss Belle Linn, an estimable lady, originally from Kentucky, who located here in 1849. Three living children blessed this union, Monroe, Ella and Arthur. Mrs. McKill was the daughter of John and Nancy (DePoyster) Linn, both natives of North Carolina, who subsequently moved to Kentucky and later to this county, where the father died February 6, 1873, and the mother during the year 1879. They reared to maturity six children: Monroe, Elizabeth, who married James Mayfield; William, H. W., John and Belle (Mrs. McKill). During the Civil War Mr. McKill entered the Eighth Missouri regiment as captain in 1861, and followed the fortunes of the Confederacy for a long time, finally being taken prisoner at Helena in 1863, after which he was confined in prison most of the time for twenty-one months at Johnson's Island. Mr. McKill's death occurred June 26, 1885.

N. M. McMasters* is in the true sense of the term a self-made man who has achieved success by following steadily and diligently in the line of a well chosen calling. A native of Ireland, he was born in County of Antrim, February 9, 1838, to James and Jane (Gordan) McMaster. When thirty years of age, in

1868, he came to this country and for a time lived in Illinois. But after a few years, with a view to finding a place more to his liking for a permanent home, he went to California and found employment in the railroad business, but only for a short time, and in February, 1878, he returned and, finding what he wanted in Vernon county, Missouri, bought for \$9 per acre a tract of 120 acres in section eleven, Drywood township, where he has since made his home. Mr. McMaster has since added eighty acres to his original purchase, and with the elaborate improvements he has made in the way of buildings, etc., has today one of the finest and most desirable farms in the township. What he has, he has acquired by his own efforts. He is esteemed as an upright man, a good neighbor, who knows what to do and who does, looks after his own affairs with diligence, and withal a public-spirited citizen interested in the welfare and betterment of the community in which he lives. Mr. McMaster keeps himself posted and in touch with the trend of current local affairs and is justly recorded one of the level-headed, substantial and influential men of the community. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Milo, and in politics adheres to the principles of the Republican party.

Robert W. McNeil, a pioneer, as it were, among a race of pioneers, for many years an active business man and a well-known citizen of Vernon county, was a man whose name and fame was co-extensive with southwest Missouri. He came originally from the Empire State, having been born at Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., July 8, 1816, of Scotch ancestry. His paternal great-grandfather, Archibald McNeil, emigrated from that country (Scotland) to America about the year 1745; Archibald had among other sons one named John, and the latter in turn became the father of David McNeil, who was born in New York. Upon reaching manhood David was married to Miss Nancy Hamilton, who bore him a family of children, Robert being one of these. The father was a life-long resident of his native state, and a person of excellent prominence as an agriculturist, an occupation to which he devoted himself with success during a long career. Young Robert was brought up in New York until eighteen years of age, obtaining a mercantile experience that was destined to prove of

inestimable value in later years. His schooling was such as could be secured in the common schools. In 1834 he left New York to remove to Ohio, and there he was engaged in business for some nine years, or until his removal to Missouri in 1843, a location being chosen in this portion of the state. For upwards of ten years he was engaged in farming and stock-raising in the vicinity of Harmony Mission, Bates county; his next business enterprise being the purchase of the mill and mercantile establishment at Balltown, owned by Cecil D. Ball, an influential and prosperous resident of that place. This occurred in 1852, and from that time on for many years Mr. McNeil conducted his interests here, war troubles finally causing him to close out his store. Mention is made elsewhere of the loss to which he was subjected through the unprincipled conduct of men on either side. In every enterprise with which Mr. McNeil was connected his own individual interests were made to subserve the interests of the county. With each step of the progress of his people and his section he was closely identified, and though it may be said that he did only his duty in this, it must be remembered that it is much to do one's duty in this day. Personally a refined, polished gentleman of the old school, he was a welcome member of the social circle. He was twice married. November 14, 1837, Miss Harriet L. Hosmer, of Newburg, O., became his wife; she died March 4, 1855, leaving eight children: John S., Mary W., Mrs. Isaac Sickles, Nancy J., Mrs. Wilkins, Robert M., Harriet, wife of Thomas Sickles; William D.; Andrew F.; Kate A., Mrs. J. E. Harding. On April 19, 1863, Mr. McNeil married Mrs. Eliza R. Ball, nee Stearns, both by birth and bringing up a Massachusetts lady. She was first married in September, 1842, to Cecil D. Ball, above referred to, a man whose ability, sagacity and enterprise were unequaled. Mr. Ball was born in Massachusetts in 1810, but was reared in Vermont, learning the trade of shoemaker. He came west to Harmony Mission, Bates county, Missouri, in 1837, but afterwards was in business in St. Louis for two years, moving thence to Balltown in 1839. He imparted a new impulse to the business movements of that section of country, entering actively and extensively into various branches of commercial trade. His death, which was sincerely mourned, occurred November 20, 1860. The death of Col. R. W. McNeil occurred December 16, 1900.

Samuel McQueen is a thrifty farmer and highly respected citizen of Washington township, Vernon county, Missouri. He was born in Warren county, New York, June 8, 1837, to James and Nancy (Richardson) McQueen. The father, who was a typical Scotchman, was born September 14, 1812, and moved with his family to Wisconsin, in 1851, and died there September 20, 1875; the mother passed away August 22, 1885.

Samuel grew up in the family home and spent his early manhood farming. On October 21, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and in March, 1862, went with his regiment to St. Louis and thence to Leavenworth, where his company was detached and stationed at Balltown in Vernon County, whence as headquarters, it was engaged in fighting the border ruffians. At the expiration of his three years' term of enlistment, he re-enlisted at Balltown in Company K, and served till the close of the war, and was honorably discharged in November, 1865. Among the many engagements in which Mr. McQueen participated with his regiment were, those of Platt City, Montevallo, Cabin Creek, Taberville, Cranby, Sui Mills, Marias Des Cygnes, Lexington, Blue River, Little Blue River, Westport, Marysville, Little Osage, Coon Creek and Mine Creek, Missouri; Devil's Back Bone, Dripping Springs, Crooked Creek, Van Buren, Waldron, Cane Hill, Dallas and Prairiegrove, Arkansas, Baxter Springs and Honey Springs, Indian Territory, and the numerous conflicts while pursuing the Confederate Army under General Stirling Price from the Mississippi to the Arkansas river in 1864. Returning to Wisconsin after the close of the war, Mr. McQueen lived there till the spring of 1906, when he moved with his family to Vernon county and settled on a quarter section of land in section 26, Washington township, where he now makes his home.

On June 2, 1882, Mr. McQueen married Miss Lorinda Benzie, at Glenndale, Wis., and they have a family of four children, viz.: Mat McQueen, born March 18, 1883; Dwight, born August 18, 1884, Ray, born September 6, 1891; and Lida, born July 30, 1894, all of whom have the advantages of a liberal education. Mrs. McQueen was born in Waukasha county, Wisconsin; her mother lived to be 99 years and six months old.

Mr. McQueen devotes himself to general farming, and is

recognized as one of the progressive and prosperous farmers in his community.

Abraham Meadows. Among the early settlers of Missouri, away back in the beginning of the present century, was Jeremiah Meadows, the father of the subject of this sketch. A Virginian by birth, he left that state about the time mentioned and became located in what is now Boone county, Missouri. His wife, formerly Miss Sarah E. Wilson, was also a native of the Old Dominion, and she became the mother of nine children, of whom Abraham was the eldest. He was born in Cole county, May 22, 1833. In 1867 Mr. Meadows located in this county, and here his home has continued to be. In 1853 he was united in marriage with Miss Josephine H. Jones, originally from Tennessee, and to them nine children have been given: Delilah, wife of William H. Mayfield; Mary L., Ida B., Henry J., James M., William L., Josephine H., Emmaphine H. and Myrtie Lena, twins.

Dr. Wesley Melick, a leading citizen of Metz township, Vernon county, Missouri, is a native of Columbia county, Pennsylvania. He was born November 13, 1831, and was the fourth child of a family of five children born to Samuel and Sarah (Brown) Melick, both of whom died in Pennsylvania.

After leaving the public schools of his native place, Wesley attended Dickenson Seminary, at Williamsport, and Dickenson College, at Carlisle, and in 1857 was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In the winter of that year Dr. Melick settled in Deerfield township, Vernon county, and practiced his profession till 1862, when he was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the Sixth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, Cavalry, and entered the United States Army. He served with his regiment till the close of the Civil War, and on his return home settled on a 1,000-acre tract of wild land in sections 23, 24, 25 and 26, Metz township, which he cleared and improved, and where he has since made his home. At the same time Dr. Melick carried on his medical practice in the country round about, and continued it in connection with his farming operations till 1901, when he practically retired from active work.

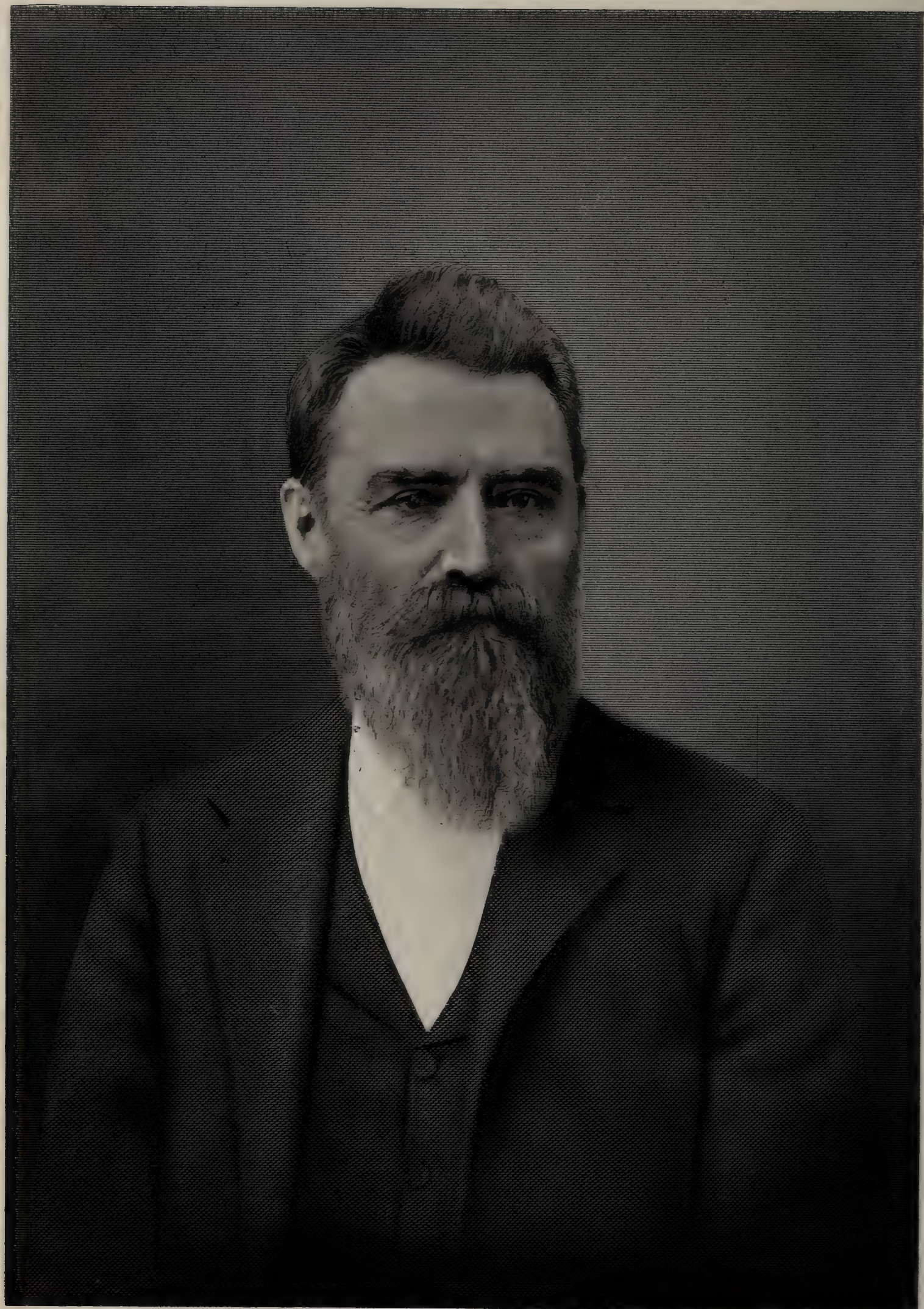
On June 8, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. B. Dodge, who was born in Metz township, September 24, 1840.

She is the elder and only surviving child of Dr. Leonard and Mrs. Mary B. (Choate) Dodge, their other child, Sarah A. A., who was married to Mr. Joseph H. Warden, having passed away November 13, 1876, at the age of thirty-four years.

Of nine children born to Dr. and Mrs. Melick, three died in childhood, and the survivors are, Anna B., who was born August 29, 1860, and is married to Charles P. Lovell, of Lake township, Vernon county; Victor H. Melick, who was born June 18, 1867, and lives in Williams, Ariz.; Dr. Prince A. Melick, of Williams, Ariz., who was born October 15, 1869; Laila, born May 24, 1874, and now the wife of Mr. W. P. Armstrong, of Joplin, Mo.; Effie P. Melick, born February 23, 1878, and Beulah A. Melick, born September 22, 1881, both of whom live with their parents. The Melick homestead is a model country home. The elegant, home-like and commodious family residence is furnished with every needed convenience, and situated in the midst of spacious and well kept grounds, whose rich lawns are beautiful with a variety of ornamental shrubs and carefully trimmed evergreen and other trees, and, coupled with the enchanting scenes of its environment, constitutes one of the beauty spots of Vernon county.

Though retired from active work, Dr. Melick continues the oversight of his large farm, being whole and hearty and well preserved for a man of eighty years. Both he and Mrs. Melick are honored members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Melick's family were among the earliest pioneers of southwestern Missouri. Her father, Leonard Dodge, was born at Underhill, Vermont, in 1805, to Rev. Nathaniel B., Sr., and Sallie (Gale) Dodge, natives of that state. The family moved, in 1821, to Bates county, Missouri, where the Rev. Nathaniel took charge of Harmony Mission, of which he was superintendent till 1835, when he was placed in charge of an Indian Mission at Neosho, Kan. After one year there, he settled with his family on a farm in Osage township, Vernon county, Missouri, and lived there, continuing preaching till his decease, September 3, 1848, at the age of sixty-eight years. His widow passed away December 21, 1866, at the age of eighty-two years. Of their family of eight children who grew to maturity, Dr. Leonard Dodge, Mrs. Melick's father, was the eldest. He studied medicine under the direction of Dr. B. N. Belcher, who was the physician connected with Harmony Mission, and began his medical practice in Bates county, and



W Melick



Mary A. B. Melick

continued it in Vernon county, till his decease, March 10, 1864.

His wife, Mrs. Melick's mother, whom he married in 1835, was born at Underhill, Vermont, in 1804; she came to Bates county, in 1833, as a teacher in Harmony Mission, and after her marriage settled with her husband in Metz township where she passed away May 12, 1866. Both Dr. and Mrs. Dodge were worthy members of the Presbyterian Church.

John H. Miers, deceased, was born on the present site of Milwaukee, Wis., October 15, 1823, the eldest of three children who blessed the union of his parents, John and Margaret Miers, both of foreign nativity. The former came originally from Switzerland, while the mother's birthplace was in France. John H. continued to live in Wisconsin until eight years of age, when he accompanied his father to St. Charles county, Missouri, where he was reared on a farm until 1854. Previous to this time, in 1849, he took a trip to California, remaining there engaged in working in the mines until the spring of 1853, when he returned home, after obtaining satisfactory success while on the far-off coast of the Pacific. His journey to California was made overland and consumed five months, but the return trip was by water to New Orleans. After residing in St. Charles county some time after this, Mr. Miers came to Vernon county, where he continued to make his home. In 1854 Mr. Miers married Miss Susan Vierling, a native of Europe. Seven children are in their family: Maggie, Mrs. Perry Camron; James W., Alexander, John L., Benjamin F., George P. and Belle.

James Weaver Miller, senior member of the firm of Miller & Hopkins, druggists, at Nevada, Mo., belongs to her younger class of wide-awake business men. He was born in Howard township, Bates county, Missouri, March 30, 1884. When he was three years old, in 1887, his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Miller, were killed in a cyclone, and he was reared by an aunt, growing up on a farm. When nineteen years of age, in 1903, he took up his residence in Nevada, where he found employment in the drug store of Mr. W. T. Ballagh and also attended school.

He continued in Mr. Ballagh's employ six years. On March 22, 1910, Mr. Miller joined with Mr. Guy S. Hopkins in a co-

partnership under the name of Miller & Hopkins, and purchased the store and business of George C. Baldwin, and the firm has since carried on a successful drug trade, their store being known as thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Mr. Miller is a registered pharmacist and a thoroughly qualified business man, possessing all the qualities required for a successful business career. Mr. Miller has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and is active in fraternal and benevolent organizations, being identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

William J. Miller, who has been a resident of Vernon county, Missouri, more than a quarter of a century, is a native of Osage township, Green county, Illinois. He is the eldest of seven surviving children born to Frank and Elizabeth (Finley) Miller, both natives of Green county, Illinois.

William J. grew to manhood on his father's farm in Green county, and there acquired his education in the public schools. In 1872 he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Mason, who was born in Jersey county, Illinois, in 1857. After his marriage he engaged in farming on his own account, working leased land till 1882, when the family moved to Vernon county, Missouri. After a few months' residence in Nevada, Mr. Miller, in the spring of 1883, moved with his family to Balltown, in Osage township, and for nineteen years employed himself at various occupations. In 1902 Mr. Miller became sexton of the cemetery and also leased from the cemetery company, for the period of his natural life, thirty acres of land, which he cultivates in connection with his duties as sexton. Mr. Miller is a hard-working man who has made his way in the world by persevering and persistent effort, and by his straightforward, manly life maintains the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

In September, 1892, Mrs. Miller departed this life, leaving surviving, besides her husband, five children, viz., Maggie, who is married to Mr. Falkner, of Kentwood, La.; Ollie J., the wife of Mr. H. J. Combes, of Girard, Kan.; Edward E., who resides at home; Thomas J., a resident of Osage township, and Bessie May, who lives in Girard, Kan.

Mr. Miller is a Republican in political opinions and actions,

and in religious faith and fellowship is identified with the United Brethren Church.

Harrison Mitchell, now retired from active business, has been for many years a prominent factor in the civil affairs of Nevada, where he has lived since 1878. He is a native of Warren county, Indiana, and was born March 17, 1844, and is the third child of a family of eleven children, nine of whom are now living—1911—born to Henry L. and Caroline (Osborn) Mitchell, who were married in Ohio, their native state, and moved from there to Indiana, and thence, in 1858, to Callaway county, Missouri, remaining there until 1860, then going to Benton county, Missouri, where they spent their active lives. The father was a farmer by occupation, and was prominent in military affairs during the days of border troubles and for a time was in charge of an Indian trading post in Colorado. Both he and his wife passed their declining days in Nevada, where he died in 1896 at the age of seventy-five years and where she passed away in her eighty-fifth year, in 1906.

Our subject grew up on his father's farm and acquired his education in the district schools. When seventeen years old he enlisted in the Union cause, in response to President Lincoln's call for three months' men, and at the end of that time re-enlisted for three years, in Company K, Eighth regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. At the expiration of his three-year term of service Lieutenant Mitchell organized Company E, Fourteenth regiment, Missouri veteran volunteer cavalry, and served as its captain till the end of the war. He served on the frontier-Indians' Santa Fe trail, at Fort Lyon, Colorado, and in 1865 was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Returning to Benton county, he was soon thereafter elected sheriff, then re-elected and served a second term, after which he served two years as ex-officio collector. On retiring from this office he engaged in farming for a time, and in 1874 went to Sedalia, Mo., and spent a year as proprietor of the Elgin house, after which he conducted a hotel at Appleton, Mo., for a year.

In 1878 Mr. Mitchell removed to Nevada, Vernon county, and, purchasing a prominent corner, erected the Hotel Mitchell, which he conducted as a first-class hostelry for nearly thirty

years. In 1907 he leased his hotel to Messrs. Terry and Rafter, the present proprietors, and retired from active business.

Mr. Mitchell organized the first company of National Guards of Nevada—the old Fifth regiment—which was merged into the Second, and commanded Company H a number of years. At the opening of the Spanish-American War his regiment was ordered to the front and was the first southern regiment on the ground. Captain Mitchell was promoted to the rank of major, and served with his regiment to the close of the war with Spain, during which time he was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the regiment and had command of the Second regiment at the close of the war and mustered out the organization on March, 1899, at Albany, Ga. He continued in command of the regiment and upon the return home reorganized it and was commissioned colonel, taking part in all military gatherings and encampments till August 6, 1906, when he resigned, receiving from his comrades on that occasion a beautiful and elaborate loving cup as a token of their kindly feeling and loving regard.

Colonel Mitchell is a man of generous impulses, kind-hearted, loyal and true to the highest ideals of manly virtue, and is justly counted among the foremost of the public-spirited citizens of the city, in whose welfare he has devoted the best years of his life.

In politics he has always been a Republican and fraternally is connected with the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar, also with the Knights of Pythias and Grand Army of the Republic, having served as junior vice-commander of the state encampment, and is a member of the Loyal Legion of the State of Missouri.

Robert Willis Mitchell, well known as a wide awake journalist of Nevada, Mo., is a native Missourian, and was born in Clarke county, January 18, 1858, the elder of two children born to William C. and Nannie P. (Curd) Mitchell.

The father, also a native of Missouri, was a farmer by occupation, and died when our subject was a young lad. The mother still survives and is living in New Mexico.

Robert W. grew to manhood in Montgomery and Ralls counties and acquired a good education which has been of inestimable value to him in subsequent years. He was a student at Montgomery College for a time. Also studied in Westminster College,

at Fulton, Mo., and secured mental training and a theoretical knowledge that soon afterwards was enhanced and strengthened by an invaluable practical experience. Mr. Mitchell began his journalistic career when he was but nineteen years of age, as editor and publisher of a college paper, showing marked ability and enterprise. Following this he was connected with the "Chamois Leader," and a little later became interested in the publication of the "Ralls County Guide." Removing to Nevada in 1883, he associated himself with Mr. R. B. Speed as one of the editors and proprietors of the "Southwest Mail," and became a prominent factor in the life and history of that journal whose influence as a news gatherer and moulder of public opinions was widely felt not only locally, but also throughout a wide range of territory in the state and southwest. In the sketch of Mr. Speed, appearing elsewhere in this work, further mention is made of that paper and its growth and influence. In 1896 Mr. Mitchell assumed the duties of his present position as editor of the "Evening Post," at Nevada, whose popularity and power under his able management is a matter of common report.

On December 8, 1881, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Wellman, a native of Ralls county, Missouri, and they have two children named, respectively, Curd and Virginia Mitchell.

George H. Mobley was born in Hickman county, Kentucky, September 5, 1845, and was the son of H. P. Mobley, a native of Chariton county, Missouri, born in 1811. His wife was formerly Miss Mary Jackson, a Kentuckian by birth, born in 1815, and their marriage occurred in Hickman county, that state, where also their children were all born save the youngest daughter. The father gave his attention to agricultural pursuits in the Blue Grass State up to 1856, when he moved to Vernon county, Missouri, purchasing and entering at that time some 1,400 acres of land. The children in his family were Lucy E., Sarah E., Mary N., Amanda J., George H., Annie L., Julia S., Nancy A. and Ida J. George, the only son, was principally brought up in this county. October 29, 1867, he was married to Miss Susan Logan, daughter of Israel Logan and Susan, nee Belcher, the former of Montgomery and the latter of Bates county, Missouri. Mrs. Mobley was born in this county, September 23, 1848. After

this event Mr. Mobley resided in Nevada for several years, serving part of the time most acceptably as deputy sheriff under L. J. Shaw, and following that he was engaged in the grocery business twelve years, during the greater part of which period he resided on a farm north of town, now a part of the asylum tract. After disposing of this place he returned to the old homestead in Clear Creek township, where he was occupied in conducting a most excellent farm of 775 acres, especially adapted for the raising of stock and bees, having superior water facilities, etc.

Martin L. Modrel was among the earliest pioneer settlers of southwest Missouri. Born at Harmony Mission, Bates county, Missouri, October 8, 1827, he was the son of William and Philena Modrel, nee Dodge, the former of Tennessee, and the latter of Vermont nativity. William Modrel up to the time of his death was a man of prominence and influence in this section. Mrs. Modrel was a daughter of Nathaniel B. Dodge, Sr., a Congregational minister, who came from Barry, Vt., in 1820, and founded Harmony Mission, being superintendent of the Mission family and leading them on their long journey from Vermont, which lasted seven or eight months. As previously mentioned he was at the head of the Mission until it was disbanded and disorganized owing to the removal of the Indians, though his zeal and love for them followed them to their reservation on the Neosho river, where he remained three or four years. Subsequently he returned and settled on the farm later occupied by Mr. Modrel, where his death occurred September 3, 1848; his remains now rest in the old cemetery near Balltown. Before coming to Missouri, he had fought in the War of 1812, at the battle of Bennington; his father had fought valiantly for independence. Mr. and Mrs. Modrel had two children besides Martin; Mary E., born June 27, 1829, married Marcus P. Woodruff, and died in 1855; Sarah, born February 21, 1831, became Mrs. Hiram P. Wells, and resided in this county until her death in 1865. Martin L. came with his father's family to Vernon county when four years old and received his educational instruction at pioneer subscription schools and from his father, a man well qualified to teach and impart knowledge. At the age of 22 he went overland to California (in 1850), reaching there after four months of hazardous and perilous ad-

ventures. For twelve months he was unsuccessfully engaged in prospecting in the mines, then took charge of a cattle ranch, and afterwards, until 1859, was occupied in blacksmithing, then returning to Missouri full of life and vigor after so many years of hardy mountain experience. When the war broke out he was among the first to enlist in the Confederate Army, joining Company F, Hunter's Regiment, remaining with it until 1862, when he organized a company and served as its lieutenant until the close of the war. He took active part in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Drywood, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Helena, Prairie Grove, and numerous others. February 10, 1870, Mr. Modrel was married to Miss Eliza L. C. Sterling, daughter of Robert A. Sterling, of Osage township.

Harry C. Moore, who is recognized as one of the leaders in the commercial and business circles of Nevada, Mo., was born near Paris, in Monroe county, June 9, 1849. He is the youngest of a family of three children born to Judge William and Nancy (Duncan) Moore. The father moved from Virginia, his native state, to Missouri at an early day. He was a prosperous farmer in Monroe county, holding many offices of trust, and passed away there in 1856. His wife was a native of Nelson county, Kentucky, Judge William Moore was married four times and left three sets of children.

Harry C. passed his boyhood in Missouri and Kentucky, acquiring his education in the public schools of Paris and at the St. Paul college, a military school at Palmyra. Before attaining his majority he gained a considerable knowledge of mercantile business, having spent five years in the large house of Messrs. W. H. Johnson & Company at Quincy, Illinois. He came to Nevada, then a struggling village of three hundred inhabitants, in 1870, when he established, in a modest way, the general merchandising house which, under his careful and efficient management, has grown and extended with the growth and development of the city, until it now ranks among the largest and most complete drygoods houses in the Southwest. Not only to his own business has Mr. Moore devoted himself with untiring zeal, but also in the development of his adopted city, has he been an important factor, his pride in her growth equaling in intensity that felt in his own private affairs; always a builder, he erected many

substantial business buildings and residences. Most prominent was the Moore's Opera House, which was destroyed by fire twice. Mr. Moore was one of the originators and later owner of Lake Springs Park, which he developed from a small beginning into a place of surpassing beauty, widely known as one of the most delightful pleasure resorts in the State. Largely through his persistent work, State Insane Asylum No. 3 was located at Nevada, an institution which has greatly enhanced the material prosperity of the city, and not only was he one of its original board of managers, but also served as an appointee under every administration since the chair of state was occupied by Governor Marmaduke. Nevada, known as the Gem City, owes her prosperity and high standing to the enterprise and progressive spirit that actuate her business men, among whom none is more deserving of credit than Harry C. Moore.

In January 1871, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Mollie McKay, of Chicago, a Southern lady. To them has been born one child, Glessner, who is married to Mr. George S. Few and lives in Nevada.

Mr. Moore stands high in many orders. He is a Mason and a member of O'Sullivan Commandery No. 16, Knights Templar of Nevada, a Shriner, Elk and member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics a Democrat; upon all questions broad and liberal in his views.

James H. Moore, deceased, was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, October 30, 1819. James Moore, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania, but after moving to Virginia he married Miss Barbara Skyles, of the same state as himself, and they subsequently reared a family of children, six in number. In 1835 he came to Missouri, settling in Callaway county first, but later in St. Charles county, from whence they moved to this (Vernon) county in 1835. Here the father died, May 4, 1857, leaving seven children living: Mary Ann, Evaline, John, James H., Hezekiah, Sarah J. and Joseph. Mrs. Moore died in Virginia. James H. passed his early life upon a farm in Callaway county, subsequently being located in St. Charles county. His residence in Vernon dates from the year 1853. In 1849 he went overland to California, worked in the mines with good success, and in August, 1853, returned to the states, finally entering the land where



HARRY C. MOORE.



he lived. April 5, 1855, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Esther Ann Caton, whose father, Noah Caton, was a native of South Carolina. Mrs. Moore was the first white child born south of the Marmaton river in Vernon county, her natal day being June 9, 1839.

Eugene Rodolph Morerod, M. D. In various places within the present volume the name that heads this brief biography has been referred to, and very properly, too, for without flattery it may truthfully be said that no man in the county is more deserving of mention, or has done more to merit just recognition than he. Dr. Morerod was born at Vevay, Switzerland county, Ind., May 18, 1825. Rodolph Morerod, his father, was a native of Canton De Vaux, Switzerland, a boatman and cabinet maker by trade. He was reared in that country and in 1817 emigrated to the United States, settling near Vevay, Ind., where he remained single until his marriage in 1824. Subsequently with his family he lived there until the year 1826, when, on May 12, his death occurred, caused by the discharge of a cannon at a wedding celebration of a comrade, who belonged to the same military company. His wife, who was a cousin of his, Miss Harriet Louisa Morerod, of Swiss parentage, though born in the United States, was a daughter of Jean Daniel Morerod, one of the early Swiss pioneers, who at Vevay first introduced the culture of the grape west of the Alleghanies. He was a man noted for his liberality and hospitality. At his death Mr. Morerod left besides his widow an only child, Eugene R., at that time but one year old. Deprived of the care and guidance of a father, the education and development of this boy devolved upon his mother, who was a woman of many noble traits and force of character, and well did she discharge the duties placed upon her. He was also a pupil of Mrs. Julia L. Dumont (authoress of "Life Sketches from Common Paths"—a work of wide repute at the time of its first introduction), and subsequently studied Latin in the law office of the father of Rev. Dr. Eggleston, who was a prominent lawyer. Spending the early portion of his life on a farm among orchards and vineyards, Eugene thus passed his time until the age of seventeen, when he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph McCutcheon, a celebrated physician of that day, and a graduate from the best schools of Dublin and Edinburgh. After a four years' course of preparatory study

he took one course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, O., but in May following further intentions in this direction were interrupted by the call for troops to participate in the war with Mexico. Enlisting in Co. D, 3d Indiana, under Capt. Scott Carter, he was soon made hospital steward, in the medical department, but took part in the battle of Buena Vista, after which he received an honorable discharge and returned home. Resuming the study of medicine, he was soon in attendance upon another course of lectures, and in March, 1848, was graduated, his first field of practice being in his native town. After remaining there some two years he removed to Louisiana, going thence in January, 1853, to Madrid Bend, Tenn., where at the outbreak of the war he had built up a large and lucrative practice. Entering into active military service, he enlisted a company for the Confederate service and was commissioned second lieutenant of Co. G, 1st regiment, 1st division, Missouri State Guard. He was with Gen. Jeff. Thompson, and in September following they crossed the river into Tennessee and enlisted in the C. S. A., being assigned to different regiments until finally formed into the 33d Tennessee infantry. At the reorganization of the army in 1862 the Doctor was unanimously elected first lieutenant of his company by his comrades. At Shiloh he received a severe wound and also a slight one at Murfreesboro, where he was made captain; was subsequently wounded on the Stoneman raid at Macon, Ga. He served in various capacities, as quartermaster commissary, as aid to the provost marshal in the field, train surgeon, and the close of the war found him as surgeon in charge of wayside small-pox hospital at La Grange, Ga. He was soon made hospital steward of the 3d regiment of Indiana, and not only performed the duties of that position, but frequently that of surgeon and assistant surgeon in addition. Finally the war closed and then the Doctor returned to Obion county, Tenn., the scene of his long labors, and there again took up his professional duties as physician and surgeon. April 26, 1866, Miss Elizabeth M. Russell became his wife, her birth having occurred in Cincinnati, O., but whose parents moved from there to Switzerland county, when she was quite young. In the spring of 1867 they left Tennessee, and after spending some five or six months in his native town came to Missouri on the 21st of September, 1867, locating in Nevada, Vernon county, where for several years

he was engaged in practicing. Later on he was also occupied in the real estate business, but upon closing out his interests in that calling settled upon a farm near Schell City, where he actively engaged in attending to the duties of this occupation. In everything which tended to the advancement of the county he took an active and unselfish interest, and particularly in the direction of the development of coal deposits in the county; no man in the county did as much to awaken this interest as Dr. Morerod. In educational matters he was long an acknowledged leader, his energies having been to this end. Prominently identified with horticultural matters, he was none the less helpful in many other directions, and while he took great interest in these various enterprises not half the credit due was accorded him. To the Doctor and his worthy wife four children were given: Antoinette D., Samuel R., Amie W. and Eugene R.

James Henry Morris, who departed this life November 12, 1905, was born in Simpson county, Kentucky, June 12, 1830. He was the next to the eldest of a family of seven children born to Andrew and Lavina (Foley) Morris, natives of Kentucky, the father being of Scotch lineage. Their other surviving children are: Almira J., the wife of Mr. John Snow, of Lawrence county, Missouri; Thomas J., George W., Polly Ann; Alexander and John Marshall Morris, deceased.

James Henry grew to manhood in his native state and first worked with his father at the carpenter's trade. He settled at Mt. Vernon in Lawrence county, Missouri, in 1851, and two years later moved to Nevada, Vernon county. He served two years and ten months in the Confederate Army, as a member of Col. D. C. Hunter's regiment, after which he returned to Nevada and lived there till his decease.

On November 25, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah L. Baugh, of Nevada, a daughter of Benjamin and Marie (Boone) Baugh; the former moved from Virginia, his native State, to Kentucky, and in the fall of 1853 settled in Nevada. He was a son of Joseph Baugh, a farmer, who was soldier in the War of 1812 and also in the Black Hawk War, and whose wife's maiden name was Mary Gentry.

Benjamin and Marie (Boone) Baugh had a family of four children, named Moorning, who is married to Mr. James Cum-

mins, of Nevada; William R., who died in the Confederate Army; Sarah L., widow of our subject, who was born January 20, 1840, and Patsy, the wife of Mr. Angus L. Journey, of Nevada. On coming to Vernon county, Mrs. Morris' father (Benjamin Baugh) entered from the Government much of the land on which East Nevada was built at a later date, and he gave to the city the site of the Central High School Building. He was a public-spirited man and had great faith in the future of the city.

Mrs. Morris has a vivid recollection of the perilous times during the Civil War, when Nevada was pillaged and burned by the Northern troops, and of the attendant heart-rending scenes. But notwithstanding these sad memories, she has always had a strong attachment for the place where she has lived since she was a child of thirteen years. Of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Morris, those surviving are: Franklin B., who lives in Tulsa, Oklahoma; Mary A., who has taught in Nevada schools seventeen years and is now—1911—principal of Franklin School; Edith A., of Nevada; Don, who is married to Mr. L. H. Hogan, of Eldorado Springs, and Thomas H., of Nevada. Those deceased are: Martha A., Sterling P., Mary L. and Alberta, who was married to Mr. Thomas F. Griffin, of Lakeland, Florida.

Mr. Morris (Uncle Henry Morris, as he was familiarly called) had a very wide acquaintance throughout Vernon county and was known as one of the largest stock dealers in this section. He was a large-hearted, broad-minded man and under all circumstances was cheerful and optimistic. He knew what adversity meant, and he knew what it was to abound; but whatever the condition, he had learned therewith to be content, and so he was always cheerful, and for everyone had a kindly look, a friendly hand and a hopeful word.

He was a man of high ideals, who loved the true and the good and who despised a sham. Open-hearted, pure-minded and sympathetic, he delighted in doing for others, and by his kindly deeds and helpful, manly words, challenged the love and esteem of all who came within the range of his influence. His home life was ideal. A wise, indulgent father, a loyal, chivalrous husband, his influence with those bound to him by love's strong ties was such that his memory is cherished in fondest remembrance and held as the choicest legacy that could have come to them.

As a friend he was loyal and true, and in all his relations with his fellow men he sought to carry out the teachings of his Master, as laid down in the golden rule, and how well he succeeded was aptly shown in the universal expressions of sorrow from all who had known him long and well when they realized that he had been called to the higher life and they should see his benign face and hear his kindly greeting never again.

Mr. Morris was for many years a worthy member of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Nevada. Through all the sufferings of his last illness he bore his pains with that same fortitude and patience that characterized him throughout his life, and passed peacefully away early Sunday evening, November 12, 1905, and his body was gently laid to rest by loving hands, in Deepwood Cemetery, to wait the resurrection morn.

Charles W. Morrison was born in Morgan county, Illinois, February 16, 1860, the eldest of a family of four boys and one girl born to John W. and Mary (Peak) Morrison, both natives of Illinois. The father moved to Vernon county, Missouri, in 1869, and settled on a farm in Coal township, where he was known as a thorough farmer and esteemed as a man of upright, sterling character, a good neighbor and a worthy citizen. He died at the family home in 1906, his death being preceded by that of his wife, who passed away in 1903.

Our subject acquired a common school education and remained with his parents till he was thirty years old. On leaving the old homestead he moved onto a quarter section of land which he bought in Section Thirty-two, Moundville township, where he has since made his home, devoting himself to systematic farming operations. Mr. Morrison raises vast quantities of hay, but also gives much attention to breeding and raising fine cattle and owns a number of fine horses, of which animal he is a great admirer and good judge. He has spared no pains in bringing his farm to a high state of perfection, improving it with a good class of buildings, including a substantial farm house, convenient barn and other farm buildings and equipping it with all the appliances required in carrying on an up-to-date model farm, and has the honor of being the first farmer in his township to own an automobile. Mrs. Morrison has made quite a record in raising fine poultry especially Barred Plymouth Rock chickens and bronzed turkeys,

taking many premiums, and has a ready market for her stock, shipping to surrounding States.

A Republican in political opinion, he cast his first ballot for James G. Blaine, for the Presidency, and takes a commendable interest in the local affairs of his party, being a member of the township board and an enthusiastic good road man, having done as much, if not more, than any man in his township towards building and maintaining good roads.

On February 16, 1896, Mr. Morrison was united in marriage with Miss Rosa Richmond, whose parents, Charles and Ellen Jane (nee Soul) Richmond were natives of New York.

James Morrison, one of the model farmers of Vernon county, Missouri, is a native of Scotland and was born March 3, 1848, to Alexander and Elizabeth (Aiken) Morrison, both natives of that country and of Scotch lineage. He came to this country in 1871, stopping first in Chicago shortly after the great fire that destroyed that city, and went thence to Dwight, in Livingston county, Illinois. After working two years as a farm laborer, he leased a farm there and worked it six years with good success. In January, 1882, Mr. Morrison moved to Vernon county, Missouri, and settled permanently on a tract of one hundred and sixteen acres in Section two, Drywood township, which he purchased for fifteen hundred dollars, the former owner being obliged to sell for lack of means with which to pay for it. To this he has since added other tracts and now owns some 260 acres of the choicest land in the county. The farm is situated a mile north of Milo, a place that has sprung up in a few years and the site of which at the time of Mr. Morrison's settlement was a barren expanse of wild prairie with few inhabitants in sight. At the time of Mr. Morrison's coming a small house of two rooms, built by the former owner, was on the place, and this he still occupies, having improved and remodeled it into a handsome and convenient farm house. It is beautifully located on the main road that divides Center and Drywood townships, and with the substantial barns and other out buildings for sheltering horses and stock and storing hay, grain, machinery, farm implements, etc., is in marked contrast with the dreary and desolate appearance of the country when its enterprising proprietor settled there. Everything about the place is ordered with a view to utility and convenience.

The farm yards around the barn are enclosed by board fences, so that the stock can roam at will in all kinds of weather, while near-by pumps furnish an abundant supply of pure water. In all his farming operations Mr. Morrison is thoroughly systematic and up-to-date and his place is known as one of the beauty spots of the country. In connection with his general farming he makes a specialty of breeding and feeding for the markets of Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas high grade stock, and in his fields may be seen, besides other choice animals, a fine herd of seventy-five or more black Gallaway cattle, which, to look upon, is to admire.

In politics, Mr. Morrison adheres to the principles of the Republican party, but takes no active part more than to perform his duties as a good citizen, finding in his legitimate business ample opportunity for the gratification of his highest ambitions. In June, 1874, he married Miss Jessie Simpson, a native of Scotland, in Livingston county, Illinois. Of two children born to them, Elizabeth, the elder, is married to Mr. W. T. Dale, of Badger township, and Cora, the younger, is married to Mr. Harry E. Roberts and lives in Drywood township.

Mr. Morrison is, withal, a man of generous impulses, kind hearted and sympathetic, and takes an interest in whatever relates to the welfare of the community. He donated to the township an acre of land as a site for a school house, and contributes liberally for the support of schools and worthy benevolences, and has served twelve years on the local school board.

Mr. Morrison was one of the organizers of the Milo & Sandstone Telephone Company and has been its Treasurer since the organization.

John O. Morrison, who was a prominent and honored citizen of Vernon county from 1891 to the time of his decease, in November 16, 1908, was born and reared on a farm near Glasgow, Barron county, Kentucky, thirty miles from the Mamouth Cave, on May 26, 1836. He was the fourth child of a family of three boys and eight girls born to Joseph and Martha (Faulkner) Morrison, natives of Culpepper, Virginia. The father was born in 1800, was reared in Kentucky and died there in 1860; the mother was born in 1806 and passed away in 1862. Her father moved

from Virginia, his native State, to Pettis county, Missouri, and died there.

John O. acquired a common school education and lived at home, helping in the support of his father's family till 1867, when he went to Camden county, Missouri, and associated with a Mr. Crouch, under the firm name of Crouch & Morrison, carried on a mercantile business at Linn Creek till 1872. He next formed a copartnership with a Mr. Moulder at Richland, Missouri, which was continued till 1886, when Mr. Moulder sold his interest to Capt. Benjamin D. Dodson, with whom he conducted the business some two years when the copartnership was dissolved and both partners retired. Mr. Morrison afterwards helped to organize the Pulaski County Bank, in which he was a leading stockholder a number of years and of which he was elected and served as President. He took an active part in civic and political affairs, and besides serving as a member of the city council of Richland, was, on November 6, 1889, elected on the Democratic ticket, to the State Legislature from Pulaski county. In 1891 Mr. Morrison settled on a farm in Walker township, Vernon county, and removed into Nevada in the fall of 1902. He was universally respected and esteemed and was honored with an election to the State Legislature in November, 1906, and in 1908 was again elected just prior to his decease.

Mr. Morrison stood high in fraternal orders, being a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, A. F. & A. M. and Knights Templar. In religious faith and fellowship he, with his devoted wife, was affiliated with the Christian denomination.

On July 2, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Joe Ann, daughter of the late Benjamin D. and Joe Ann (Sprout) Dodson. The father moved from eastern Tennessee, his native State, when young, with his parents, to Alabama, and thence to Camden county, Missouri, where he grew up and lived many years. He afterwards settled in Nevada and died there in March, 1902. His parents came originally from Virginia. Mrs. Morrison's paternal grandmother, Mary K. Haden, was born in Virginia in 1810 and when five years old was taken by her parents to Kentucky where her father died about 1839. Her mother then moved to Springfield, Missouri, and died there leaving a family of four children. She, Mary K., was married to John Sprout in Kentucky in 1831. Mrs. Morrison's maternal grand-

mother was married in 1840 to John De Bruin, who died in 1857. She was a pioneer of southern Missouri and later came to Vernon county, where she passed away at the age of eighty-one years.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison was blessed with three children, viz.: Roberta, born July 3, 1891; John O., born January 3, 1893, and George B., born May 25, 1897, all of whom reside with their devoted mother in her beautiful and hospitable home in Nevada.

Robert Bruce Moore is the seventh, in the order of birth, of a family of four sons and four daughters born to Joseph I. and Mary (White) Moore, natives of Virginia and Missouri, respectively. The father was a successful farmer in Washington township, Vernon county, Missouri, and died at his home in 1875 at the age of sixty-one years. The mother now—1911—resides in Oklahoma.

Robert Bruce was born on the family homestead February 6, 1867, and grew up there acquiring his education in the public schools. After reaching manhood he was variously employed for a time in Nevada and under an appointment served on its police force. In 1900 he was made chief of police and re-elected in 1902, and filled that position four years efficiently and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Mr. Moore, a Democrat in his political principles, has been an active worker in the local affairs of his party and in 1905 was elected sheriff of Vernon county and at the expiration of his term re-elected by a largely increased majority over his first election. At the end of his second term of splendid service Mr. Moore, in February, 1908, turned his attention to mercantile affairs, and was the prime mover in organizing the Moore-Bobett Clothing Company, of which he became president. The company purchased the store and business formerly owned and conducted by Mr. W. E. Clark, and under wise management it has come to be known as one of the prosperous and leading mercantile establishments of its kind in this thriving city.

Mr. Moore is a man who takes an interest in affairs, and is especially active in fraternal organizations, being identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1891 Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Hattie

May Long, a daughter of W. H. and Ruhu Long, of Girard, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one child, Mabel H. Moore, born August 28, 1894.

Henry P. Mosher, who has resided in Vernon county, Missouri, forty years, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, March 15, 1845, the fourth child of a family of seven children born to Henry and Susan (DeLong) Mosher, the former a native of New York, born June 20, 1811, and the latter, also a native of New York, born April 21, 1812. Of the Mosher family it has been said they were "reared in the ranks of Democracy and rocked in the cradle of Methodism." The father was a local preacher and for more than forty years a class leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He moved to St. Louis, Mo., in 1846, and spent three years as a manufacturer of brick, conducting a brick yard. Returning to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, he turned his attention to farming and stock raising, giving particular attention to raising sheep. He owned 200 acres of land, and continued his farming operations till his decease, which occurred in 1894. His wife passed away in 1880.

Henry P. acquired a good common school education and lived with his parents until he attained his majority. On October 14, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Forney, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Forney, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

In 1871 Mr. Mosher settled with his family in Vernon county, on a quarter section of land which he bought in section 19, Coal township, and there established the family home, where he has since lived. He has devoted himself to general farming with gratifying success, giving special attention to breeding and raising cattle, horses and hogs, and ranks among the practical and systematic farmers of his township.

Both Mr. Mosher and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he adheres to Democratic principles as advocated by William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosher have had three children born to them, whose names and dates of birth are: Laura, born September 21, 1870; Henry Howard, born January 8, 1874, and Charles Irvin, who was born October 23, 1875.

Charles M. Moss,* who is a native of Vernon county, Missouri, was born April 5, 1879, and is the youngest of five children born to Marcellus J. and Jennie M. (Mauppin) Moss, the former born in Claiborn county, Tennessee, December 28, 1826, and the latter in Augusta county, Virginia, June 6, 1840. A more complete sketch of the Moss family may be found in the biography of Mr. Josephus R. Moss, published elsewhere in the work. The mother was a daughter of Dabney and Rebecca (Turk) Mauppin, the former a native of Maryland, where several generations of the Mauppin family had lived, and the latter a native of Virginia. They had a family of three children, viz.: Hester, who married Mr. McGuffin, and who owned the Capitol Hotel at Tallahassee, Fla., and is now deceased; Thomas Mauppin, who lives in Augusta county, Virginia, and Jennie M., our subject's mother, who was the second wife of Marcellus J. Moss, and who died June 13, 1901. Marcellus J. and Jennie M. were married November 5, 1867, and, besides our subject, had four children, named respectively, William D., now of Phoenix, Ariz.; McGuffin, Thomas S. and Ernest K. Moss, all of Haskell, Okla. The father died September 19, 19—.

Charles M. lived at home till he attained his majority. But from his early boyhood has been engaged in buying and selling and trading live stock. He now owns 480 acres of fine land in Vernon county, and feeds for the market from 150 to 250 head of cattle annually, and is regarded one of the largest, if not the largest shipper of live stock in the county.

He is a man of unusual activity, thoroughly practical and systematic in all his affairs, and, aside from his farming operations, in company with Mr. F. L. Ewing, conducts two grain elevators, one at Rockville and the other at Harwood, and a third one at Walker with Mr. Higley.

He is a Democrat in political opinion, but has never sought or cared for political office, finding in his regular business ample opportunity for the satisfaction of his ambition.

On June 20, 1903, Mr. Moss was united in marriage with Miss Martha Olivia Ewing, who was born in Vernon county, July 30, 1878, and they have one child, Finnis M. Moss, who was born August 29, 1905. Mrs. Moss is a daughter of Mr. F. Y. Ewing, whose biography appears in another part of this work.

Josephus R. Moss* was born in Lee county, Virginia, October 13, 1859, and is one of five survivors of a family of seven children (two of whom died in infancy) born to Marcellus and Elizabeth (Gibson) Moss, the former born in Claiborn county, Tennessee, December 28, 1826. They were married in Kentucky and had seven children, of whom the four survivors besides our subject are: James J., John K., Rufus M. Moss, and Mrs. C. N. Morgan.

The mother died April 1, 1865, and on November 5, 1867, the father married Jennie Mauppin, by whom he had five children, viz.: William D., McGuffin, Thomas S., Ernest K., and Charles M. Moss, whose biography appears elsewhere in the work. The father, when a child, went from Tennessee to Kentucky with his parents and there grew to manhood. After his marriage he went to Virginia and followed merchandizing, which had been his occupation in Kentucky, and on July 1, 1869, moved to Lafayette county, Missouri. Two years later, October 12, 1871, he settled in Vernon county and bought, in Blue Mound township, 120 acres of land, to which he later added another tract of 160 acres. Here he established the family home and passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring September 19, 19—.

Our subject's paternal grandfather, Martin Moss, was a native of South Carolina. He married a Miss Reufro, whose father came from France with Marquis De LaFayette in Revolutionary days. He procured from Daniel Boone a tract of land at the place known as Cumberland Ford, on the Cumberland river, Kentucky, now owned by Mr. J. J. Gibson, an uncle of our subject.

Josephus R. first came to Vernon county in 1870, but soon returned home and made his permanent settlement here in 1871. After working on the farm for a time he turned his attention to the study of law, becoming a student and clerk in the law office of Mr. Granville Hoss, at Nevada. Completing his preliminary studies, he passed his examination and was admitted to the bar in 1890, and for sixteen years devoted himself exclusively to his profession in Vernon county, but since May 1, 1906, by reason of impaired health, he has given a part of his time to farming and buying and shipping live stock. During the period he was actively engaged in his profession Mr. Moss was elected prosecuting attorney for Vernon county and served one term, but at

a later date was again elected to that office and served a second term. In political opinion he is a Democrat.

On June 10, 1895, Mr. Moss was united in marriage with Miss Blanche Russell, a native of Lamont county, Texas, born December 5, 1865, the eldest child of John J. and America (Ryan) Russell, the former born in Cole county, Missouri, October 27, 1833, and the latter a native of Kentucky, born May 5, 1842. They were married in Texas, December 22, 1864, and, besides Mrs. Moss, had three children, named respectively, Edgar Ryan, Earnest H. and Undril S. Russell.

The father was graduated from both the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri Medical College, and served in the Confederate Army as surgeon in General Cabell's Brigade. He settled in Texas after leaving the army, and now, 1911, lives with his wife in Moniteau county, Missouri.

Of four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Mary Blanche was born July 19, 1896; Joe Russell, February 26, 1898; Mee-Ryan, July 3, 1900, and John Marcellus was born May 21, 1903.

Beside from his other interests Mr. Moss owns an interest in a drug store at Aatoka, Okla. He is a member of Nevada Lodge, No. 903, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious faith is a Presbyterian. Mrs. Moss is affiliated with the Christian Church.

Samuel B. Myers is one of the successful farmers of Washington township, Vernon county, Missouri. He comes of remote Scotch lineage, though his direct ancestors were Pennsylvania Dutch. His paternal grandfather served in the Engineer Corps in the War of 1812 and was wounded in battle at River Raisen. His maternal great grandfather served under the British flag in the Revolutionary War. Our subject's parents, Samuel and Margaret (Hodge) Myers were natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively and were married December 10, 1883, at Terre Haute, Indiana, whither the father moved from Illinois. Thence the family moved to Fairbanks, Indiana, and there the father, who was a tanner by trade, served several years as justice of the peace. In 1870 the family settled in Vernon county, Missouri, and the father was engaged in farming and milling there until his decease. He was a man of influence in the community, had been a soldier in the Black Hawk War, was a member of the Independ-

ent Order of Odd Fellows, and was buried under the rites of that order, January 17, 1878. His widow died January 20, 1892.

Samuel B. was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, October 10, 1848, and lived there till his fifteenth year, and received his education in the district schools. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Forty-third regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Indianapolis, and served till his honorable discharge, January 26, 1865. His regiment was under command of Colonel McClain and was in provost work from Nashville to Fort Monroe. On his discharge from the army, Mr. Myers returned to Fairbanks and remained there till 1868, when he moved to Missouri and took charge of his father's farm, in section thirty-three, Washington township, Vernon county, and lived there till his father's decease. Prior to this, in 1873, he bought eighty acres of land in section twenty-two and has added to his holdings from time to time until he now owns 420 acres, well improved and under a good state of cultivation, where he carries on general farming, giving special attention to raising hay and breeding high-grade horses and cattle. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has attended many annual encampments of that body.

Mr. Myers, on January 17, 1876, married Miss Martha C. Reynolds, at Fairbanks, Indiana. Two children have been born to them, of whom one, Louis Hodge, born August 20, 1879, survives, and is a farmer of Washington township. He married Sadie Bell Tyer, a native of Bates county, Missouri. Her parents were natives of Jackson county, Missouri. Her father was a Confederate soldier and served in General Shelby's regiment.

John Nanson was born in England, November 17, 1836, being the eldest son and second child born of the union of his parents, Joseph and Mary Bell Nanson, also natives of that country. In 1860, Mr. Nanson married Miss Eliza Armstrong, of Indiana, who died in January, 1870, leaving three children: Joseph, William and Ann. March 17, 1873, Mrs. Lydia M. Boyd, nee Farris, of Cooper county, Missouri, became his wife. Mrs. Nanson's father, Sampson M. Farris, a Kentuckian by birth, settled in this state in 1856. During the war he was made the victim of one of the most brutal murders in the annals of the entire Civil War. His wife, a native of New Madrid, Mo., was formerly Miss Modest

Westbrook. She died in 1880, leaving eight children: Thomas, Lydia, who first married Reuben Boyd in 1856, and after his death in 1863, Mr. Nanson; Jane, wife of John Grant; Richard, Daniel B., Rebecca, wife of A. J. Cotner; William, deceased, and David. Mrs. Nanson by her former marriage had two children: Mollie, Mrs. David Lambert, and Ida, wife of E. F. Hall.

Oliver W. Neff, a native Missourian, was born in Saline county December 11, 1871, and is the eldest of a family of four children born to John F. and Lucinda (Johnson) Neff, the former a native of Benton county and the latter in Saline county, Missouri. They settled on a farm in Dover township, Vernon county, in 1881, and later mover to Bellamy, where the father was engaged in mercantile business till 1888. Later he was connected with the Rural Free Delivery service and now resides in Nevada. The other children are: Lutie, who is married to Mr. W. G. Keithly, of Montana; Jesse F., who lives in Sedalia, Mo., and Lloyd D., of Nevada. Oliver W. spent his early boyhood on his father's farm and acquired his education in the district schools. At an early age he entered the office of the Vernon County "Republican" as a printer's devil, receiving a salary of one dollar per week, and from that humble beginning learned the printer's trade and worked his way up till he became foreman and finally joint owner of the paper with W. F. Crigler. Neff & Crigler first leased the plant from the then owner, Mr. J. M. McAnulty, for one year, and at the expiration of the lease, purchased the plant outright, later changing the name of the paper from "Vernon County Republican," to "The Herald," which it now bears. "The Herald" has the distinction of being the only Republican newspaper in Vernon county and without question is the strongest organ of the party it represents in its section of the state. This newspaper was established in 1888 by Messrs. Swan and Herrick, who sold it in 1890 to Mr. J. M. McAnulty, from whom Neff & Crigler purchased it in 1898.

The paper, as conducted by the firm of Neff & Crigler and under their energetic and able management, has come to be recognized as a potent factor in the community, both in upbuilding and maintaining the principles of its party and as a news-gatherer and distributor. Mr. Neff is a clear and forceful writer, and his campaign articles have gained for him a more than local

distinction, so that during recent campaigns his services have been sought by various newspapers. He takes a commendable interest in the councils of his party and has served as chairman of the Congressional Committee.

In 1906 Mr. Neff was appointed postmaster at Nevada, and was again appointed in 1910. He takes an active interest in civic and social affairs and is actively identified with fraternal and benevolent organizations, being a member of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America.

On May 16, 1894, Mr. Neff married Miss May B., daughter of James E. and Elizabeth (Chastain) James, of Nevada, and they have three children, named respectively, Ralph O., Neta L. and John E.

Isaac F. S. Nelson. The life history of the subject of this sketch is not unfamiliar to most of the readers of the present volume, for besides having been born in this county the greater part of his career has been passed here, where he has become substantially known and respected, both as a citizen and business man. His birth occurred August 19, 1850, the second child now living of his parents' family of four children, the others being Oscar M., now deceased, who at one time served as sheriff of this county; John H., also deceased, and Julia R., wife of Frank P. Anderson. The father, Albert Fountain Nelson, who was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, September 14, 1815, was a man of more than ordinary ability and prominence, and is deserving of special mention in this connection. After growing up in his native state he married December 1, 1836, Miss Susan P. Stone, of the same county as himself, her birth having occurred April 4, 1818. Following this some time, Mr. Nelson became prominently associated with the political movements of North Carolina, and among other positions which he filled was that of legislator from his district. In 1841 he moved with his young wife to Vernon county, Missouri, choosing a location near Balltown, where he lived a respected life until his death January 29, 1852. He was known over a wide scope of country hereabouts, and once held the office of county judge. At the time of his death he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Isaac F. S. Nelson naturally was reared as a farmer's boy, but in 1872 he engaged in the livery business and continued it three years.

Accepting an offer in St. Louis as treasurer of the Union Depot Street Railway line he went to that city, but two years later relinquished that position and returned to Nevada, where he engaged in the grocery trade. Mr. Nelson's wife was formerly Miss Alice Pottorf, of Audrian county, Missouri, whom he married in October, 1871.

John C. Newland is a native of Ralls county, Missouri, and was born August 14, 1852, to Jacob and Lucy A. (Roads) Newland, the father born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1813, and the mother in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1817, and had a family of five children, those besides John C., who was their third child, being a daughter, now the wife of W. F. Neal, of Palmer, Texas; Walter W., also of Palmer, Texas; Ryland R., of Big Springs, Texas, and Jacob J., now deceased. The father moved from Ralls to Lafayette county in 1868 and nine years later, in 1877, settled in Vernon county, where he died June 7, 1883. The mother passed away in 1872.

Our subject's grandfather, John Newland, who was of Scotch-Irish lineage, married Nancy Gerrard, who was of Holland ancestry. He was elected the first clerk of Shelby county, Kentucky, when the county was organized. He died in Kentucky and in 1829 his widow, with her three sons, Jacob, John and William, went to Ralls county, Missouri, and entered government land.

Our subject's maternal ancestors were of an old Virginia family. His grandfather, John Roads, married Cynthia Brown in that state.

John C. grew up in his father's home and lived there till his father's decease. He is one of the prosperous farmers and extensive stock raisers of Clear Creek township, where he owns 420 acres of land finely cultivated and handsomely improved with good buildings and equipped with all the appliances of an up-to-date model farm.

He is a Democrat in politics and has served many years as township trustee. The family is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On September 12, 1878, Mr. Newland was united in marriage with Miss Aline E. Ransdell, who was born November 9, 1853, the daughter of E. W. and Sarah J. (Vanarsdall) Ransdell, mentioned elsewhere herein. Mr. and Mrs. Newland have had seven

children, viz.: William R., who was born June 1, 1879; Annie Belle, who was born December 27, 1881 and died in January, 1882; Mrs. Florence F. Charles, who was born February 28, 1883; Mrs. Myrtle May Gammon, born March 27, 1886; E. Clifton Newland, born December 12, 1888; Walter T. Newland, born April 24, 1892, and Nannie E., who was born July 24, 1895.

Jobe Newport is a prosperous farmer of Deerfield township Vernon county, Missouri. A native of England, he was born in 1831, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Singler) Newport. He learned the stone mason's trade in England, serving an apprenticeship of four years, and on coming to this country in 1861 settled at Portland, Connecticut, and there followed his trade for two years, thence to Ste. Genevieve, near St. Louis, on the Mississippi river. He worked there three years and then went to Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri, where he worked about twelve years. His parents died in England.

In 1885 Mr. Newport removed to Vernon county, and settled on 120 acres in Section thirteen, Deerfield township, and established the family homestead of two rooms in which the family lived twelve years. He then bought 100 acres more in Deerfield township, and later on bought forty acres more in Center township, making in all 260 acres of land, and built a modern house of six rooms. The land is under a good state of cultivation, is well stocked and improved, with a good class of buildings, and three bearing orchards.

Mr. Newport is a man of high standing in the community and has the respect of all who know him. He is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Brotherhood of America, and is a member of the Woodmen of the World. In his political principles and sentiments he is independent.

On March 27, 1879, he married Miss Emma Taylor, of England. Of ten children born to them, eight are now living, viz.: George H., born December 26, 1880; William R., born August 13, 1882; Minnie G., born August 17, 1884; Alice May, born July 11, 1889; Sarah, born January 27, 1892; Charles, born November 4, 1895; Ida, born October 27, 1897, and Addie E., born May 19, 1905.

Joseph Nipp, who settled in Vernon county, Missouri in 1854, and who passed away at his home in Nevada September 16, 1910,

was a man greatly beloved by all who knew him. He was born January 16, 1826, in Germany, whence he immigrated to this country in 1833, landing at New Orleans, and going thence up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, near which city he was employed in farm work. Later he turned his attention to other lines of work, owning a portable saw mill and was among the pioneer saw-mill men of Vernon county, coming there in 1854, his custom being to locate a mill in whatever part of the country he found most desirable, on account of the abundance of fine timber and other advantages. He established a mill on the Marmaton river in 1867. Mr. Nipp followed this line of work till the early 80's, and after discontinuing it, he was more or less engaged in the lumber trade for some years. Coming to Vernon county thus early, his life was wrought into its very history, and being a man of splendid business abilities, shrewd, thrifty and honest, withal, he accumulated considerable property and lived in the enjoyment of an ample competence, living his life in his own way, and granting to others that independence of thought and action which he claimed for himself. He was a kind-hearted, generous-souled man, cheerful in temperament, sociable and companionable, loyal to his friends and just and fair in all his dealings with his fellowmen, and his passing away was mourned as a personal loss by a host of friends who had known him long and well.

In 1844 Mr. Nipp was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Sheller, who died February 19, 1894, at the age of sixty-five years. Of a family of ten children born to them, six passed away in childhood and the four surviving are: Henry and Frank Nipp, and Margaret, widow of Mr. Charles Bannehauff, deceased, all of whom reside in Nevada, and Lewis Nipp, who lives at Venta, Oklahoma.

Mr. Nipp was an honored member of the Catholic Church.

Andy J. Nyhart is one of the substantial farmers of Vernon county, Missouri, who has risen to his place of influence by his own efforts. He was born in Wilkes-barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1844, and is a son of Adam and Catherine (Smith) Nyhart, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father, who was born in 1798, was married three times, and our subject was the second child born to the second marriage.

Adam Nyhart, a wagon maker by trade and also a farmer and stock raiser, moved to Iowa in 1855, and settled with his family in Des Moines county, and became a prominent and influential citizen. He was a man of fine abilities and accumulated a handsome competence, being worth some thirty thousand dollars at the time of his decease, which occurred in 1904. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in political opinions was a rock-ribbed Democrat of the Andrew Jackson type.

Our subject's mother died in Iowa, in 1883.

Andy J. acquired his education in the common schools in Iowa, and remained with his father till he was twenty-two years old.

After leaving home he worked a number of years "rafting" on the Mississippi river, after which he spent a short time in Wyoming and Colorado and in 1874 went to Kansas, where he lived some years. In 1894 Mr. Nyhart settled in Vernon county, at first buying a quarter section of land in Section sixteen, Coal township, and later acquiring an additional tract of forty acres in Coal township. Mr. Nyhart began his career as a poor boy with no capital other than his native abilities, backed by a determined purpose to succeed. In his farming he has given his attention largely to raising corn and small grains, with most satisfactory results and is counted among the leading men in his community. He is thoroughly systematic and up-to-date in his operations and his farm, which is well stocked and handsomely improved and equipped, ranks with the best in the section. He has never sought or cared for political office, but in his political belief is a Democrat of the William J. Bryan type.

On March 4, 1879, Mr. Nyhart was united in marriage in Burlington, Iowa, with Miss Stella Nyhart, who died September 5, 1875. His second marriage was with Miss Ida M. Allee, of Atchison county, Kansas, December 1, 1886, who passed away in 1898, and in 1904 he married Miss Mary E. Durusetta, of Deerfield, Missouri. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. Nyhart, of whom the six surviving are named respectively, Jennie, Emma, Nellie, Cora, Marie and Pearl.

Daniel O'Bryan is an energetic, progressive, wide-awake and successful lawyer of the Vernon county, Missouri, bar. A native of Poplar Bluff, Mo., he was born August 10, 1878, and is an

only child of J. L. and Elizabeth O'Bryan, the former a native of Mississippi and the latter of Canada, whence she went to Mississippi. From there they moved to Louisiana and thence, after the Civil War, went to Missouri. The father was for a time agent of the Southern Express Company at Poplar Bluff, Mo., and later became general manager and bookkeeper for a lumber firm there. Both father and mother are deceased.

Daniel was reared at Nevada and acquired his preliminary education in the public schools there and at Westminster College at Fulton, Mo. Later he studied law in the office, and under the preceptorship, of Mr. Machir T. January and in 1903 passed his examination and was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession, in which he has attained gratifying success. Mr. O'Bryan has served two terms as city attorney of Nevada, and in 1909 was appointed tax attorney. He has also, since 1908, filled the office of secretary of the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company.

David L. Palmer was born in eastern Tennessee December 1, 1858, the second child of a family of six children born to William and Sabina (Loughmiller) Palmer, the former born in Virginia, March 9, 1832, and the latter in Tennessee, January 2, 1835. They were married in Tennessee February 28, 1856. Of their other children, Samuel W. Palmer was born December 7, 1856; William L. was born June 23, 1861; Laura A. was born June 3, 1866, and L. D., who was born September 6, 1872, both died in infancy. The mother passed away December 1, 1872, and on September 18, 1873, the father married Kate Goose. One child was born to this marriage, named Wallace, who died July 23, 1874, at the age of seven weeks and two days. The father, William Palmer, moved from Tennessee to Kentucky in 1866, whence he went to Missouri, but returned the same fall and remained in Kentucky ten years. Going to Texas in 1876 he lived there till about 1887, whence he settled two miles from Deerfield in Deerfield township, Vernon county, Missouri, and there made his home till his decease.

David L. left his father's home when nineteen years old to take charge of the farm of Maj. John Caperton in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and remained there sixteen years. Coming to Vernon county in 1893 he settled on a farm of 240 acres in Deer-

field township which he had secured two years before. He cultivated this farm till 1901, when he sold it and lived in Nevada some six months. He then bought 360 acres in section twenty-six, Blue Mound township and lived there till March, 1908, when he leased the farm and moved into Schell City. In his farming operations Mr. Palmer gives particular attention to buying, feeding and selling live stock, averaging from 75 to 125 head each winter. He takes an active part in local affairs and has served on the boards of Deerfield and Blue Mound townships and at present—1911—is chairman of the board in Bacon. He is identified with the Woodmen of the World; is a member of the Royal Neighbors and the Woodmen Circle. In religious fellowship is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

On January 3, 1882, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Myers, who was born in Louisville, Ky., March 3, 1862, to Henry and Catharine (Overmeyer) Myers, both natives of Hanover, Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer had nine children, viz.: Henry W., born November 9, 1884; Hugh W., born November 2, 1886; Caperton A., born January 16, 1889; Lillian A., born December 1, 1890; Sabina E., born January 16, 1893; Marie S., born April 26, 1895; David B., born August 8, 1898; Lorene G., born July 7, 1900, and Catharine A., who was born November 18, 1902. Mrs. Palmer died October 30, 1904, and on February 13, 1907, Mr. Palmer married Mrs. Ella G. (Robinson Sailor), and to them have been born the following named children: Rosamond, born October 12, 1907; Jewel Mae, born May 25, 1909, and Raymond K., born May 27, 1911.

Mrs. Palmer was born near Edinburgh, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1873, to James H. and Eliza A. (Williams) Robinson, both born near Edinburgh, Pennsylvania, the former April 21, 1831, and the latter, March 26, 1838. They were married October 3, 1856, and had seven children. Of these, Thomas W., who was born January 30, 1859, died February 1, 1900; Francis A. was born April 21, 1860; John E., born January 14, 1863, died October 22, 1900; Ulysses G., born September 12, 1864; died March 12, 1892; David E., born August 3, 1867, died March 26, 1901; Clark P. was born August 16, 1869, and Ella Gertrude is now Mrs. Palmer. The first representative of this Robinson family in this country, of whom there is authentic

record, was Henry Robinson, who was born in Ireland March 1, 1768. He settled in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1793, and was the father of five sons and two daughters, named respectively; John, who was born December 13, 1795; Andrew, born April 27, 1797; James, date of birth unknown; Henry, born March 12, 1801; Elizabeth, who was born March 6, 1803, and married John Morehouse; Sarah, who was born August 19, 1806, and married John Cox, and Samuel Robinson, who was born September 14, 1809.

Henry Robinson died March 26, 1854. His wife, Mary, died April 23, 1841, aged seventy-three years. Their eldest son, John Robinson, married Catherine Ward, November 11, 1819, and they had a family of ten children; James H. Robinson, Mrs. Palmer's father, being their sixth child. The mother, Catherine, died October 10, 1845,* and the father, John Robinson, passed away October 26, 1872. James Henderson Robinson, Mrs. Palmer's father, died January 28, 1905, and his widow now resides in Schell City, Vernon county. Mrs. Palmer's maternal grandfather, Thomas Williams (who was a descendant of Rodger Williams, of early Pennsylvania fame), was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1807, and on April 21, 1831, married Susanna Book who was born in the same county November 17, 1807. Their four children were: Ferdinand, born May 28, 1832, and who died August 5, 1843; Sarah A., born September 16, 1834; Eliza Ann, Mrs. Palmer's mother, and Margaret J., who was born April 4, 1840 and died March 14, 1842; the father, Thomas, died August 5, 1843, and the mother, Susanna, passed away in February, 1883. Maj. Edward Wright, of Revolutionary fame, was the grandfather of Thomas Williams, Mrs. Palmer's maternal grandfather.

By her first marriage, Mrs. Palmer had two children, named respectively: Boyd Sailor, who was born November 8, 1903, and died in infancy, and Irma L. Sailor, who was born January 3, 1905, and now lives with her mother.

William Landon Palmer, of Deerfield township, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Hawkins county, eastern Tennessee, June 23, 1861, and is the third child, one of four survivors of a family of seven children born to William and Sabina (Loughmiller) Palmer, natives of Virginia and Tennessee. His grandfather, Samuel

Palmer, was born in Virginia, accumulated considerable property prior to the Civil War, which was confiscated by the government, leaving him very poor; he then moved to Shelby county, Kentucky, thence to Grayson county, Texas, and later to Vernon county, Missouri, where he lived with his son until his decease in 1892, at the age of ninety-two years.

Our subject's father was born in Virginia March 9, 1837; was a farmer by occupation. He moved from his native state to Tennessee and in 1861 enlisted and served in the Confederate Army until the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox.

He moved from Tennessee to Shelby county, Kentucky, and in 1866 went overland to Ralls county, Missouri, but did not unload his wagons on account of the unsettled conditions, going back to Shelby county, Kentucky, then to Jefferson county, same state; from there he went to Tarrant county, Texas, in 1877, and in 1887 he moved to Vernon county, Missouri, and settled on a tract of 250 acres in section five, Deerfield township, where he lived until his death, which occurred March 12, 1897.

Originally a Presbyterian, he afterwards united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a successful farmer, had a good education and was universally esteemed as a man of sterling character and an upright citizen.

William L. attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age, growing up on his father's farm and living at home until he attained his majority. He spent ten years farming in Texas with his father, and worked the home farm there, sharing equally with his father in the profits and with the money bought a tract of land in Texas, which he afterwards sold and in 1888 purchased eighty acres and established his home here. He has since made further purchases and now—1911—owns 210 acres of well-improved, highly-cultivate land. Besides a convenient and commodious residence, Mr. Palmer improved his place with a large barn, a special house for sheltering hogs, and other out buildings and supplied all the equipment required to conduct a modern model farm.

On January 15, 1890, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage with Miss Luella Wallis, at Nevada. Mrs. Palmer is a native of Texas, having been born in Collin county, that state, October 26, 1864; her parents were natives of Tennessee and emigrated to Texas at an early day, being among the pioneer citizens of Collins county.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have had seven children born to them, of whom six are now living, viz.: Lucile, who was born April 29, 1891; Luella, born June 24, 1896; Landon W., born December 6, 1898; Randolph A., born July 5, 1901; Stanley D., born April 11, 1904, and Edgar L., who was born September 19, 1908.

Lucile is now a teacher in the public schools of Vernon county, the other children are attending school.

Mr. Palmer is a Bryan Democrat. He has served two years as township trustee, and as an upright, progressive citizen is held in high esteem by all. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

Emmet B. Parrish is a prosperous business man and a substantial citizen of Nevada, Mo. A native Missourian, he was born in Pettis county, February 15, 1865, and is the second child of a family of six children, five of whom survive—to G. W. and Emma (Marshall) Parrish, who were natives of Kentucky and South Carolina, respectively. They were among the early settlers of Pettis county, where the father was a prosperous farmer and influential citizen many years, and where he served as postmaster and in other local offices, and spent his active life. He passed his last days in Nevada, where he died in 1904 at the age of eighty-six years, his decease being followed by that of his widow in 1907, at the age of seventy-four. Their other surviving children are Eugene M., of Houston, Tex.; Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. W. A. Graham, of Sedalia, Mo.; Ella J., who also lives in Sedalia, and Emma F., the wife of Mr. D. H. Dean, also of Sedalia. Everett G. is deceased. Emmet B. was reared on his father's farm in Pettis county and there attended the district school, which, in the early days, was held in the primitive log schoolhouse. Coming to Vernon county in 1879, he worked for a time on a farm in Center township and then settled in Nevada, where he learned the tinner's trade, which he followed ten years. Fully equipped with these years of valuable experience, and with a small capital saved from his earnings, Mr. Parrish now began business on his own account, opening a tin shop to which, a year later, he added a stock of hardware. In 1882 he opened a store on the north side of the public square, later moved to the east side of the square, and in 1910 established his business in its present commodious quarters at

the northeast corner of the public square. Thus beginning in a modest way, Mr. Parrish has had the satisfaction of witnessing a steady growth in his trade from year to year, necessitating increased facilities and better accommodations, until today he finds himself at the head of the largest, best-equipped and most up-to-date general hardware store and tin shop in Vernon county. His success is the result of hard work, close attention to business, sound business judgment, honorable and fair dealing and a conscientious determination to please.

He takes a commendable interest in matters outside of his business, and is in sympathy with all that relates to the betterment and welfare of the city and community.

He is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Pythian Sisters, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In political sentiment, Mr. Parrish is a Democrat.

George W. Parrish, for many years a citizen of substantial worth in Pettis county and of no less prominence here, was born in Harrodsburg, Ky., June 16, 1823. His parents, Jolly S. and Roxie A. Parrish, were both Virginians by birth. The former was a brick mason by trade, and for a considerable period followed undertaking in connection with plastering at Louisville. In 1833, upon removing to Pettis county, Missouri, he purchased a farm and attended to its management until death called him away from this earth in October, 1852, having reached the age of seventy-two years. His wife survived him a number of years, but finally, in September, 1875, she also died, then being eighty-nine years old. George W., next to the youngest in his parents' family of children, passed his boyhood days upon the home farm, enduring in common with others the hardships and trials of a frontier life. The educational facilities of Pettis county in that early day were very meagre, but he succeeded in attending school a few months and to this primary course of instruction aided by self-application and desultory reading and study until he became well informed concerning the current topics of the day. When the clouds and disasters of war commenced to hover about this portion of the country, Mr. Parrish entered the enrolled militia and took part in many expeditions against the bushwhackers in Pettis and Johnson counties. After the war closed he resumed his farming operations until 1881 when he removed to Colorado,

but owing to failing health he returned to Missouri and located in Deerfield township, of this county. This continued to be his place of residence until the spring of 1884, when he purchased the homestead upon which he resided, entering at once actively and energetically upon his career as an agriculturist. He was married in 1859 to Miss Emira J. Marshall, a native of Pettis county, Missouri, who has borne him the following children: Eugene, a merchant in Nevada; Emmet, a hardware merchant; Elizabeth A., Ella J., and Emma F.

Maj. Alexander R. Patterson. Perhaps the most important events in the life of Major Patterson are those which refer to his career while a soldier during the late war; and brief mention of the part he took in that strife may not be uninteresting at this place. At the breaking out of war troubles he was living in Ohio, engaged in the saddle and harness trade, which he had previously learned, but almost upon the first call for troops he enlisted in the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and soon commenced active service. His first engagement was at Camp Bartow, October 2, 1861, followed subsequently by the battles of Camp Alleghany, McDowell, Port Republic, and the fighting at Harper's Ferry, where he was captured. After his exchange his regiment joined the Seventeenth Army Corps, and from this time on he participated in the engagements at Thompson's Hill, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, on the Meridian expedition, Big Shanty and all through the Atlanta campaign, his experience being one of such hardships and privations as every true soldier must endure. Returning from the battlefield as major, Mr. Patterson spent two years in the oil regions of Ohio, coming thence to this county in 1867, where he was subsequently appointed clerk of the probate court, serving for three years. Then he was admitted to the bar, but after practicing four years his attention was turned towards selling agricultural implements, and in the interest of this business he canvassed the entire county thoroughly. He also sold musical instruments for a time. In later years he was engaged in selling goods as an auctioneer. Major Patterson was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1828, the fifth child and fourth son of eight children in the family of his parents, Alexander and Mary (Sigfried) Patterson. The former was of Scotch ancestry,

born in Milton, Pa., and by trade was a fuller and dyer,* afterwards working as a stone mason. He died in 1844. His wife was also a native of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. September 16, 1851, he married Miss Ann S. Graff, of Knox county, Ohio. Mr. Patterson belonged to the A. F. and A. M. and G. A. R.

William L. Pepper, who has been a resident of Vernon county thirty years, was born in Marion county, Missouri, April 4, 1840, to William H. and Sarah (Lair) Pepper, both natives of Mason county, Kentucky, whence they came when young with their respective parents to Marion county, Missouri, and there married and passed their lives near the town of Warren.

William L. grew up in his native place and remained at home till after the opening of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Confederate Army. While en route to join his command he was wounded in an encounter with the Union troops and returned home, and going thence to Kentucky, remained there till the war was over. On his return he went to Johnson county, Missouri, and there, in December, 1870, was united in marriage with Miss Emily J. Henderson, a daughter of Joseph Walker and Leina (Houks) Henderson, natives of Kentucky, and pioneer settlers of Johnson county. Mr. Pepper lived in Johnson county till 1877, then lived four years in Barton county and in the fall of 1881 came to Vernon county, and bought and settled on 180 acres of land in section ten, Blue Mound township, to which he has since added 140 acres, owning now an entire half section. Here he has given his attention to general farming operations with gratifying success, and is counted among the prosperous and substantial citizens of the district. Mr. Pepper is active in affairs and has served on the local school board and is a member of the township board, and is now vice-president of the Farmers' State Bank at Schell City. In politics he is a Democrat and in religious fellowship is identified with the Christian Church.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pepper, viz.: Leina, who died in infancy; Mary Alice, who is now—1911—a trained nurse, at Denver, Colo; William W., James M. and Ralph Pepper, all of Park county, Montana, and Josephine, who died in Montana.

Mrs. Pepper passed away in January, 1895, and on May 28, 1903, Mr. Pepper married Margaret H. Dade, who is a native of

St. Clair county, Missouri, and who comes of English lineage. The first representative of the Dade family in this country came from Norfolk and Suffolk counties, England, in 1652, and settled in Warwick county, Virginia. Revolutionary historical records state: "Baldwin Dade, Va., was a cadet, Continental Dragoons, 1778; Francis Dade, Va., Lieutenant, Continental Dragoons; Robert Dade, Va., Lieutenant Third Virginia troops, 1776, and died in August same year." Several of this family served their country in later years, among them being John Dade, an uncle of Mrs. Pepper, who was in the Mexican War under General Taylor, and whose widow now—1911—lives in Schell City, and receives a government pension.

Mrs. Pepper's parents, Baldwin and Catherine (Binns) Dade, were born, the former in Old Franklin, Howard county, Missouri, November 15, 1822, and the latter in Virginia, March 13, 1825. They were married in St. Clair county, Missouri, October 15, 1845, and after their marriage lived for a time in Cedar county, where Baldwin Dade conducted a store. A little later he preempted a quarter section of land in St. Clair county to which he added from time to time, owning at one time 500 acres.

In 1872 he exchanged his original purchase for a tract of 270 acres in St. Clair county on the line adjoining Vernon county, and made his home there thirty-five years, till he retired and moved to Schell City.

He served in the "Home Guards" during the Civil War.

He had a family of ten children, nine of whom lived to mature years. They are: Charles W., who died leaving a family; John, who lives in Schell City; Douglass L., of St. Clair county; Mrs. John W. Jones, of Vernon County; Truman A. Dade, of Vernon county; Dabney C., of St. Clair county; Mrs. A. K. Rogers, of Spokane, Wash.; Mrs. Pepper; Willoughby S., of Willow Springs, Mo., and Osceola B. Dade, of St. Clair county. One child died in infancy. Baldwin Dade died September 24, 1903, and his widow passed away April 5, 1908.

George W. Petty, M. D., a Kentuckian by birth, was born in Lancaster, Garrard county, October 14, 1850, and is a son of Garrod Scott and Elizabeth (Huffman) Petty, the former of Scotch-Irish descent, and the latter of German lineage, and both natives of Kentucky. The father was born in 1805 and died

in 1865, and the mother born in 1815, passed away in 1866. Our subject's paternal grandparents, John and Patsy (Petty) Petty removed from Virginia to Kentucky and both died there in 1807. They had a family of four sons and one daughter, of whom the three eldest sons left Kentucky, with the purpose of settling in Texas, and were never afterward heard from, and it is supposed they were massacred. Our subject's maternal grandparents, William and Elizabeth (Jackman) Huffman, reared a family of five children, among whom were lawyers and physicians, and all of whom left descendants in the home state. Dr. Albert G. Huffman, who settled at Peabody, Kansas, and died there in the nineties.

George W. was educated in private schools in his native place and at Franklin Institute, where he was graduated with the class of 1864. Later he pursued a medical course at Kansas City Medical College, where he was graduated with the class of 1890, and still later, in 1904, received a post-graduate degree from the Chicago Polyclinic Institute. Dr. Petty began his professional career at Metz, in Vernon county, Missouri, in 1886, and removed thence to Nevada, his present home, in 1905. Prior to entering the medical profession, Dr. Petty had been engaged in the drug business at Metz some twelve years, and continued it in connection with his practice till 1903. He came to Metz in 1874, and for some years was the only merchant there, and lived there when the location of the village was changed to its present site on the Missouri and Pacific railroad, where he erected the first building. Dr. Petty was a charter member of the Metz Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church (South), of Nevada. Dr. Petty has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married at Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1874, was Mary Alice, daughter of Mr. E. C. Lynch, of Kentucky. She died in 1883, leaving one child, now Mrs. Lutie, widow of the late William McKee. She resides in Nevada and is an instructor in Cottey College. On August 12, 1885, Dr. Petty married Miss Mary A. Swearingen, a daughter of Newton and Ann Swearingen, of Metz.

Joseph C. Phelps is an influential citizen of Deerfield township, Vernon county, Missouri. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, June 9, 1850, and is the seventh child of a family of

thirteen children (of whom nine are now living, 1911) born to Jonathan and Mary A. (Richardson) Phelps. The father was born September 17, 1811. With his wife he removed from Kentucky, their native state, to Missouri, in 1838, but soon afterward returned to Kentucky and there taught school and followed his trade as a gunsmith till 1853. He then settled on a farm with his family in Jackson county, Missouri, and lived there till 1867, when he moved to Howard county, having then a family of seven boys and six girls.

In 1879 he bought and settled on a farm of forty acres in Center township, Vernon county, and carried on farming till his decease, November 28, 1891, being especially interested in the breeding of cattle, horses and mules. He was a man greatly respected in the community and an elder and worthy member of the Christian Church. His widow survived till 1900. Her father, Jack Richardson, served in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of Tippecanoe. Joseph C. had good educational privilege, and attended school up to his twenty-second year and was graduated from the high school of Roanoke, in Howard county, Missouri. He lived with his parents till he was twenty-six years of age, then went to Texas on account of impaired health, and on his return settled in Vernon county, whither his father and family had moved. In 1890 Mr. Phelps bought and settled on a farm of eighty acres in section thirteen, Deerfield township, where he has since made his home with his family. Mr. Phelps has been a successful teacher and has spent thirty-one years of his life in that occupation. In Vernon county he has served two years as a member of the township board, two years as clerk and assessor and was a member of the Farmers' Alliance, when that organization existed. In political principles he is a progressive Democrat. On December 22, 1880, Mr. Phelps married Miss Mary K. Short, a daughter of Mr. Daniel Short, a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Phelps was born in Kentucky May 14, 1858. To Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have been born four children, viz.: Georgia B.; born June 13, 1882; Shelton, J., born October 7, 1884; Roy Kesler, born December 21, 1888, and William J., born March 14, 1891. The eldest son, Shelton J., is superintendent of the schools at Mountain Grove, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are faithful members of the Christian Church.

William T. Phillips, who has been a resident of Vernon county, Missouri, more than thirty-five years, was born in Adams county, Ohio, June 11, 1846, and is the third child of a family of nine children (of whom six are now living, 1911) born to Henry and Elizabeth (Templer) Phillips. The father was a prosperous farmer in Adams county, Ohio; was formerly from Loudon county, Virginia; a man of influence, in early life a Whig and a Republican, after the organization of that party in 1856, and for forty years a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in 1882. William T. acquired his education in the common schools of his native place. After the opening of the Civil War he entered the army as a private in Company H, Fifth regiment Ohio Volunteers, and went with his regiment to Chancellorsville. He was in the Eight Days' Battle at Atlanta, Ga., and on July 22, 1864, was severely wounded in the thigh, but after being one month in the hospital, he was able to rejoin his regiment and was with Sherman in his "March to the Sea." The regiment was afterwards in provost service at Savannah, Ga., and continued thus occupied till sent to Washington to take part in the grand review, after which it was sent to Louisville, Ky., and mustered out. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Mr. Phillips has attended four national encampments, held at Kansas City, Cincinnati, Columbus, O., and St. Louis, respectively.

Soon after returning from the war, Mr. Phillips settled in Bates county, Missouri, and there on November 5, 1872, married Miss Susan Willis. In 1875 he moved with his family to Vernon county and settled in Moundville, and during the next ten years was engaged in the hedge business.

In 1889 he was appointed postmaster by President Harrison, and served in that capacity nineteen years. He has been twenty-four years a member of the school board and has served two terms as justice of the peace. Mrs. Phillips has had five commissions as a notary public. To Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have been born eight children, viz.: J. Howard, born September 29, 1875; Blanche, born December 30, 1877; Merrill, born May 1, 1880; Sophia, born October 30, 1882; Edmonds, born March 2, 1885; Mabel, born November 2, 1888; Thomas H., born October 15, 1890, and Frances, born May 12, 1893.

March 24, 1910. Mrs. Susan Phillips died, and on October 5,

1910, Mr. Phillips was again united in marriage with Mary A. Jones, of Sheldon, Mo.

John Phipps was born and reared in Cole county, Illinois. Thomas Phipps, his father, was a native of Ohio, and an agriculturist by occupation. He died in Illinois in 1880, leaving, besides his widow, who was formerly Miss Eva Harter, also of Ohio nativity, eight children to mourn his loss, seven sons and one daughter. In 1869 Mr. John Phipps became located in Vernon county, and here now owns an excellent farm. In 1872 Mr. Phipps was married to Miss Judith Longacre, originally from Cooper county, Missouri, and to them six children have been given: Minnie, Thomas, Henry, Sallie, Bennie and John.

Ernest D. Piercey, a native of Missouri, was born in Green county, August 5, 1882. He is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and is the second child of a family of five children born to John R. and Mary (Darnell) Piercey, natives of Laclede and Nodaway counties, Missouri, respectively. Their other children are Virgil M., of Altoona, Kansas; Rosa, the wife of Mr. George Weyman, of Garfield, Wash.; May, who is married to Mr. Henry Canaday, of Spokane, Wash.; and Irvin L. Piercey, of St. Charles, Mo. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Zadock Piercey, was a pioneer settler of Laclede county and died there in 1901, at the age of ninety years.

His maternal grandfather, Nelson L. Darnell, moved from Virginia, his native state, to Marysville, Nodaway county, Missouri. He came thence to Vernon county more than a quarter of a century ago, and settled in Deerfield township, where he built and for several years operated a saw mill. He afterwards went to Carthage, Mo., and there passed away, in 1903, at the age of eighty-five years. His wife's maiden name was Mary Ellen Rogers.

Ernest D. attended the public schools at Nevada, and while yet a boy began his training for the work to which he has since devoted himself, first in the employ of Mr. G. P. Kaupp, a gardener and greenhouse proprietor, and later was employed in the same line of work at Iola, Kan. On December 12, 1910, he took charge of what was known as the Weltmer Greenhouse, near the western limits of Nevada, the name of which was changed

by the present owner, Mr. Frank R. Roe, to the Volcano Greenhouse. Mr. Piercey is thoroughly qualified by years of experience and study for his line of work and takes delight in it, and under his wise management the business of which he has charge has shown most gratifying results. Mr. Piercey has devoted much time to local military affairs, and as a member of Company H, Second Regiment, National Guards of Missouri, since April, 1901, has served three years as a private, six months as corporal, then as sergeant, and now holds the rank of second lieutenant. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

December 25, 1909, he was united in marriage with Miss Jessie M. Purcell, a daughter of James M. and Emma (Wolford) Purcell, of Sheldon, Vernon county, and natives of Virginia and Illinois, respectively. There was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest D. Piercey a son, Ernest Clare, on April 10, 1911.

Mrs. Piercey is next to the youngest of five children, the others being, William E. Purcell, of Sheldon; Josie E. who is married to Mr. Arlie Taylor, of Rich Hill, Mo.; Lottie V., the wife of Mr. Frank Raper, of Iantha, Mo., and Annie L., who lives in Sheldon.

Albert A. Pitcher, who settled in Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri, about 1865, when the place was but a struggling hamlet, was an active factor in her material development and business life until his decease in 1878. He was of English lineage and was born in Herkimer county, New York, and was one of a family of two boys and two girls born to Dr. Almond and Julia (Holmes) Pitcher, who were natives of Gouverneur, N. Y. His brother Orville Pitcher lives in England, and the sisters, Cordelia and Ann, are both deceased.

Responding to the call of President Lincoln for men, he enlisted and organized a company of cavalry, and entered the service as lieutenant and soon was made captain, and was later promoted to the rank of major, his command being sent to New Orleans, where he served as post marshal for some time. His regiment being the Thirty-fifth New York Volunteers, and served with distinction till the close of the war. After his discharge he took up his residence at Nevada, and engaged in business as a druggist, and also operated somewhat extensively in real estate.

buying and selling, and made the subdivision known as Pitcher's Addition to Nevada, a well-known part of the city.

Mr. Pitcher was one of the men who had strong faith in the future of Nevada, and who wrought manfully toward the accomplishment of their high hopes, but who did not live to see their full realization, though others have enjoyed the fruits of their labors. He was a kind-hearted, generous-souled man, sociable, hospitable and charitable, withal, and in all his intercourse and dealings with others, was actuated by high ideals and manly motives that won for him universal confidence and esteem, so that his passing away was mourned as a severe loss to the then young city.

In 1859 he was united in marriage with Miss Angeline Wight, whose family is of Welsh descent, and who is a sister of the honorable S. A. Wight, of Nevada. Of two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Pitcher, Ethel was married to Mr. Mark E. Harrison, deceased, late of Nevada, and now resides at home with her mother and has two children, Madaline and Ralph; and Mary Louise is deceased.

George W. Poage was a native of Pocahontas county, Virginia, born April 14, 1819, the son of George and Betsy Poage, nee Beard, who were also Virginians by birth. The former was an agriculturist by calling and died at the old homestead; his widow departed this life in 1868, in Daviess county, Missouri. Ten children had blessed their union, six boys and four girls, and of this number George W. was the seventh child. He was reared on a farm and to the common school education which he received was added a two-years' training at Hillsboro Academy, which he left well prepared to enter at once upon the arena of daily toil. Up to the outbreak of the war he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but at that time enlisted in Company I, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, under Col. Wm. L. Jackson, in Stonewall Jackson's brigade. He served until hostilities ceased, taking part in almost all the most severe engagements, miraculously escaping several times uninjured when his clothes were pierced by bullets. May 10, 1865, he surrendered at Lewisburg, W. Va. Mr. Poage soon returned to his home in Virginia, from whence he came to this county in 1869. In 1847 Miss Cornelia M. Hinchman became

his wife, and to them six children were born, two of whom survived, Fannie V. and Ida J.

Homer M. Poage, an active member of the bar of Vernon county, Missouri, is of Irish-English ancestry. His great-grandfather, Thomas Poage, immigrated from Ireland to Virginia, thence moved to Kentucky, and in the early part of the nineteenth century settled in Monroe county, Missouri, where he lived many years and passed his last days. Homer M. was born in Scotland county, Missouri, May 30, 1873, to John and Elmyra (Marmaduke) Poage, natives of Monroe and Shelby counties, respectively. The father was a pioneer circuit rider of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), and experienced many hardships in the early days. He departed this life in 1882, leaving his widow who still survives—1911. Her father, James Marmaduke, who was of English lineage, moved from Virginia, his native state, to Shelby county, Missouri, in the early forties and passed his active life there in the mercantile business. Homer M. is the eldest of a family of three children, the others being Ethel, who is married to Mr. Joseph B. Cousley, of Nevada, Mo., and John, who lives in Lexington, Mo.

Our subject acquired his education in the public schools of Nevada, and there studied law under the direction of Mr. Horace H. Blanton, and on December 31, 1899, passed his examination and was admitted to the Vernon county bar. He at once began the practice of his profession and has continued uninterruptedly since with gratifying success. Since 1908 Mr. Poage has served as city counselor.

Mr. Poage is actively identified with various fraternal and benevolent orders, being a Knight Templar, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Modern Woodmen of America. In religious faith Mr. Poage is affiliated with the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church (South) of Nevada, and takes a lively interest in whatever tends to the betterment of his fellows.

Henry Pond,* a leading citizen of Metz, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Statesville, Iredell county, North Carolina, July 18, 1866, and is the fifth child of a family of eight children born to Thomas J. and Margaret E. (Shufford) Pond, the former born near Norfolk in South Hampton county, Virginia, in 1829.

and the latter near Statesville, North Carolina, of German parentage. At the age of seven years, Thomas J. Pond was "bound out" to a Mr. Gavel, a cabinet maker, of Petersburg, Va., of whom he learned the cabinet maker's trade and with whom he worked till he attained his majority. He then went to Statesville, N. C., and began life on his own account. His first employment was doing the inside finishing work of Concord Female College of that city, and there he met and became acquainted with her who, two years later, became his wife. After his marriage he built a shop on two acres of land which he bought in the outskirts of Statesville, and there gave his attention to the undertaking business, employing seven men in his shop and having charge of most of the burials in three adjoining counties. Selling his business in 1868, he moved to Pleasant Hill, Mo., and the following spring, went to Pleasant Valley (now Old Metz) and opened a cabinet and undertaking shop. He conducted this business till new Metz was established, in 1890, then moved his shop thither, and there carried on the business till 1900, when he retired and moved to Tulsa, Okla., whence he returned to Metz, in 1904, and there died.

He belonged to the Masonic Order, and in 1876 united with the Christian Church. His wife is also deceased. Of their children, one died in North Carolina, at the age of three years, two died in Vernon county, one at the age of eight and the other at the age of sixteen years, and one, Hugh, died at Tulsa, Okla., in 1908, at the age of twenty-three. Those surviving, besides our subject, are William M., of Portia, Cal., Mrs. Jennie Baze, of Tulsa, Okla., and Mrs. Belle Ward, of Maunford, Okla.

Henry Pond was educated in the public schools at Old Metz, and from early boyhood worked in his father's shop. When fourteen years old he began working as a journeyman carpenter, and two years later began doing contract work on his own account and so continued till 1900 when he bought out his father's business. In order to be thoroughly equipped, Mr. Pond, in the spring of 1901, took up a course of study in the Philadelphia School of Embalming under Prof. Johnson Dodge, at St. Louis, and later attended the Eckles School of Embalming in that city, graduating from both, and received a state license to practice embalming. Mr. Pond manufactures, among other varieties of burial caskets, black walnut coffins, for which there

is a considerable demand, and his establishment is thoroughly equipped with modern appliances and facilities to meet all demands. His funeral car, of modern type, is one of the few of its kind in this part of the state. Besides his undertaking business, he carries on extensive building operations, having facilities for executing building contracts, covering every branch of the work from putting in the foundations to finishing complete, of any class of material. Mr. Pond also holds letters patent for a water filter, for which there is a great demand. He is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, and also is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1899 was ordained a deacon of the Baptist Church at Metz.

In February, 1890, Mr. Pond was united in marriage with Miss Minnie H. Smith, a native of Logan county, Kentucky, and a daughter of M. W. and Hortense Smith, who settled in Vernon county in 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Pond have three children, viz.: Mollie Elizabeth, who was born in 1892, and has the distinction of being the first child born in Metz; Opal Irene, born in 1904, and Henry Eugene, born in 1906.

William H. Popplewell, a native Missourian, was born in Montevello township, Vernon county, July 19, 1874, the eldest of three children born to Sovereign G. and Rebecca (Avery) Popplewell, the former born in Miller county, Missouri, October 26, 1847, and the latter in Illinois, August 6, 1854. They were married in Vernon county in 1873. Their other two children are, Mrs. R. G. Callahan, of San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. L. E. Knowlton, of Grand Junction, Colo.

The Popplewell family is of French origin, representatives of the family going to England and thence to this country, settling in the early days in Virginia, whence Simeon Popplewell, the great-grandfather of our subject, moved to Kentucky. His son, Sovereign Popplewell, grandfather of William H., moved from Kentucky, his native state, to Missouri, in 1837. The Avery family came from New York and settled in Illinois.

Sovereign G. Popplewell, on coming to Vernon county, bought 320 acres of land in Montevello township. He afterwards bought other lands, and owned at one time 720 acres, and now owns four hundred acres. He was graduated from the

Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Iowa, in 1876, and practiced his profession at Montevallo thirty-eight years, making his home in the village. He now—1911—lives at Eldorado Springs.

William H., after leaving the common schools, attended Kemper School, at Booneville, Mo., then studied medicine at the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, where he was graduated with the class of 1898. He practiced his profession at Montevallo four years, and in 1903 moved to Sheldon, where he has since made his home, engaged in his practice.

Dr. Popplewell, on June 22, 1904, was united in marriage with Miss Laura McCutcheon, who was born in Cooper county, Missouri, December 12, 1879, to F. G. and Mamie (Tucker) McCutcheon. Dr. and Mrs. Popplewell have two children, named, respectively, Frank S., who was born May 7, 1905, and Virginia L., who was born January 20, 1909. Dr. Popplewell is active in fraternal orders, being a member and past master of Sheldon Lodge, No. 371, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Sheldon Lodge, of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In politics he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party.

Edric L. Pottorf, junior member of the firm of Williams & Pottorf, was born in Nebraska September 4, 1867, and is a son of George W. and Susan E. (Hinch) Pottorf, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kentucky. They settled in Missouri in 1857. The mother died when Edric was six months old and the father died when he was six years of age. He is the youngest of a family of four children, of whom Sarah Elizabeth, the eldest, was married to Capt. W. H. Taylor, of Nevada, and is now deceased; Alice K. is married to Mr. I. F. S. Nelson, of Nevada, and John A. lives at Prosperity, Mo.

Edric acquired his education in the public schools and when **nine** years old entered the office of the "Vernon County Republican"—now "The Herald"—to learn the printers' trade. He first engaged in business for himself with Messrs. J. H. Donley and N. H. Grady, abstractors, under the firm name of Donley, Grady & Pottorf. After a few years he sold his interest in the firm and engaged in business on his own account, placing insurance, negotiating loans, etc. A little later he accepted an

appointment as deputy circuit clerk under Mr. Henry C. Brady and filled that position eight years, and then, in December, 1902, purchased his interest in the present firm of Williams & Pottorf. He is a reliable and thorough business man and both by native ability and his years of careful training is well qualified to succeed in whatever he undertakes. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On March 28, 1887, Mr. Pottorf married Miss Linnie A., daughter of Mr. Moses Welch, of Nevada, and they have two children, viz., Dr. R. W. Pottorf, of Nevada, Mo., and Joe L., who lives at home.

Charles H. Prewitt,* widely known as a prominent, influential and progressive citizen of Nevada, Mo., was born in Lafayette county, October 8, 1853, and is the second child of a family of five children born to Judge William W. and Mary J. (Sample) Prewitt. Our subject's father, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, was for many years prominent in the business circles of Vernon county at Nevada. The family settled at Nevada in 1858, when our subject was five years of age, and he grew up there, acquiring his education in the public schools. After the opening of the Civil War he entered the service and accompanied his father through that struggle, and afterwards went to Texas, traveling some sixteen hundred miles freighting, and having many interesting and thrilling experiences of rough, frontier life.

In 1876 he joined his father in the abstract business at Nevada, which was carried on under the firm name of W. W. Prewitt & Son until he was elected to the office of Treasurer of Vernon county, in which office he served two terms. During that time the business was carried on by the father in his own name until his decease October 8, 1910. As successor to his father, our subject then resumed his former line of work and since that time has continuously devoted himself to its management and development, building up an extensive business as an abstractor, buying, selling and exchanging real estate, negotiating loans, placing insurance, etc., and attaining to a leading place among the largest operators in those lines in the country.

Mr. Prewitt is decidedly a man of affairs and is in hearty sympathy with all progressive movements looking to the development and betterment of his city and community, and by his uniformly courteous demeanor and upright, manly course in all his varied relations, enjoys the fullest confidence and esteem of all who know him. He stands high in Masonic circles and is an active and influential member of the Knights of Pythias.

On December 4, 1879, Mr. Prewitt married Miss Willie Blanton, a native of Texas, and there have been born to them three children, named respectively, Harry C., Howard E., and Pauline.

Samuel T. Prewitt, who has lived in Vernon county since he was eight years old, was born near Waverly, Lafayette county, Missouri, May 3, 1870, to William H. and Barbara J. (Bush) Prewitt. After leaving the common schools he completed a course of study in the Lexington Business College, Lexington, Ky., and lived in his father's home till he married. On January 2, 1898, he was united in marriage with Miss Bettie Ewing Edwards, who was born at Walker, Vernon county, November 14, 1876, the daughter of Absolom W. and Willie A. (Renick) Edwards, the former born in Virginia, March 1, 1834, and the latter in Jackson county, Missouri, March 11, 1846. The father was the seventh child of a family of eleven children born to Isaac and Polly S. (Beamer) Edwards, who were natives of Virginia, the former born December 7, 1799, and the latter May 11, 1804. They were married March 7, 1822, and passed their lives in their native state. Absolom W. left home when a lad and went to Lafayette county, Missouri, whence he moved to Vernon county in 1867. Willie A., Mrs. Prewitt's mother, was a daughter of Robert and Missouri (Lanham) Renick, the former born in Kentucky, March 17, 1798, and the latter in St. Louis, November 20, 1816. Robert H. served as chaplain of Colonel Gordon's regiment, Shelby's brigade, in the Confederate army, during the Civil War, and died May 20, 1875. His wife, Missouri, passed away July 15, 1850. Absolom W. and Willie A. were married in Vernon county, Missouri, November 22, 1871, and had six children, those besides Mrs. Prewitt being Mrs. R. H. Renick, born June 9, 1878; Miss Cora McFarland Edwards, born November 30, 1881; Mrs. George C. Bowman, who was born October 1, 1884, and two who died in infancy.

Absolom W. Edwards was a stock dealer at Walker, in Vernon county, and served as the first president of the Farmers' Bank of Walker, till his resignation about a year prior to his decease, on October 9, 1906. His wife died August 21, 1897.

Samuel T. Prewitt has been a farmer and stock raiser ever since he began life on his own account, and is a prominent man of affairs in his community and at present a member of the township board of Walker township. He is an active member of Walker Camp, No. 3164, Modern Woodmen of America, and both he and his wife are worthy members of the Christian Church at Walker. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. Prewitt have had three children, viz., William Edwards Prewitt, born December 23, 1898; Helen Marie, who was born September 20, 1900, and died May 30, 1907, and Harriet Barbara, who was born July 21, 1903.

William H. Prewitt was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, June 2, 1840, the eldest of three children born to James M. and Mattie (Bedford) Prewitt, both natives of Kentucky. Their other children were John Allen Prewitt, of La Fayette county, Missouri, who died July 6, 1911, and Martha Elizabeth, now deceased.

The Prewitt family is descended from French Huguenots, who in the early days settled in South Carolina, whence representatives went to Kentucky, where William Chandler Prewitt, our subject's grandfather was born. James M. removed with his family to Saline county, Missouri, in 1852. The next year he started for California, but turned back on account of illness, and settled in Lafayette county, where he died in 1858. His widow survived till January, 1905, and passed away at the home of our subject in Vernon county at the age of eighty-three years.

William H. lived on the home place till after the opening of the Civil War, but in 1862 enlisted in Company C of Colonel Gordon's regiment, Shelby's brigade, and served through the war. At the battle of Springfield in 1863 he was wounded in both legs, and left there a prisoner, but rejoined his regiment on July 3, 1863, having been exchanged in April, 1863. After the war was over Mr. Prewitt returned home and lived in Lafayette county till his removal to Vernon county in 1878. He leased the eighty acres, where he has since made his home, buying it in

1883 and since then adding to it until he now owns a splendid farm of 200 acres in Walker township. He has been a farmer and stock raiser all his life and has achieved gratifying success in his operations. Mr. Prewitt is a Democrat and has served two terms as associate justice of the county court, and was a member of the forty-second and forty-third general assemblies of the state. He is a member of Osage Lodge, No. 303, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Nevada, and with his family is affiliated with the Christian Church.

On May 9, 1866, Mr. Prewitt was united in marriage with Miss Barbara J. Bush, a native of Clark county, Kentucky, born December 3, 1847, to Phillip W. and Mary J. (Monroe) Bush, natives of Kentucky. The father, born in 1812, was a son of Robert and Barbara (Winn) Bush, and the mother, born in 1822, was a daughter of George and Maria (Grimes) Monroe. Mrs. Prewitt's parents moved to Marion county, Missouri, in 1850, and a year later went to Bates county, but during the Civil War returned to Lafayette county, where the father died. The mother passed away in Henry county. Mrs. Prewitt is the third child of a family of six children born to them, viz., Owen M. Bush, of Clinton, Henry county, Missouri; Mrs. John A. Prewitt, of Vernon county; Mary, now deceased; Robert P. Bush, who lives in Lafayette county, and Phillip W. Bush, of Henry county.

Mr. and Mrs. Prewitt have had ten children, of whom nine are now living, viz., Samuel T., who was born May 3, 1870, having had three children; George E., born December 22, 1871, a minister of the Christian Church at Shawnee, Okla., has one child living, Nylen J. Prewitt; Mrs. W. H. Ewing, who was born February 26, 1874, has two children, Margaret, born September 25, 1896, and William Prewitt Ewing, born in 1906; William T. Prewitt, born July 4, 1876; Mrs. J. P. Davis, born August 14, 1878, has five children, two sons and three daughters, named Cowan, Edith, Alice, Willis and Ray; Evelyn, born August 13, 1880; Thomas H., born April 22, 1884, and Charles M., who was born June 15, 1887. James, born July 3, 1868, died in infancy. Maggie Gordon Prewitt, born April 24, 1882, married Hubert Coons and lives in Nevada, Mo.

William W. Prewitt. To fail to include within the biographical department of the present volume a sketch of the life of this

representative citizen of Nevada would be to omit a history of one of the most worthy men who ever made his home within the limits of Vernon county—a man whose every effort has been of material benefit to the county, and whose energies have been directed towards her improvement and development from the time of his settlement in the community. William W. Prewitt was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, May 16, 1822. His father was Joel Prewitt, a Kentuckian by birth, who in 1823 located in Howard county, Missouri, where he carried on farming, stock dealing and merchandising. He was among the first to champion the doctrine of that religious body since recognized as the Christian denomination, and subsequently became a minister of that faith, his appointments extending over a wide territory adjacent to Howard county. In that early day he was well known, and on account of his identification with the affairs of central Missouri was of recognized prominence and true, substantial worth. His wife, formerly Miss Mary Trimble, of Kentucky, died in St. Louis shortly after the war. Fourteen children comprised their family, and of these William W. was the seventh child and fourth son. But a child when brought to Howard county, Missouri, he was reared there, enjoying both a farm and mercantile experience, and continued to make it his home until 1844, when he moved to Lafayette county and improved a tract of land. In 1854 he went to Moniteau county and superintended a lead mine for three years, coming thence in 1857 to Vernon county, where he entered land. The following year he brought his family, and from that time up to 1868 was actively engaged in farming, but in the year mentioned he located permanently in Nevada and embarked in the real estate business. His transactions in this line were in excess of those of any other person in the county, the immense land sales which he executed reaching an astonishing figure. His long residence here and the established reputation of his dealings with all with whom he had to do contrived to secure for Mr. Prewitt the confidence and unbounded esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances; while his public spirit and warm interest manifested in the welfare of the county gained for him many friends. His set of abstracts were complete in every detail and thoroughly reliable, and besides the branches of business already referred to he did considerable in the way of loaning money. He was twice married, first,

June 3, 1845, to Miss Mary J. Sample, a native of Steubenville, Ohio, though reared in Indiana. She died in 1879, leaving five children: Smiley S., Charles H., Ella, wife of Walter C. Galbraith, William W. and Anna Lee. Mr. Prewitt in 1880 was married to Miss Hattie Torrey, a native of Boston, Mass., a most estimable lady, and of such attractive graces of mind and heart as endeared her to all. Mr. Prewitt was a member of the Masonic order. Personally he was held in high esteem, and though quiet and unostentatious in demeanor, his kind and obliging manner proved a fruitful source of the popularity which he enjoyed. He died October 8, 1910.

William D. Profitt, a son of an old and honored resident of Vernon county, was born November 28, 1852. His father, David S. Profitt, was born in Tennessee in 1824, and when eleven years of age was taken by his parents, William and Sarah Profitt, to Johnson county, Missouri. He was reared a farmer and his early life was spent on a farm. When young he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and was licensed to preach. In 1852 he went across the plains to California; he had previously married Miss Sarah Garrison, a native of Kentucky. Three children were born to them, Sarah, who married Dr. Perrine, and William. In 1854 Mr. Profitt was again married, this time to Miss Lettie Godfrey; she was born in Kentucky. Mr. Profitt was an earnest, faithful, consistent, and successful preacher, and it is doubtful if any standard bearer of the cross ever commanded or merited more respect than Rev. David S. Profitt. He died April 11, 1859, leaving, besides his widow, two children by this marriage, Robert J., a medical practitioner, of Kansas City, and Ellen D. The latter died in 1863. Wm. D. Profitt, after the death of his father, went to Cass county, and remained some years with an aunt. In 1868 he returned to Vernon county. He has been successful in farming and has made it his chosen occupation. He was married in 1875 to Miss Letitia Logan, daughter of James and Mary Logan, early settlers of this county.

William T. Rakestraw is a native of the Buckeye state, and was born in Licking county, September 1, 1842, and is one of seven surviving children born to John and Freelove (Taylor) Rakestraw, both natives of Ohio, the former born in 1818 and the

latter in 1820. They moved to Harrison county, Missouri, in 1859, and passed the remainder of their lives there, the father dying in 1890 and the mother in 1870. Their other surviving children are: Mrs. Sarah Wiley, who lives in Iowa; Isaac, who lives in Washington; Mrs. Eliza Hendren; John W. and Hamilton, all of whom reside in Colorado, and Mrs. Etta Hendren, who lives in Oklahoma.

William T. lived at home till he was twenty years old, and in March, 1862, enlisted in Company G, Sixth regiment, Missouri volunteer cavalry, and entered the Union army. At the expiration of his term of service he mustered out, but in May, 1864, re-enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth regiment, Missouri volunteer cavalry, and served till May, 1866. Mr. Rakestraw was twice taken prisoner, first at Neosho and again at Glasgow, Mo., but was exchanged each time without being imprisoned. After his final discharge he returned home and on October 14, 1869, was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Hefner, a native of Virginia, born October 19, 1850, to Henry and Margaret (Kinkead) Hefner. Mr. and Mrs. Rakestraw had five children, viz., Henry J., born August 21, 1871; Margaret J., born December 31, 1872; Perry E., born May 30, 1875; Arthur A., born May 14, 1877, and who died June 19, 1898, and Ellis O., who was born September 10, 1879.

Mrs. Rakestrow passed away July 3, 1880, and on November 1, 1881, Mr. Rakestraw married Louisa J. Williams, who was born in West Virginia, March 12, 1853, the daughter of Elias and Ellen (Corley) Coffman.

With the exception of a few years spent in mercantile business in his early manhood, Mr. Rakestraw has always given his chief attention to farming, and is known as a thoroughly practical, systematic and up-to-date farmer. In 1903 he moved from Harrison county, Missouri, to Vernon county, and purchased a home in Walker, comprising block 15 and one-half of block 16. His present farm consists of eighty acres in section 1 and sixty-five acres in section 11, Walker township, and forty acres in section 36, Blue Mound township.

Mr. Rakestraw is a man of high character and is esteemed for his genuine worth. He is identified with Osage Lodge, No. 303, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Nevada, and is a past master of his lodge in Harrison county. In politics he is a

staunch Republican, and he belongs to Gen. Joe Bailey Post, No. 26, Grand Army of the Republic. Both he and Mrs. Rakestraw are worthy members of the Christian Church of Walker.

Eligah W. Ransdell was born in Clark county, Kentucky, March 6, 1829, one of a family of nine children born to John and Mary (Tandy) Ransdell. His great-grandfather, Horton Ransdell, and his grandfather, John Ransdell, were both natives of Petersburg, Va. The grandfather, John, married a Miss Moore, and moved to Kentucky in 1786, when our subject's father, who was born at Petersburg, Va., February 10, 1782, was four years old. Mary Tandy, our subject's mother, was a daughter of Kilos Tandy, who raised a company of soldiers in Kentucky and served as their captain during the Revolutionary War. He was born in Ireland. When the war was over and the government was not able to pay the soldiers promptly, he had put on record a statement to the effect that all money due him for his services should be donated to the government, and if the government saw fit to give him anything more by way of bounty, land grant or pension, "that also is hereby donated to my country."

Our subject's mother died in November, 1830, and his father afterwards married and had five children by his second marriage.

Eligah W. Ransdell, on November 6, 1851, was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Vanarsdall, who was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, May 19, 1834, to James and Elizabeth (Evans) Vanarsdall, who were of German and Irish descent, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Ransdell had only one child, Aline E., born November 9, 1853, and now the wife of Mr. John C. Newland, whose sketch is published herein. On March 7, 1880, Mrs. Ransdell passed away, and on January 30, 1883, Mr. Ransdell married Sarah W. Fletcher, a native of Georgia. He has been a resident of Vernon county, Missouri, since June, 1874, when he bought and settled on eighty acres of land in section 17, Clear Creek township. He lived there some nine years, and in 1883 moved to his present home in section 19. In early life Mr. Ransdell was a Whig and cast his first presidential ballot for Gen. Winfield Scott. When the Republican party was formed in 1856 he cast his lot with that body, and twice helped to elect Abraham Lincoln to the presidency and still loyally supports that party.

Hon. James H. Requa. To put a stop to all persecutions on account of religious belief, Henry the Fourth, king of France, issued, in 1598, the famous "Edict of Nantes," decreeing that Protestants should enjoy the same rights and privileges in all respects as Catholics. But Louis XIV revoked that edict in 1685 and a severe persecution of Protestants, or Huguenots, as they were called, was at once set on foot. To escape this many fled to other countries, some coming to America, and among these was James Requa, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who settled at New Rochelle, N. Y. He was a man of family. Among his grandchildren was one Elijah, born in Westchester county, of the Empire state. The latter, after attaining to manhood, married Miss Eustatia Combs, a lady of Scotch ancestry, and she afterwards became the mother of James H. Requa, whose name appears above. Young James' birth occurred in the same county as that of his father, though in the year 1808. He grew up in his native state, learning from time to time the duties of farm life, an occupation which he subsequently closely followed in connection with teaching for many years. About 1837 he moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., living there until 1840, when he chose a settlement in the then sparsely inhabited territory embraced in the present county of Bates in this state. While located there he taught the first school started in the vicinity of his home. Soon after becoming a resident of the county he was elected county judge, and in 1846 represented the people in the state legislature, at which time he voted for the joint resolution to organize the territories west of the Missouri river, which were then unorganized. The first steps in congress looking to this result were also taken about this period. Mr. Requa also held the position of school commissioner of Bates county (which then included Vernon), and at one time knew and had been at the home of every householder living in the two counties. In 1856 he came to Vernon county, selecting and improving a valuable farm, which he since sold. His homestead is in section 3 of this (Deerfield) township. Judge Requa's residence in this county was marked by a number of calls to official positions of trust and honor. Besides holding the office of county judge, he was elected to the state legislature in 1866, and in 1868 was re-elected. It requires no empty words of com-

pliment to say that his duties were discharged in a manner above reproach.

The Judge's wife was formerly Miss Mary A. Norris, also of New York nativity, and to them six children were born: Edward N., Lewis C., John J., Albert G., William H. and Austin. In religious belief Judge Requa was a Presbyterian. His death occurred November 20, 1893.

Thomas J. Rice, known as a substantial business man and citizen of Nevada, Mo., is of English and Scotch lineage and a native of McKean county, Pennsylvania. He was born May 4, 1851, to J. H. and Roxanna (Ames) Rice, the former a native of New York and the latter of Vermont. They settled on a farm in Iowa in 1866, where the father was a local ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas J. grew to manhood on the farm and gained his education in the district schools. When he was twenty-two years old he began working at the carpenter's trade with his father, who was a millwright, machinist and bridge builder. Later he was engaged for a time in contract work at Sioux Falls, S. D., and in 1888 took up his residence in Nevada, where he has since made his home. During his earlier life, Mr. Rice built a number of bridges in Green county, Iowa, but since settling in Nevada has given his attention mostly to general contract work and has erected more than fifty of the finest business blocks and residences in the city, and besides the state line bridge between the states of Missouri and Kansas has had charge of numerous other structures of that character, being recognized as a leader and expert in his line of business. Mr. Rice is identified with several fraternal orders, being a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he has five times represented at the Grand Lodge, and also belonging to M. B. A., and represented this congressional district at the supreme convention of this order held at Denver, August 8 to 14, 1911.

On December 24, 1871, Mr. Rice married Miss Rebecca C. Blackburn, a daughter of James Blackburn, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Two children have been born to them, of whom, Cora E., the eldest, is married to Mr. J. R. Parsom, of Vernon county, and James C. is a partner in his father's business, which is carried on under the firm name of T. J. Rice & Son.

James B. Ridgway, a prosperous farmer of Lake township, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, June 18, 1860. He was the fifth child and is one of four survivors of a family of ten children born to James and Elizabeth (Aldridge) Ridgway, both natives of Indiana. The paternal grandparents lived in Virginia. The maternal grandparents were of English and Scotch lineage. James Ridgway, our subject's father, moved with his wife and eight children from Indiana to Kansas, and lived at Fort Scott some three years. In February, 1873, he settled in Lake township, Vernon county, Missouri, and cultivated leased land there till his decease in 1884. He was a good man, modest, unassuming and quiet in manner, and withal, kind hearted and charitable, giving cheerfully and generously according to his ability and means, to worthy objects and those in need.

Our subject grew up in his father's home and attended the common schools and had the varied experiences common to the farmer boy. When he was twenty-seven years old, on November 13, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Samantha Flagor, whose family came from Piatt county, Illinois. For several years after his marriage, Mr. Ridgway worked leased land, but in 1894 bought a small farm of forty acres in section 32, Lake township. He has since added to his original purchase and now, 1911, owns, in sections 32 and 33, 260 acres. Mr. Ridgway, while giving his attention to general farming has made somewhat of a specialty of raising and feeding for the market, cattle and hogs. His farm is well improved and equipped and well stocked, and he is justly counted among the substantial farmers of the section.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ridgway are identified with the Christian Church and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In political opinion he is a Democrat of the William J. Bryan type. Edward Ridgway, who was born January 9, 1896, is the only survivor of four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ridgway.

Johiel H. Rinehart, who has resided in Vernon county, Missouri, since 1866, was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, November, 1836, and is one of nine children born to Stephen and Lydia (Britt) Rinehart, the former a native of Green county, Pennsylvania, and the latter born in the adjoining county in

West Virginia, in 1809. They were married in Green county, and the father died there about 1842. Three of their children died in infancy, and about 1843 the mother left her four boys with an uncle in Pennsylvania and with two daughters went to Bureau county, Illinois, but returned a year later and got two of her boys, Johiel and Simon, and brought them to Illinois, where she married again.

Remaining with his mother till he was past twelve years of age, Johiel then went to work by the month as a farm laborer, and so continued till his marriage, after which he cultivated and lived on leased land till his removal to Vernon county, Missouri, where he arrived November 6, 1866. Settling on an eighty-acre farm in section 28, in Metz township, he lived there with his family till May, 1898, when he retired from farming and moved into Nevada, his present home. Mr. Rinehart prospered in his farming operations and added to his farm from time to time, until he owned 640 acres in one body. Beginning in a modest way with this wild prairie land, he improved it as his means would allow, until he had the entire tract fenced and under cultivation and handsomely improved with a fine class of buildings and all needed farming equipments. He first built a small "box house," which was destroyed by fire and replaced by a more pretentious frame house, and this in turn by the present substantial nine-room farm residence. On the farm Mr. Rinehart dealt extensively in cattle, buying, feeding and shipping, and also dealt somewhat in mules. He was always prominent in the affairs of the township and served as one of three who, under direction of the court, appraised the "Falor estate." He also, under court appointment, served as receiver of the Conkling Brothers Bank, of Nevada, and being elected justice of the peace some two years after he settled in Metz township, he filled that office seventeen years, till he resigned, and also served several terms as township trustee. About the year 1900 he was made a director and vice-president of the Bank of Nevada, of which he became president three years later, and filled that office till failing health led him to resign in February, 1910. Prior to this, in 1898, he bought an assigned stock of shoes, valued at \$9,000, and after conducting the store two years traded it for a farm which he afterwards sold.

Mr. Rinehart is a Republican in political opinion, and at the

time he settled in Metz township was one of three Republicans then living there.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart are members of the Christian Church, and in 1874 he was one of the forty-three charter members who organized the church at Rinehart, only four of whom, and he the only man, are now living. He served as elder in the church from its beginning till he moved into Nevada, and has filled that office continuously till he moved away. Mr. Rinehart now owns, besides his farm of 520 acres, a double two-story brick business block on South Main street, Nevada; two valuable vacant lots and a handsome modern frame residence, where he makes his home.

In October, 1858, Mr. Rinehart was united in marriage with Miss Lois Patterson, who was born in Medina county, Ohio, September 20, 1841, to Robert and Rozina (McIntyre) Patterson. The former, born in Canada about 1794, and the latter in Vermont in 1805. They were married at Rochester, N. Y., and lived there a number of years, Mr. Patterson working at the carpenter's trade, then moved onto a farm in Medina county, Ohio, where he died about 1847. His widow passed away in 1881. Mrs. Rinehart's paternal grandfather, whose home was in New York state, served in the Revolutionary War.

Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart, Madison A., born October 26, 1859, is postmaster at Richards, Mo.; William H., born November 15, 1861, is a farmer in Metz township; Stephen J., born January 30, 1864, is a merchant at Caney, Kan.; Miss Rose L., born January 11, 1869, lives with her parents, and Jay H., born May 17, 1871, is in the clothing business at Nevada.

Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart have nine grandchildren.

Leroy D. Roberts, who departed this life at Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri, December 12, 1876, was born in Roane county, Tennessee, October 10, 1834, the second child of a family of four children born to Col. Sidney R. and Margaret (Crow) Roberts, who, about 1844, settled in Camden county, Missouri, where the father carried on a mercantile business and also practiced law. In the early fifties he entered a large tract of land in Vernon county, but never lived there. At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the Confederate service as quartermaster of Marmaduke's regiment, under General Price, and in 1863 died of

dysentery at Little Rock, Ark., being about sixty years of age. His widow passed away in 1864 or 1865.

Leroy D. acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Camden county and later attended college at Jefferson City, and after leaving college was in the mercantile business with his father at Linn Creek, Camden county. Coming to Nevada about 1856, Mr. Roberts engaged in the mercantile trade on his own account, but traded his store for land in 1861, and enlisted as a private in Captain Hunter's company, but soon after leaving Nevada he enlisted and organized Company I, Fourth Missouri cavalry, and as its captain joined Colonel Burbridge's regiment in Marmaduke's division of General Price's army of the Confederacy, and being near his father was with him at the time of his death. Captain Roberts participated in many battles, but escaped injury till the battle of Pilot Knob, where a shell struck his foot and lacerated the ankle, finally necessitating amputation of the foot. At this time he was taken prisoner and sent to Johnson's Island, where he was held some four months, till the close of the war. Returning to Nevada, Captain Roberts, associated with Dr. J. N. B. Dodson, engaged in general merchandising. He afterwards bought his partner's interest and conducted the business in his own name till about 1872, when he sold it and opened a hardware store in company with Mr. John Tyler, and so continued till his decease.

Mr. Roberts was a thorough business man and prospered with the growth and development of the young city, and at the time of his death owned more than 500 acres of land in Vernon county, and had just completed a handsome brick residence at No. 125 West Austin avenue, Nevada, where his widow still has her home. He was a man of generous impulses, kindly and benevolent, and withal of a deeply religious temperament, and while he contributed liberally toward the erection of church edifices and for their support, regardless of sect, he himself did not become a church member till shortly before the time of his death, when he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He gave heartily to worthy objects and his hand was always open to those in need.

On June 1, 1859, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Davis, who was born in Camden county, Missouri, August 27, 1841, to James A. and Sarah A. (Brown) Davis, who

were born in Hopkins county, Kentucky, he July 19, 1812, and she April 28, 1821, and their respective families settled in Camden county about 1828. The father, James A. Davis, bought about a thousand acres of land in Walker township, Vernon county, near the beginning of the Civil War, and at its close moved thither and lived there till about two years prior to his death, August 19, 1898, when he broke up housekeeping and lived among his children. His widow passed away June 2, 1900.

Mrs. Roberts' grandfather, Harrison Davis, who died in 1861, at the age of ninety-eight years, was an intensely religious man, and his Bible, which he read through thirty-six times, is now in her possession. Mrs. Roberts was the second child of a family of ten children and is one of three survivors, the other two being Mr. Milton Davis, of Nevada, and Mr. Alexander Davis, who lives in California.

One sister and one brother of Mr. Roberts, our subject, still survive, viz., Mrs. Rebecca Swinck, of Dallas, Texas, and Richard A. Roberts, who also lives in Texas. Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, the first died when eighteen months old. Calvin, the second child, born November 23, 1868, is a grocer in Nevada. Leroy D., born in 1872, died in September, 1895. The fourth child died in infancy and Mary Anna, born February 17, 1876, resides with her mother.

Joseph Finis Robinson, physician and ex-superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, Nevada, Mo. Dr. Robinson was born near Knobnoster, Johnson county, Missouri, February 15, 1847, son of Jehu and Julia Ann (Oglesby) Robinson. His father was a native of Tennessee, and came of an old and honored family of that state. In 1818, at the age of six years, Jehu Robinson accompanied his father, Joseph Robinson, to Saline county, Missouri, where the father settled on a tract of land and at once engaged in farming pursuits. He and his family were among the earliest of the pioneer inhabitants of that section of the state and Mr. Robinson, being possessed of ability above the average of those times, was naturally regarded as a leader in the community. During the early Indian wars, he received a commission as colonel in the state troops and commanded a regiment in numerous engagements brought about by the depredations of the red men. In 1835, or 1836, he located in Johnson county,

and was one of the chief organizers of the first Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in that part of the state. The first house of worship was built by the congregation on his farm and for many years he held the office of elder. The Rev. John Morrow, whose name is well-known in the pioneer history of Missouri, was one of the earliest pastors of that society, and perhaps the first to serve in that capacity. Mr. Robinson was also a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party, in those pioneer days, and continued as such until after the country had become more thickly populated, and the county government had been organized. He was judge of the county court of Johnson county for a considerable period, and a man of great influence in his community. His death occurred in Henry county, Missouri, in 1888. His wife, Dr. Joseph F. Robinson's mother, was born in Kentucky in 1820, and was a daughter of Tarlton Oglesby, a member of one of the most noted old families of the Bluegrass state. She died August 14, 1900, at the age of nearly eighty years, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sallie B. Reynolds, in Henry county.

Dr. Robinson obtained his elementary education in the common schools of Johnson and Boone counties, Missouri. In 1865 he entered the Missouri State University and was graduated from the normal and scientific departments in 1870, with a degree of Bachelor of Science, and normal graduate. Three years later his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science. After leaving college he taught school for one term of six months. In 1871 he matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College, which he attended for two consecutive terms, after which he located for the practice of his profession in Henry county. In 1875 he went to Philadelphia and took a course in the Jefferson Medical College, of that city, being graduated in that year with the degree of doctor of medicine. Resuming practice in Windsor, Henry county, after his graduation, he continued his professional labors there until his election to the responsible office of superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, at Nevada. In the meantime, however, and in 1878, he had taken post-graduate courses in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and Bellview Hospital Medical College, in New York. In 1887, during the administration of Governor Marmaduke, he was named as a member of the first board of managers of the Nevada asy-

lum, serving in that capacity for six years, during the last three of which he was president of the board. In 1893, during the administration of Governor Stone, the board elected him superintendent, and he continued to serve until April, 1905. During the administration of Dr. Robinson, the capacity of the institution was increased to accommodate several hundred additional patients, without the necessity of special appropriation of monies on the part of the state. The increased accommodations are due to the economic administrations of affairs by Dr. Robinson, and were made possible by reserving from the funds appropriated for the yearly maintenance a considerable amount per annum, which in many institutions, would have been wasted through injudicious management. Originally the cost of the asylum represented a per capita expenditure (to make room for 540 patients) of about \$625; during Dr. Robinson's administration, the capacity was increased so as to provide for the welfare of 850 patients, without in any manner effecting their well-being and comfort. This change in management represented a saving to the State of about \$250,000, through the comparatively insignificant expenditure of \$8,000 or \$10,000 in fitting up and utilizing apartments in the building not intended for the purpose originally. This fact alone speaks volumes for the economy of the administration of the subject. Not only is this true, but the management under that regime was also characterized by a great increase of the average of recoveries on the part of those sent to the asylum for treatment. Biennial reports show that from 54 to 58 per cent, based on the number of patients received and treated each year, were discharged restored, an exhibit more satisfactory than that of any similar institution in the United States.

Dr. Robinson remained in office through the administration of five governors, and was connected with the institution in several capacities for a period of eighteen years continuously. In most states, political influence very frequently results in a rapid succession in the office of superintendent. Dr. Robinson bears the distinction of being an original appointee of Governor Marmaduke, under whose administration the institution was erected. Dr. Robinson has always remained firm in his allegiance to the Democratic party, though he has never sought or held political office of any kind, always devoting himself closely to his chosen

calling, and in more recent years his time has been more or less devoted to his business interests, which now mostly absorb his attention.

Though his parents were devout adherents to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, he has been a member of the Baptist Church since a youth of seventeen years. He has been identified with Masonry since his twenty-first year, and has attained the higher degrees in that organization. He was one of the charter members of the Blue Lodge, of Cold Springs, Johnson county, Missouri, now located at Leeton, and has always retained his connection therewith. He is a Sir Knight in O'Sullivan Commandery, No. 56, of Nevada, a member of Ararat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Kansas City, a member of the board of trustees of Cottey College, and director in the Thornton National Bank, Nevada. In 1889, while engaged in the general practice of his profession at Windsor, he became one of the promoters and organizers of the Farmer's Bank, located in that place, and for four years served as president of the institution, being its first president.

Dr. Robinson is a great lover of fine stock, and is credited with being one of the best judges of horses in Missouri. For many years he has owned and conducted one of the best stock farms in the state. This farm is located near Windsor, Henry county, Missouri, famous for its blue grass and clover and is known throughout the United States as the producer of some of the best horses, short horn cattle and jacks ever sent out of Missouri. It was established in 1884 as the Medow Stock Farm, and still bears that splendid reputation it established twenty-seven years ago through its founder. He also has a fine stock farm in Bates county, near Butler, and has recently added another stock farm, known as the Drywood Stock Farm, Vernon county, which is stocked with some of the best Jersey cattle, trotting horses and jacks that can be found in the country.

Dr. Robinson was married November 14, 1878, to Miss Linnie A. Sipe, daughter of Dr. Jacob and Harriet E. (Fewel) Sipe, of Warrensburg, Mo. Mrs. Robinson was born near Windson, Henry county. Her mother was a native of North Carolina and a pioneer of Henry county. Dr. Jacob Sipe, her father, for many years was a practicing physician of Henry county, and during the Civil War was commissioned as a surgeon in the Con-

federate Army. He was captured by the Federals during an engagement in this state and continued in prison at Rolla, in Phelps county, where his death occurred. Mrs. Robinson was educated at the Methodist College at Lexington, Mo., and the Normal School at Warrensburg, of which she is a graduate. She is a lady of many rare graces of character, well fitted to adorn any circle of society. It is fitting to say that Dr. Robinson, while occupying a position of eminence as a physician and surgeon, and is an expert alienist, stands equally high as a man outside of his professional career. He is possessed of a cheerful disposition, is broad-minded and liberal in his views, and these traits have endeared him to those with whom he has come in contact. His splendid record as the head of one of the great institutions of the state, aside from all other considerations, will cause him to be longer remembered as one of the most useful members of the profession which he adorns.

Dr. Charles A. Rockwood, was for nearly forty years a prominent physician and surgeon at Nevada, Mo., and passed away there on February 6, 1896. He was born in the city of New York, February 10, 1846, and was the fourth child and second son of a family of five children born to William H. and Susan G. (West) Rockwood, who, on account of the wife's ill health, moved from New York to Marengo, Ill., in 1856, and both died there. The father was a native of Vermont; the mother was a daughter of John G. West, in whose office Horace Greeley served his apprenticeship, learning the printer's trade.

Charles A. passed his boyhood on a farm and when but sixteen years old, leased his father's farm and carried it on successfully, at the same time acquiring a good education by private study and by attending a school at Woodstock, under the preceptorship of Rev. R. K. Todd. His great desire was to fit himself for the medical profession and with that purpose in view, he began his professional studies under the direction of Dr. James Northrop, and completed his medical course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated as an M. D. with the class of 1867. Dr. Rockwood began his practice at Afton, Iowa, then in his twenty-first year, and continued there with good results some two years; but an attack of Typhoid fever, coupled with the severity of the winters, lead him to re-



C. A. Rockwood

turn to Illinois, and he was in practice at Sandwich, in DeKalb county one year. Then, in 1870, he took up his residence in Nevada, Mo., and resuming his practice as a physician and surgeon, continued it to the close of his life with eminent success, both professionally and in a financial way. He had faith in the future of Nevada, and evidenced it by investing largely in real property, among his numerous holdings, being the brick structure, long known as the Rockwood hotel, and for years a leading hostlery of the city. Dr. Rockwood was a member of the American Medical Society, and other medical bodies. He stood high in Masonic circles, and was an honored member of the Knight's Templar as well as the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

On November 11, 1874, Dr. Rockwood was united in marriage with Miss Belle B. Berry, a daughter of Dr. Lucian and Emma L. (Kelley) Berry, of Nevada, Mo., and formerly from Winchester, Scott county, Illinois, and who came here in the year 1872. She is a woman of fine attainments, and is the youngest of a family of nine children, the other survivors being: Julia, who is married to Mr. J. C. Bennett, of Ft. Scott, Kan.; Martha B., the wife of Mr. A. Bennett, of Nevada; and Lillie B., who is married to Mr. J. M. Riggs, and lives in Winchester, Ill. Those deceased were named, respectively, Mary, Adeline, Marcus L., Emma L., and William C. Berry. The Berry family is of French lineage.

Dr. Lucian Berry was for many years the leading physician at Jacksonville, Ill. Wm. Kelley, the grandfather of Mrs. Rockwood, at one time owned and lived on the ground which is now the site of Oak Ridge Cemetery and Lincoln's Tomb, at Springfield, Ill., the original remodeled log cabin still standing there—the building in which Emma L. Kelley was married to Dr. Lucian Berry. Dr. Lucian Berry also was engaged in mercantile trade at Winchester, Ill., after giving up his practice, and moved from there in 1872, to Nevada, Mo., where he passed away at the age of ninety years. Mrs. Rockwood's maternal ancestors were from North Carolina.

Dr. and Mrs. Rockwood had two sons, viz.: Reginald M. Rockwood, a prosperous druggist at Jefferson City, Mo., and Charles A. Rockwood, who is an alumnus of Wentworth Military Academy, and a member of its faculty, and also was graduated from the Missouri State University as a Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1910, and is commandant of cadets there, being the

youngest person ever to hold that position, and the only cadet ever holding position and is now studying in Northwestern University of Chicago for the medical profession, following in the steps of his father and grandfather.

W. M. Rousey was born in Morgan county, Illinois, March 10, 1851, is the third child and one of five survivors of a family of ten children, born to J. P. and Nancy A. Rousey. The father was born in Alabama, in 1826, and the mother was a native of Maryland. The family lived in Morgan county, Illinois, many years, and in 1876 settled in Harrison township, Vernon county, Missouri, where the father bought 388 acres of land and made his home till his decease, October 28, 1894. He was a prosperous farmer and an extensive dealer in cattle and hogs which he fed and shipped to eastern markets. He was a clear-headed, wide-awake business man, fair-minded and honorable in his dealings and successful in all his undertakings. Though not an office seeker or holder, he kept in touch with current events and was an active worker in the local ranks of the Republican party. He was identified with the Masonic Order. His widow passed away in 1909. Our subject has always been a farmer; is a man of practical ideas and progressive in his methods, and now owns and lives on the family homestead in Harrison township, where he leads the life of a bachelor, and carries on general farming and stock raising operations with success. In his political opinions Mr. Rousey is a Socialist.

William P. Sailor, a native Missourian, was born in Montgomery county, December 15, 1839, to John and Virginia (Perkins) Sailor, natives of Kentucky, who married in Missouri and had a family of five sons, viz.: Isaac and George, each of whom died in Montgomery county, leaving a family. Alvin, who died and left a family in Texas; and William P., and Milton, who live in Montgomery county. The father passed away in 1844, and the mother, in 1897.

William P. has devoted his chief attention to farming, buying, feeding and selling live stock most of his life. Coming to Vernon county in 1880, he leased from Mr. Noah See, of his native county, sections 1 and 36, and in 1886 bought from the W. P. Johnson estate a quarter section of land, and a half sec-

tion from parties who lived in Kentucky, all in Bacon township, and continued his farming operations till 1895, when he took up his residence in Schell City. Here he conducted a meat market for a time and after that lived in comparative retirement till his recent venture in the real estate business with Mr. W. H. Hunt, under the firm name of Sailor and Hunt.

Mr. Sailor is a Democrat in political opinion, but has never sought or cared for office, but for many years has served on the local school board.

On February 14, 1867, Mr. Sailor was united in marriage with Miss Joanna Weeks, who was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, May 2, 1849, to Thomas and Nancy W. (Hudnall) Weeks, natives of Bedford county, Virginia. The father was born in January, 1806, and the mother who was born February 6, 1808, was a daughter of Richard and Polly (Williams) Hudnall, Polly being a daughter of Roger and Cassa Ann (Blair) Williams, and said Roger being a direct descendant of Roger Williams, who, in 1634, founded the colony of Rhode Island. Mrs. Sailor has in her possession a knee buckle worn by her great-grandfather, Roger Williams, while serving in the Revolutionary War. Her father, Thomas Weeks, settled in Montgomery county, Missouri, in 1851, with his family. He had ten children, viz.: Charles T., who died in Montgomery county, leaving a family; William R., who died without issue; John H., who lives in Calloway county; Mrs. Susan M. Wimberly, of Yuba county, California; Mrs. Betty Hudnall, of Callaway county; Samuel T., who died in Callaway county, leaving a family; Mrs. Cassie Ann See, of Montgomery county. Mrs. Sailor, and one who died in infancy. Both father and mother passed away during the same week. She on Tuesday, and he on Thursday, in October, 1886.

Of eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sailor, Marietta, the eldest, married Mr. Ralph Goodrich, and they had two children, named, respectively, Wilber and Ralph. Mr. Goodrich was killed in a railroad wreck, and his widow married Mr. Chauncy Porter, and they have one son, named Aaron, and one daughter, Virginia. The second child, Charles F. Sailor, lives in New Mexico. Robert L. resides in Kansas City, where also lives Lucy, who married Mr. Jesse Scotten, now deceased. Thomas A. lives in Centralia, Ill. Frank T., in Spokane, Wash. William E., lives in Chicago.

Noah M. and Roger W., in Kansas City. Ernest S., in Chicago, and Dixie G., the youngest, lives at home with her parents.

N. Satterlee* is an enterprising citizen of Bronaugh, Vernon county, Missouri, and a native of Ross county, Ohio. He was born March 10, 1850, and is the third child of a family of seven children born to Samuel and Elizabeth (Bethard) Satterlee, both natives of Ohio. Of their other children, Mattie lives in Curryville, Mo.; Emma was married to Mr. C. Hodges, of Pike county, Illinois, and died there in 1901; Della is married and lives in Pike county, Illinois, and Rosie and Frances passed away in early childhood. The parents moved from Ohio to Illinois in 1862, and there the father enlisted in the Ninety-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and entered the army and died of fever in 1863.

Our subject attended school in Pike county, Illinois, and lived there till 1879, when he settled in Moundville township, Vernon county. He bought eighty acres of land, but later sold forty acres on a part of which the village of Bronaugh now stands, and still later bought another forty acres. He was a successful farmer and continued to cultivate and improve his land till 1902, and also for several years conducted a livery stable in Bronaugh. In 1902 Mr. Satterlee bought the hardware business formerly conducted by Mr. Scroggins and carried it on till 1908, when he sold it to Mr. J. J. Davies.

Mr. Satterlee is a leading man in his community and is interested in whatever relates to its betterment and development, and has served on the town board and the local school board.

In 1880 he was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Cohenour, a daughter of David and Mary Cohenour, who came from Pike county, Illinois, to Vernon county. The father passed away, and the mother, who still survives, makes her home with her children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee belong to the Knights and Ladies of Security and Mrs. Satterlee is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James B. Seitz, who has been a resident of Vernon county, Missouri, since 1881, is a native of York county, Pennsylvania, and was born February 12, 1857, and is the fourth child of a family of nine children (of whom three sons and one daughter

still survive—1911), born to Adama and Caroline (Klenfelter) Seitz, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, and were of German lineage. The parents moved, with their nine children, from their native state to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1875; thence to Bourbon county, Kansas; and in 1881, settled on a quarter section of land in section 7, Harrison township, Vernon county, where they made their home the remainder of their lives, the father passing away in 1896, and the mother, in 1907. They were members of the Lutheran Church. Their surviving children, besides our subject, are: Charles P. Seitz, who lives in Oklahoma, and has a family of four children; Cornelius, who has three children, and resides in New Mexico; and Clara, the wife of Mr. D. Anderson, who is now matron at Sapulpa Euckle Boarding School.

James B. lived with his parents and attended the common schools till he was eighteen years old. He drove a team in St. Joseph, then worked in the coal mines in Bourbon county, Kansas, and afterwards spent four years cultivating a leased farm. During the following twelve years he worked on his father's farm; and when the government opened the Indian Reservation in Oklahoma to settlers, he joined in the chase for an allotment, riding thirty-five miles in one hour and fifty minutes. He was successful in making entry on a fine quarter section, and proved up his claim, and has since declined an offer of fifty dollars per acre for the land he thus secured. Returning to Vernon county, Missouri, in 1907, about the time of his mother's decease, Mr. Seitz purchased the family homestead in Harrison township, and now makes his home there, engaged in general farming and stock raising; his operations being attended with gratifying success.

Mr. Seitz is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in political matters adheres to the principles of the Democratic party.

Melissa Sellers, widow of the late John G. Sellers, of Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, March 2, 1840, the daughter of Jeremiah Virgin, who was born in Kentucky, January 22, 1817. His ancestors were English. Her mother, whose maiden name was Amanda Gerard, was of French

lineage. She was born November 23, 1818, and passed away April 12, 1892.

On December 20, 1857, our subject united in marriage, in Shelby county, Illinois, with Mr. John G. Sellers, then a widower with one child by his former wife, whose maiden name was Levina Ashton. Mr. Sellers was a native of Washington county, Indiana, and was born November 29, 1824. Three years after their marriage, in 1860, Mr. and Mrs. Sellers moved to Iowa. Thence went to Kansas, in 1885, and from there to Jasper county, Missouri, in 1893. They settled on the present family homestead, in section 32, Harrison township, Vernon county, where Mr. Sellers was a successful farmer till his decease on February 15, 1897. In his farming operations he gave attention to stock raising and especially admired fine horses. He was a Democrat in political opinion, a worthy citizen, well thought of by all who knew him, and a devoted Christian man, identified with the Christian Church in religious fellowship.

Mrs. Sellers, though she has reached the sun-down side of life, is well preserved and active, and with the aid of one of her sons, manages and carries on the farm.

Of six sons and six daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Sellers, there are now—1911—eight survivors. Of these, Martha A., who was born October 14, 1865, is married to Mr. S. D. Witt, and has one child. Charles E., was born September 11, 1867. James R., who was born December 12, 1869, is married and has six children. Mary A., born February 5, 1872, is married to Mr. Robert Pilgrem, has five children and lives in Oklahoma. Louie Frances, born August 5, 1876, is the wife of Mr. M. A. Earl, and has four children. George, who was born February 7, 1879, is married and has one child, and has charge of the home farm with his mother. Gracie M., born September 17, 1881, is married to Mr. D. Goodwin, and has three children, and Clifford R., who was born October 11, 1884, is married and has a family of two children.

Phil. W. Shanholtzer was born in Hampshire county, West Virginia, October 3, 1847, and is the son of Peter Shanholtzer, also a Virginian by birth, and a farmer by calling and occupation; his wife, formerly Miss Mary J. Williams, of the same state as himself, bore a large family of children. Phil. was the

second child and eldest son. His life, up to 1869, was spent mostly in Tazewell, Knox and Macon counties, Illinois, to which locality he had removed from the Old Dominion, and during this time his attention was devoted almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits. In 1869 he came to Vernon county, Missouri, and purchased six acres of land—the foundation of what was destined to be a large and valuable farm. Setting out an orchard on this small tract he went to work with a will, but soon disposed of this first purchase and bought forty acres, to which additions have from time to time been made until at the present time he is the owner of 581½ acres, 240 acres of which adjoin the town limits of Bronaugh. Personally he is held in high esteem, as is also his wife, Miss Sarah Cohenour, whom he married in 1870. She was born in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Shanholtzer have three children: David M., Edward P., and Jesse. Mr. Shanholtzer is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

George W. Shaw, a native of Green county, Illinois, ranks among the prosperous farmers of Lake township, Vernon county, Missouri. He was born May 6, 1865, and is the fifth child of a family of seven children (of whom five are now living—1911), born to Ruffin and Elizabeth (Cook) Shaw. The father went from Indiana, his native state, to Illinois, and thence, in 1867, moved with his wife and four children to Vernon county, and for two years lived on and cultivated a rented farm. He then bought a farm of 100 acres in section 28, in Lake township. Some years later he sold his farm and the remainder of his life cultivated leased land, passing away in 1902. His widow survived till 1908. Both were devout members of the Christian Church.

George W. had few school privileges in early life, being those afforded by a short time spent in the district schools of Vernon county, but he made good use of such as he had, and received his training in the practical school of experience. He grew up on the home farm and lived with his parents till he was twenty-six years of age. On starting out for himself he bought a farm of 120 acres, which he afterwards sold, and purchased a quarter section in section 22, Lake township, where he has since made his home with his family.

On February 14, 1891, Mr. Shaw married Miss Addie J. Goff, of Vernon county, and they have one child, Nellie.

In religious faith, both Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are affiliated with the "Latter Day Saints." He is a Democrat in political principles, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Simeon Shearer. His paternal grandfather was a pioneer settler of the Old Dominion, his birth having occurred near Culpeper Court House, Va., in 1767. During life he took part in many of the wars of his time and finally died in 1851, leaving among other children a son, Samuel Shearer, the father of the subject of this sketch. Samuel Shearer was a Kentuckian by birth, born in Madison county, May 22, 1800. His active, energetic life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. His wife was Mrs. Mary E. Arnold. She died in March, 1877, at the age of seventy-two years. Ten children blessed this union, and of these Simeon was the eighth child. His birth occurred in Madison county, Kentucky, July 18, 1841. He was married in 1862 to Miss Sarah E. Stagner, daughter of Albert and Zerelda (Bently) Stagner; they moved to Missouri in 1870. During the Civil War Mr. Shearer entered as a private the command of John Morgan and served under him in the engagements of Gallatin, Tenn., Green River, and numerous others of minor importance, receiving an honorable discharge in 1864.

Walter C. Shoemaker, who comes of German lineage, was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, December 28, 1867, the next to the youngest of a family of six children born to Phillip W. and Susan E. (Johnston) Shoemaker, the former born in Kentucky in 1822, and the latter in Cedar county, Missouri, in 1832. They were married in Cooper county, Missouri, and had six children, those besides our subject being: Samuel, who lives in Oklahoma; James Henry, now deceased; Mrs. F. C. T. Brightwell, who died leaving two sons and three daughters; Mrs. F. P. Claycomb, of Santa Ana, Cal., and Fannie F., who died without issue. The father was a farmer and after his marriage settled with his wife in Lafayette county, Missouri, and spent the remainder of his life there, passing away February 19, 1900, his decease being preceded by that of his wife, October 6, 1876. The first representative of this branch of the Shoemaker family in this country was the great-grandfather of our subject, who came from Germany and settled near Pittsburgh, Pa. He had three sons, of

whom one settled in Ohio, one in Illinois and the other, who was the grandfather of Walter C., settled in Kentucky, and besides Phillip C., our subject's father, he had three other sons, named, respectively, Jordan, Washington and Robert.

Walter C. lived at home and attended the common schools till he was twelve years old. Coming then to Moundville, Vernon county, he lived in the family of his sister, Mrs. Claycomb, whose husband was a physician, and for nine years worked in the drug store of Mr. R. M. Coulter. He next spent a year at Schell City, after which he was employed a short time as bookkeeper for Mr. W. H. Cooper, a railroad contractor at McAlester, Okla. Going thence to Joplin, Mo., he opened and conducted a drug store on his own account two years, then sold it and worked for Mr. H. C. May in the same line of trade till 1900. He spent the following two years in the office of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company at Sheldon, after which, in 1902, he accepted his present position as manager of the Burger-Bowman Lumber Company at Sheldon.

On September 26, 1893, Mr. Shoemaker was united in marriage with Miss Allie D. Chester, who was born in Barton county, Missouri, October 27, 1870, the daughter of John A. and Ophelia (Fitts) Chester, the former born in Pennsylvania, July 5, 1846, and the latter near Paris, Mo. Mrs. Shoemaker is their second child, the others being Mrs. J. D. Jones, who lives in Oklahoma, and John E. Chester, who died leaving a son, Marshall Chester, who lives in Joplin, Mo., where Mr. and Mrs. Chester now—1911—reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker have one son, Arlington C., who was born December 21, 1898. Mr. Shoemaker adheres to Democratic principles in political affairs, but has held no political office. He is a member of Sheldon Lodge, No. 438, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, all of whose chairs he has filled, and is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, being elected clerk of the camp—Sheldon Camp, No. 3833—in March, 1902, and serving eight consecutive terms, refusing to serve any longer on account of not having the time to look after the affairs as they should be.

Isaac C. Sickles was born March 15, 1837, at Indianapolis, Ind. His father was Rev. William Sickels, a native of New

York, and for many years a minister in the Presbyterian Church. He was united in marriage with Miss Alma C. Coe, a Virginian by birth. Mr. Sickels died in Indiana in 1864, but his wife survived until 1881. Isaac C. was the fourth of seven children. William and Edward C. were Presbyterian clergymen, and Thomas N. was the editor of the "Evening Reporter," at Independence, Kan. Isaac was brought up in the city of his birth and was favored with exceptionally fine educational advantages, opportunities which he did not fail to improve. For quite a while he was a student at Miami University, Oxford, O. In 1859 he came to Vernon county, Missouri, remained until December, 1861, and then returned to Indiana, from whence he again moved to Missouri in the spring of 1866, settling at Balltown, where he embarked in the real estate business. In 1874 he changed his location to his farm, which embraced 320 acres of well improved land. August 13, 1860, he was married to Miss Mary McNeil, eldest daughter of Col. Robert McNeil, one of the earliest settlers of Vernon county.

James T. Smith* is an enterprising citizen and successful business man of Nevada, Mo. He was born in Northwestern Georgia May 10, 1863, and is the youngest of a family of nine children, five of whom survive, born to Hunly and Susan (Miller) Smith, who were natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The father, a farmer by occupation, removed to Tennessee and thence to Deerfield, Mo., where he died in 1899; the mother in 1896, at the age of seventy years. The other surviving children are: Sumner, Alice, who is married to Mr. John Price; Julia, the wife of Mr. Lee Boss; Ollie, the wife of Mr. Charles Westbrook, and Elizabeth, who is married to Mr. Amos Petrie, and all of whom live in Oklahoma.

James T. acquired a common school education, and from early life until he settled in Nevada was engaged in farming. Here he learned the stone cutter's trade, and in 1899, as copartner with Mr. D. P. Bence, under the firm name of Bence & Smith, engaged in the marble and granite business. Six years later Mr. Bence withdrew from the business, and Mr. R. M. Tuttle coming in, it was carried on under the firm name of Smith & Tuttle until 1909, since which time Mr. Smith has conducted it in his own name. The works are located at No. 118 E. Walnut Street

and are fully equipped with pneumatic tools and other improved and labor-saving devices and machinery, necessary to meet the demands of a large and constantly growing trade. Besides every style of granite and marble monuments, Mr. Smith manufactures building blocks, designs and executes all kinds of stone work and supplies and installs iron fencing, arch work, etc., employing in his works a full force of skilled mechanics. Estimates for all work in this line, with drawings and designs, are furnished on request by Mr. Smith, who always has on hand a plentiful supply of attractive marbles and granites from which to make selections. By careful attention to the requirements of the trade, and fair business methods and dealings, Mr. Smith has achieved a degree of success of which he may justly be proud. He is interested in various fraternal and benevolent organizations, being identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and the Tribe of Ben Hur. On October 17, 1892, he married Miss Etta Drummond, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Drummond, of Garland, Kan. They have one child, Clarence T.

John E. Smith, a resident of Washington township, Vernon county, Missouri, is widely known as a leading man of affairs and a substantial citizen. He is a native of Missouri and was born in Lewis county, August 17, 1844, to Jephtha S. and Elizabeth (Francis) Smith. The father, who was a Missionary Baptist preacher from early manhood and in later life practiced medicine in connection with his ministerial work, and died in Blue Mound township, Vernon county, on January 15, 1880, and was buried in Deep Wood cemetery, Nevada, Mo. John E. grew up in the family home and until his seventeenth year attended the common schools and then studied one year at Memphis College, Memphis, Mo. He began farming on his own account when he was twenty-five years old and for ten years cultivated rented land. In 1879 he bought a farm of eighty acres in section 24, Osage township, which he afterwards sold and then purchased eighty acres in section 10, Washington township, where he makes his home and carries on general farming. He takes a lively interest in all that relates to modern progress, keeps himself abreast of the times and is well posted in matters of public concern.

He is a progressive Democrat and takes a lively interest in

the affairs and success of his party. He was for four years township collector, served four years as justice of the peace and for several years was a member of the school board. Mr. Smith was at one time identified with the Farmers' Alliance, and with his wife is affiliated with the Christian Church.

On January 26, 1870, Mr. Smith married Miss Nancy C., a daughter of Mr. William Forester, of Scotland county, Missouri. Of seven children born to them five are living, viz., Narcissa Francis, born July 5, 1871; Minnie S., born February 22, 1873; Jephtha S., born December 5, 1874; William E., born October 12, 1876, and Hattie, born September 16, 1884.

Thomas J. Smith is a native of Washington, D. C., and was born January 9, 1830, his father, John Smith, originally of England origin, having emigrated to the United States when young, his death occurring in that city in 1837. His wife preceded him to the grave some five years, dying in 1832. Thomas J., the youngest of five children, removed to St. Louis, Mo., when fourteen years old, and there learned the trade of bricklaying, also engaging in contracting. Subsequently in 1870 he settled in Nevada and soon became intimately connected with the affairs of that city, serving for two terms as its mayor. Three years later, or in 1873, he returned to St. Louis, and subsequently in 1878 entered the employ of J. W. Cleland, at Schell City, in the lumber business. Upon the organization of the Home Lumber Co., he took charge of the business at Schell City. For years Mr. Smith had charge of the town company and in this capacity also gained wide acquaintance. As has been intimated his connection with the interests of Schell City has proven of inestimable value to her. The present school building, the pride of the place, is due largely to the efforts of Mr. Smith, and in many other ways he worked and labored personally for the town's advancement. He served as a member of the town board, and always took great interest in educational matters, having served seven years as treasurer of the board, and president two years. In 1862 he married Miss Laura J. Wilson, of St. Louis. Their only surviving daughter, Addie M., became the wife of J. R. Cuning. Mr. Smith belongs to the A. F. and A. M.

Albert M. Smock, a prominent citizen of Richland township, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Madison, Ind., March 9, 1861, the son of David R. and Isabella (Millican) Smock. His grandfather, John Smock, moved from Kentucky, his native state, to Jefferson county, Indiana, in the early days. He was a prominent man, a Democrat in politics, and served several terms in the Indiana state legislature. Possessed of considerable wealth, he presented a library to Hanover College, Indiana. The trustees of the college accepted the gift but declined to call it "The Jesse D. Bright Library," as requested by the donor. He was one of the original promoters and several years president of the Indiana State Fair Association.

Our subject's father, David R. Smock, was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, December 18, 1830, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. Our subject's mother was born in Northumberland county, England, February 8, 1832, and soon after her birth her parents came to this country, settling first in New York state and removing thence to Jefferson county, Indiana, where she and David R. were married on November 6, 1855. Soon after their marriage they settled in Madison, Ind., where he conducted a general store some six years. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Third regiment, Indiana Volunteer cavalry, and rose to the rank of first corporal. He was stricken with typhoid fever and died in the army hospital at Fredericksburg, Va., August 18, 1862.

Four children besides our subject were born to David R. and Isabella, three of whom died in infancy. The other, Clara, is married to Mr. George Currie and lives in Richland township. The mother and daughter came to Vernon county in 1881, and Mrs. Smock made her home with her son till her decease, February 17, 1900.

Albert M. acquired his early education in the common schools of his native place, and when fourteen years old entered the office of the "Madison Courier" and learned the printers' trade, which he followed six years. In 1880 he came to Vernon county, where his father had bought as an investment some years prior to his decease a quarter section of land in section 16, Richland township. He worked as a farm laborer until his mother and sister arrived in 1881 and then they took up their abode on the quarter section in a log house that was on it. In 1890 Mr. Smock,

who inherited a half interest in this land, sold to the town of Richards thirty-five acres of his eighty acres. He has since bought other land in section 17, so that his present farm comprises 185 acres in the two sections. In 1890 Mr. Smock opened a hardware store in Richards. The same year he was appointed postmaster there and served in that capacity three years, and on leaving the office also sold his hardware store. Mr. Smock is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his family are identified with the Presbyterian Church at Richards, and he is a Republican in politics.

On February 11, 1891, he was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Mann, who was born in Cooper county, Missouri, February 27, 1865, to Morris and Nancy (McKinney) Mann, natives of Kentucky and Illinois, respectively. They now reside in Walker township, Vernon county.

Mr. and Mrs. Smock have two children, viz., Isabel, born December 30, 1891, and Carl M., who was born March 29, 1895, who reside with their parents.

Richard Berry Speed, who has been prominent in the affairs of Nevada, Mo., for nearly thirty years, was born in St. Louis, December 10, 1849, and is the youngest of four children born to Joseph R. and Nancy (Pitman) Speed, both of whom are deceased, his mother passing away during his infancy and his father when he was about twelve years of age. Prior to 1882 Mr. Speed was connected with the "Warrenton (Mo.) Banner" as editor and publisher, on which paper he was awarded two prizes by the Missouri Press Association as the best printed paper in the state, and in August of that year settled at Nevada and formed a co-partnership with the late William J. Knott in the publication of the "Southwest Mail." Purchasing Mr. Knott's interest in the paper in June, 1883, he at once began the publication of the "Daily Mail" in connection with the weekly publication, and as editor and publisher continued this connection with the paper continuously till 1906, when he sold his interest to Mr. E. E. Bean, who had become a partner in the enterprise. The "Mail" was at all times, as it now is, distinctively Democratic, and its remarkable success during Mr. Speed's connection with it is a part of the history of Vernon county.

During the time of his connection with the paper, in June,

1897, Mr. Speed was appointed by Governor Stephens inspector of oils at St. Louis, which office he filled four years, it being the only public office he ever held. Since severing his connection with the "Mail" Mr. Speed has been variously employed, and at the present date—1911—is associated with Mr. Pat. B. Rafter in the ownership and management of Hotel Mitchell, one of the most popular public houses of Nevada. Mr. Speed is eminently fitted for this work by reason of his pleasing personality, his fine social qualities and his obliging and courteous manner; so that it is not surprising that he is widely known as one of the hospitable landlords in Missouri in his endeavors to make the Mitchell the popular "House for the Man Behind the Grip."

Mr. Speed has been a member of the Missouri Press Association since his earliest connection with newspaper work, and during the years 1883-4 served as its president and later as corresponding secretary, and since retiring from that line of work it has been his pleasure to keep up his membership in the organization. Mr. Speed is identified with several fraternal orders, being a member of Osage Lodge, No. 303, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Nevada Royal Arch Chapter, No. 56, O'Sullivan Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar of Nevada, and also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On October 17, 1882, Mr. Speed was united in marriage with Miss Maggie B. Carstarphen, a daughter of James E. and Belina (Jackson) Carstarphen, of Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri. This union was marked by unsullied happiness and continued till the passing to the higher life of the loved and loving wife on the afternoon of April 10, 1904. Her body was laid to rest under the shade of a large oak tree in the Jackson family burial lot near her childhood home at Louisiana, Mo.

Conrad Stahler was born in Germany, December 25, 1834, his parents also having been born there; his father, Philip Stahler, was a farmer by calling, who when a young man married Miss Catharine Lindensmith. The latter became the mother of six children, of whom Conrad was the third. After growing up in his native country upon a farm he emigrated to the United States in 1852, soon after moving to Illinois and locating not far from St. Louis. For about fifteen years he made his home in either that state or Missouri, in its eastern part, until choosing a home

in this county in 1868. Now he owns a well improved and nicely cultivated farm of 192 acres, and in its management he shows himself possessed of knowledge gained by long experience at the business. Mr. Stahler has been twice married; first in 1857 to Miss Margaret E. Smith, of Illinois, who died in October, 1877, leaving two children: Sarah and Belle. His second marriage was to Miss Nancy E. Jones, of Kentucky originally. Mr. Stahler is one of the popular men of this vicinity.

Hon. Jasper N. Staten, who ranks with the leading men of Vernon county, Missouri, is a native of Trimble county, Kentucky, and was born March 2, 1851. He was the third child and is one of four survivors of a family of seven sons and four daughters born to James M. and Mary (Shannon) Staten, the former born February 8, 1815, the first white child born in Washington county, Indiana, and the latter born April 17, 1825, in Shelby county, Kentucky. They were married in Shelby county, February 1, 1846, and settled in Trimble county and lived there till 1870. After that they lived two years in Carroll county, Missouri, then two years in Woodsen county, Kansas. After that they returned to Carroll county, where the mother passed away February 19, 1879, the father surviving till February 18, 1899. Their eldest son, Shannon, now, 1911, lives on the old homestead in Carroll county. There are also two sisters, Mrs. Amanda Cassingham, of Bosworth, Mo., and Mrs. Victoria B. Browning, of Iowa City, Iowa.

Jasper N. was educated at Antioch, Ky., leaving home when a boy, in 1873. He worked some three years as a farm hand and then, from October, 1875, to February, 1883, traveled through the entire Mississippi valley and Texas as agent for Dr. J. H. McLean. Mr. Staten covered some 135 counties in Texas, and it is interesting to note that he was required to pay a state license of \$200 as a traveling salesman.

February 1, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura B. Allen, who was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, May 28, 1858, to Robert C. and Rebecca (Cannon) Allen. Settling at once on a farm near Fair Haven Springs, in Blue Mound township, Vernon county, Mr. Staten lived there twenty years, developing, improving and cultivating his land, and in 1903 moved to his present home in Harwood, still retaining the farm. Since first

coming to Vernon county Mr. Staten has taken an active part in political matters, and in 1887 was elected township clerk and ex-officio assessor of Blue Mound township. In 1894 he was made treasurer of the Democratic county central committee, and was elected chairman of that body in 1896. His earnest advocacy of the proposition favoring a new courthouse when the matter was before the people in 1905, together with his well-known public spiritedness, led to his appointment on the building committee, and in 1906 to his nomination and election as presiding judge of the county court of Vernon county, to which office he was re-elected in 1910.

On the organization of the Bank of Harwood, in 1895, he was elected to its board of directors, became vice-president of the bank in 1898 and in 1899 was elected cashier, which office he still fills.

Judge Staten is a worthy member of Schell City Lodge, No. 355, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having united with the order at DeWitt, Mo., in October, 1877. He also belongs to the Nevada Encampment. In religious faith and fellowship Judge Staten is affiliated with the Christian Church at Schell City.

John M. Stayton,* a well-to-do farmer of Metz township, Vernon county, Missouri, is a native of Marion county, Kentucky. He was born October 10, 1843, and is the second of three children born to George and Rebecca (Shehan) Stayton, both of whom were natives of Marion county, Kentucky. The father was born June 29, 1819, to Mathias and Mary (Murcer) Stayton, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. Our subject's mother was born in 1818 to John and Rebecca (Beals) Shehan, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Marion county, Kentucky.

When a lad of thirteen years John Shehan ran away from his home, and without any money, boarded a vessel and came to this county, making his way to Marion county, Kentucky. He was there "bound out" to Mr. Beals, whose daughter he married on attaining his majority. He was a farmer by occupation.

After the death of our subject's mother, which occurred in January, 1855, his father, in 1858, married a second wife and survived till April, 1896, when he passed away.

John M. attended "subscription schools" in his native place

and remained on his father's farm till he attained his majority. He then spent eight years, working as a farm hand in Kentucky, and in 1872 came to Vernon county, reaching Nevada on March 13. He worked as a farm laborer that year, then leased and worked a farm in 1873, and the following year leased sixty acres for five years. At the expiration of that lease he rented for another year, and in the spring of 1880 bought eighty acres in section 4, Metz township, to which he added another eighty-acre tract in the following fall. Here Mr. Stayton has made his home for the past thirty or more years, giving his time and attention to farming operations with most gratifying success. Besides the home farm he also owns a fifteen-acre timber tract in section 8, Metz township.

Mr. Stayton is a Democrat in political sentiment and in religious fellowship is affiliated with the Baptist denomination.

On March 7, 1884, Mr. Stayton was united in marriage with Miss Susan E. Messer, who was born September 6, 1863, to Isaac and E. J. (Hackney) Messer, natives of Illinois, and Ohio, respectively. In 1876 they settled in Metz township, Vernon county, whence they moved in 1883 to Wilson county, Kansas, where Mr. Messer died in 1886. His widow returned to Illinois in 1898 and has since made her home there. They had a family of seven children, of whom Mrs. Stayton is the eldest. Of three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stayton, the eldest, Mary P., born January 4, 1885, is married to Mr. Courtney Kelso, of Ft. Morgan, Col. Dovie May, born in April, 1888, is the wife of Mr. Benjamin Brooks, of Metz, and James L., who was born in May, 1895, lives with his parents.

August C. Sterett* is one of the well-known and substantial citizens of Nevada, Mo. He is of Irish-German lineage; a native of Benton county, Missouri, and was born December 7, 1841. He is the fourth son of a family of ten children born to Nathan M. D. and Maria (Bruner) Sterett, the other surviving children being: Henry J., of St. Francis county, Missouri; William B., who lives on the family homestead in Benton county, Missouri, and Juliette, who is married to Mr. Thomas Jones and lives in Pettis county, Missouri. Those deceased were named respectively, Smith Agnew, Jeffrey B., Preston N., Franklin, Alonzo L. and Emma, who was married to Mr. R. C. Vaughn. The parents were both natives of

Pennsylvania, and settled in Howard county, Missouri, in 1835, but a little later removed to Benton county and established the family home, where they spent their lives, his death occurring in 1866, when he was sixty-five years of age, and she surviving till 1888 and passing away at the age of seventy-six years. Our subject's paternal grandparents, John and Matilda Sterett, were natives of Pennsylvania and it was in that commonwealth and in Virginia that the first representatives of the family in this country settled, being four brothers who immigrated from Ireland. Little is known of this branch of the Bruner family, except that it is of German origin and settled in Pennsylvania. August C. was reared on the family homestead in Benton county and acquired his education in the public schools there. At the opening of the Civil War he entered the Confederate Army as a member of Company A, Ninth Regiment Missouri Infantry, and was in the trans-Mississippi Department. He served till the close of the war and was mustered out in June, 1865. Returning to Missouri, Mr. Sterett, in 1866, established himself in mercantile business at Sedalia, whence he moved in 1869 to Nevada, and there continued in mercantile trade, dealing in dry goods, clothing, etc. Later he closed out this line and dealt in hardware, continuing till 1890, when he retired from active business with an ample competence. Mr. Sterett has been somewhat active in public and civic affairs, and has served several terms as County Collector. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Blue Lodge, the Royal Arch Chapter and the Commandery of Knights Templar.

On May 31, 1874, Mr. Sterett married Miss Adaline, a daughter of W. S. and Bernettie (Wells) Divers, of Nevada. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sterrett ten children, of whom W. B. is a druggist at Jacksonville, Tex.; William F. is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Nevada; Lucy M. is a teacher in the Benton School, Nevada; Neelie is married to Mr. O. F. Munson, of Brokenarrow, Okla.; Harry C. is engaged in newspaper work in Montana; Helen B. is a teacher in the Bryan School, Nevada, and Charles and Lester live at home; and two, viz.: Hallie May and Mary Eliza are deceased.

MRS. V. A. C. STOCKARD.**By****Mrs. Laban Edward Smith.**

Some one has said, nothing is difficult when you put your heart in it. Mrs. Virginia Alice Cottey Stockard put her heart into a school twenty years ago and the school grew and the woman waxed in wisdom and usefulness. She once said: "I no longer look for easy tasks; I try to accomplish the hard tasks well and I soon find they become easy." To those who love her the truth is revealed. God walks in hand with her.

Cottey College cannot be detached from its founder, even in a brief history of its origin and growth. Long after she shall have passed through the invisible door it will proclaim her high mission. The school is the evolution of an idea which took form in the mind of a young woman thirty years ago. On March 27, 1848, a rich argosy was launched on the high sea of life—Virginia Alice Cottey. Her father, Ira D. Cottey, came of cavalier stock and was born and reared in Kentucky. Her mother, also reared in Kentucky, was a daughter of Rev. Martin L. Eads, a pioneer Methodist minister. Clear fountain; clear stream.

The effectual man or woman are those born to rugged conditions, unbolstered and with ambition made keen by the deprivation of the things they most desire. Lincoln split rails by day and studied by the torchlight at night. Benjamin Franklin sprung from a generation of blacksmiths, spent an apprenticeship in soap-boiling and at last, by his native talent, harnessed the lightning. American soil is rich and fruitful; the possibilities of a young republic immeasurable. These were the conditions which brought forth a Virginia Alice Cottey. A harmonious home dominated by love and pious frugality; a Christian mother and father; earliest impressions, those of earth and sky; a dearth of books; a great longing for them. The root of a rose tree set in the desert, if it may taste of moisture, will spring up and blossom. So it was with this human plant. The meager advantages, such as the public schools of a rural district afforded, were hers in childhood and later on she was permitted to attend a school of higher grade for one and one-half years. To one of her invincibility this was equipment. She began to teach. Probably it was in the first year of active work that the thought,

vague and unformed, of a school of her own day took shape in her mind. A thought is a thing. This thought was a seed destined to be watered and tended by God. Years of patient toil must intervene between the conception of the thought and its fulfillment; but years are but moments to a spirit bucklered with determination.

First, money must be earned. The work began in the public school, then followed a position in Richmond College, which lasted for two years. She was elected for the third year and resigned to teach at home that she might have the privilege of aiding her younger brothers and sisters. In 1876 she was elected to a position in Central College, Lexington, Mo., which she held for eight years, resigning only to take up her life work, the long-cherished plan of establishing a school of her own for young ladies.

The years she had passed in the school room had been fruitful years, not only in the accumulation of money but in self-improvement. French, German, Latin and higher mathematics were compassed. He who essays to progress in darkness will find it the ditch of his own undoing. The president of Cottey College loved the light and grew toward it. At this time she found herself the proud possessor of \$3,000; another sister, also a teacher, had accumulated \$2,000, and a third \$500. They took counsel; they said we will have a school. Nevada, Mo., was fixed upon for a location. A large territory lay tributary to this point—Kansas, Indian Territory and Arkansas—a territory in those days for the most part unblessed with college advantages. On September 8, 1884, the idea had taken material form. It opened with an enrollment of twenty-eight boarding and day pupils the first day; total enrollment for the year seventy-two. The next year there were forty-three pupils at the opening; the third year eighty-six. The institution was getting on its feet. Soon it was found necessary to enlarge the building. This was made possible by the sale of scholarships and the loan of some money by Dr. W. G. Miller, a devoted friend of Miss Cottey.

The first building was a brick structure, fronting east, 42x40, two stories above basement. By most economic management it was made to accommodate eighteen boarding pupils, besides recitation and music rooms.

In 1886 another building of equal size was added to this, but was soon found to be inadequate to the demands of the school.

In 1889 a third story was placed on the first building and a wing added on the north.

In 1894 an excellent steam plant was added to the equipment of the college and the campus greatly improved.

In 1899 a new wing was added on the south and other improvements made in the interior of the building, but the rapid growth and development of the college soon demanded another building, which was erected in 1903.

During the years 1905-6 \$5,000 was spent in reconstructing the interior of the east building so as to make it conform to the highly popular "grouping" plan of the west building.

New hardwood floors were laid in the halls and handsome new stairways replaced the old ones. An addition was also made to the boiler room, and a new Ideal boiler added to the steam plant.

In 1908 the front entrance to the college was greatly improved and beautified by the addition of an extensive concrete porch.

In 1909 an extension was made to the south (conservatory) wing, by which provision was made for sixteen additional piano rooms and the capacity of the dining room almost doubled.

During these twenty-seven years the college has had but one president, and several of her co-laborers have been associated with her almost from the beginning.

The two sisters who entered on the work with the president married and retired to other homes, and Mrs. V. A. C. Stockard absorbed their interest. She herself was married March 6, 1890, to S. M. Stockard, and at once assumed the responsibility of wife and mother to the three children by a former marriage of her husband's. The children, two sons and a daughter, grew up and graduated in the school, the sons afterward receiving professional education in the University of Arkansas and Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. The daughter completed her musical studies in Belgium.

The hope of the founder of the school goes deeper than mere educational culture. Early in life she set her face toward a high achievement and has followed it unfalteringly. She is building for eternity. The seed field of her life has been sown with high purposes. Very quietly went the tenor of this life, but attended

always with the results of steadfast endeavor; gently invincible, softly resolute; a Dorcas of her generation. She has by her excellent economies put within reach of the many at surprisingly low rates the finest educational advantages. Her chief thought is to attain a symmetrical development of the mental, moral, æsthetic, social and physical natures; to strengthen the pure and noble qualities and to weaken and destroy evil and unholy tendencies. Solid, practical knowledge and thorough training must supersede display, affectation and pretense. Realizing the great fact that God has called woman to a high and holy destiny in that He has commissioned her to be a co-laborer with Himself in the great work of enlightening and saving the world, the prime object of her school is the adjustment of woman and her natural and God-given relation. But while it is the aim of Cottey College to maintain the highest intellectual culture, the moral, religious and domestic training are thoroughly emphasized as necessary to complete education.

The course of study is equal if not superior to that of any college for young ladies in the middle West. It embraces thorough courses in English, mathematics, Latin, sciences, ancient and modern languages. A strong faculty trained in the best colleges and universities is always employed. Carlyle said: "Literature is the wine of life." The ambition of the president of the school has been to lay the foundation of pure English and to engender in the minds of youth a love for the beautiful and chaste in literature.

The conservatory proper was organized in 1895, under the direction of Dr. and Madame Blitz. The reputation of this school of music has extended far and wide, and with justice, for it is now fully directed upon the plan of the Royal Conservatory of Brussels, one of the first schools of music in the world. The program of study is identical with that approved by the state conservatories of France and Belgium, and it becomes possible to enter any of those foreign institutions in their advanced classes after leaving Cottey College. The conservatory boasts of being the only one where the musical education is founded on the science of sight reading and sustained by theoretical as well as practical instruction. It is the only one having a large string

orchestra, capable of rendering the most difficult music, such as Grieg's suite and melodies and the accompaniments to Saint-Saen's concerti.

Cottey College was chartered by the state of Missouri in 1887. On March 18, 1907, the college property was transferred to a board of trustees and made an interdenominational college for the higher education of young women. A new charter was provided at this time. By provision of the constitution Mrs. V. A. C. Stockard is to remain president of the institution so long as life and health will permit.

The crying need of the school is an endowment fund. The alumnae have begun this and are investing their funds with the proviso that the interest accruing therefrom shall become a part of the principal until the sum of \$50,000 shall have been reached. Five thousand dollars will endow a scholarship in Cottey College, the beneficiary to be selected by the donor, with the consent of the president.

The sight of a great soul is inspiring. To follow a leader whom God has seemed to bless as He blessed Moses is strengthening. The daily life of Mrs. V. A. C. Stockard is a beatitude. Order and quiet attend on her coming. Assailed by a multitude of great and petty problems daily, her poise is never impaired. She walks her life orbit clothed with the majesty of a jubilant soul. Simple and unpretending of demeanor, she is ever armed with an invisible scepter. In the bringing up of youth she is unexcelled, "that our daughters may be as cornerstones, polished after the similitude of a palace." She considereth her field and buyeth it; with the fruit of her hand she planteth a vineyard. She girdeth her loins with strength, and strengtheneth her arms. She perceiveth that her merchandise is good; her candle goeth not out by night. She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy.

Hon. William J. Stone. The senior United States Senator of Missouri is Hon. William J. Stone, one of Vernon county's former citizens. The family from which he is descended came originally from England to the ancient colony of Virginia, at Jamestown, in an early day. Three generations of them have been born and reared in the old commonwealth. The great-grandfather of William J. Stone was a soldier in the Revolu-

tionary War from that state, and his son, John Stone, who was also born there, subsequently moved to Madison county, Kentucky, early in the nineteenth century, where he died at the age of ninety-four, in 1863. The father of the subject of this sketch, William Stone, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1813, and went with his father to Kentucky, where he married Miss Mildred Phelps. In 1863 he went to Daviess county, Ind., and from there moved to Waco, Tex. He was twice married; his second wife being Miss Dora Johnson. His first wife (William J.'s mother), died in 1852, the second wife dying in 1880. After the death of the latter the father moved to Nevada, Mo., where he died in 1881. William J. Stone was born May 7, 1848, in Madison county, Kentucky, and was the youngest of four children by his father's first marriage. He worked on his father's farm and attended school until 1863, when, going to live with his sister at Columbia, Boone county, Mo., he enjoyed the privileges of a three years' course at the State University, to which was added a thorough commercial education at Stewart's Commercial College at St. Louis. On his return to Columbia he entered the law office of his brother-in-law, Hon. Squire Turner, and two years later, or in 1867, was admitted to the bar. A partnership was then established with Judge A. B. Carleton, at Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana, but only continued about two years, when Mr. Stone came to Nevada, Mo., and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1872-74 he served as prosecuting attorney of the county, and in the latter year became connected in practice with C. R. Scott, which firm was succeeded by Stratton & Stone. In 1877 and for some time afterward he was one of the editors of the Vernon county "Democrat." The Democratic party elected him to the state conventions of 1872-74-76; he was their delegate to the congressional convention in 1872, and in 1876 he was elected presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1884 Mr. Stone received the nomination and secured the election as representative to the Forty-ninth Congress from the Twelfth District of Missouri. During this session he placed himself securely on the list of Missouri's statesmen, and the brilliant record which he made assured him future promotion by his fellow citizens, and in 1886 he was reëlected by a handsome majority. On April 2, 1874, Mr. Stone married Miss Louise Winston, of Cole county, Missouri, daughter of Col. W. K.

Winston. Senator Stone belongs to the Masonic, Odd Fellow and Knights of Pythias orders, and is now serving his second term as United States Senator,

Howard C. Storrs, an enterprising citizen of Sheldon, Vernon county, Missouri, is a native of Lew Stone Canyon, Col., and was born October 8, 1874. When he was seven years old he came with his parents to Missouri, and here acquired a good English education in the common schools. Later he went to western Florida and there learned the printer's trade.

Mr. Storrs is a man of fine mental attainments, fond of study and research, and early developed more than ordinary ability as a writer. Some of his published verses show a high order of poetic taste and talent, and have been much admired for their naturalness, beauty of sentiment and clearness of diction.

In 1896 Mr. Storrs purchased the Sheldon "Enterprise," to the publication of which he has since devoted his chief attention, and which, under his careful management, has won its way to popular favor, and come to be recognized by all classes as among the wide-awake, bright, worthy and valuable channels of information and news of the county.

In 1907 Mr. Storrs was united in marriage with the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hatch, of Sheldon, and they have one son and one daughter.

James W. Storms, who is known as one of the ablest educators in Missouri, his native state, was born in Cass county, June 14, 1868. He is a son of James T. and Margaret (Briscoe) Storms. James T. moved from Kentucky, his native state, and settled in Cass county, Missouri, about 1840. They were people of good standing in their community, and were both killed in a collision at a crossing of the Missouri Pacific railway at Strasburg on their way home from church, their daughter Georgia, who is now the wife of Mr. Earl Parker, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., being the only one of the party who escaped alive. Mr. Storms' ancestors were among the early settlers of Missouri, the earlier paternal representatives of the family coming from England to Virginia, thence going to Kentucky and from there moving to southern Missouri.

Left an orphan when twelve years of age, James W. was thus early thrown upon his own resources, and spent his summers in farm work and attended school through the winter months. After

finishing his preliminary studies, with a view to fitting himself for teaching, he attended the Warrensburg Normal School in 1886-7-8, and later, in 1892, studied at the Oregon Agricultural College, teaching and working in the meantime to get money necessary to carry on and finish his studies. Mr. Storms was for two years principal of Buena Vista (Oregon) public schools; taught in the science department in the Ashland (Oregon) State Normal two years; was principal of public schools at Sisson, Cal., and then, returning to Missouri, spent five years as principal of the high school at Webb City, and one year as superintendent of schools there, and resigned that position to become superintendent of schools at Nevada, Mo., which place he has filled since 1905.

Mr. Storms is a close student, not only of books but also of men and affairs, and by constant observation, reading and study keeps in close touch with the trend of modern advances in educational ideas and methods. His varied experiences have given him a broadened vision of his work in all its phases, and bringing to it the full force of his cultured mind he easily holds the high place in his profession to which he has attained.

In recent years he has studied at the University of Chicago, at Omaha, and at the Missouri State University, and is thoroughly up-to-date. Mr. Storms was president of the Southwest Teachers' Association and also a member of the State Teachers' Association of Missouri. He takes a lively interest in fraternal organizations, being a prominent Mason and a member of the chapter, and of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1897 Mr. Storms, at San Francisco, Cal., was united in marriage with Miss Blanche Barron, a native of Cass county, Missouri, and a daughter of Mr. William Barron, of Raymore.

Mr. and Mrs. Storms have four children, named, respectively, Robert B., James W., Wendell C. and Marian Blanche Storms.

Mrs. Mary E. Strain, whose maiden name was Godfrey, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, and came to this county with her brother, Leaven Godfrey, as early as 1839. Some three years later, or in 1842, she was married to Mr. James Logan, a native of Montgomery county, Missouri, and son of Hugh and Sarah (Massey) Logan; he was born May 9, 1819, and in 1837 settled

in Vernon county, living here until his death in 1856. He was the father of the following children: Achilles, Letitia, who married William Proffit; James W., who died in 1852; Sarah Ellen, died in 1857, and Clay B., who survived until 1879. Mrs. Logan remained a widow until 1878, when she was united in marriage with Mr. John C. Strain, originally from Tennessee. He is also deceased, having died in 1880. Mrs. Strain's mother's maiden name was Ellen Dean, and she was a Kentuckian by birth. Mrs. Strain's maternal grandparents were Leaven and Margaret Dean, nee Howell, closely related to the Dean family of our own day.

Milton P. Stroud was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, July 20, 1832, the youngest of two boys and seven girls in the family of his parents, Thomas and Sallie (Thompson) Stroud; the former was born in North Carolina, August 27, 1790, and the latter in Virginia, September 22, 1789, their marriage occurring in Davidson county, Tennessee, from whence they moved to Dickson county, where eight of their children were born. Of these Cassie R., born in 1812, became the wife of Gen. Moses K. Anderson, of Sangamon county, Illinois, and subsequently died, leaving nine children; her husband afterwards married Mourning T. Stroud, who bore him five children: Fanetta, born in 1814, who married James Atterbury, died in 1854; Sinia S., born in 1816, died in 1850; Obedience L., born in 1817, Mrs. E. P. Sullivan, of Monroe county, Iowa, and the mother of eight children; Mourning T., born January 17, 1820, married first James M. Hall, who died leaving one child, after which she married Parker Hall, by whom she also had one child; her last husband was Gen. M. K. Anderson. She died November 24, 1880. Laban M., another son in the family, born September 27, 1822, married Elva Adams (whose father, Captain Adams, was killed in the Black Hawk War.) Hon. Laban M. Stroud served from Tazewell county, Illinois, as a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly. Artimicia, born December 25, 1823, the wife of Dr. W. W. Higgs; they have seven children. Julia Ann, born in 1827, died in 1857. Thomas Stroud, the father, who had participated in the Florida War, died in 1858. One brother, Jesse, was in the War of 1812, serving at New Orleans under General Jackson. Mrs. Stroud had one brother who lived to be almost 100 years old; another brother,

Col. S. M. Thompson, secured a colonelcy in the Black Hawk War over Abraham Lincoln, and also served as captain in the Mexican War. Milton Petiller Stroud, our subject, was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education, and September 18, 1856, married Sarah L. Johnson, daughter of N. P. Johnson, of New York; she was born December 29, 1836, in Logan county, Illinois, and died in June, 1860, leaving a daughter, Priscilla, born August 29, 1857, who married February 3, 1881, Robert W. McGovney, and at her death, March 17, 1886, left one daughter, Katie. In 1862 Mr. S. was married to Miss Mary J. Stringfield, daughter of R. B. (of Kentucky) and Mary (Keagle) Stringfield (of Illinois). Their three children were Emma, born January 16, 1863, married John Ephland in 1884, and they have one son, Willie M., born September 11, 1885, and a daughter, born February 12, 1887; Henry G., born November 29, 1866, now deceased, and John M., born August 3, 1869, died March 8, 1870. After his second wife's death, February 21, 1872, Mr. S. married, in 1874, Mrs. Mary A. Joyner, nee Hunt. Her three children were Miller L., born July 1, 1863; John W., born December 12, 1864, died August 19, 1875, and Minnie P., born April 17, 1866.

William A. Summers is a son of Moses M. Summers, deceased, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, and Mary Candace (Welch) Summers, and was born in Metz township, Vernon county, Missouri, February 10, 1856. He acquired his education in the district schools of his native place and grew to manhood on the family homestead, his experiences being those common to the farmer boy. He worked the home place with his father till he was twenty-five years of age and then leased a part of the farm and cultivated it on his own account. Since his father's decease in 1904 he has leased about 100 acres from his mother, who moved off the place in 1904, and has carried on general farming with good results. He devotes himself closely to his farming operations and finds little time for other things. Mr. Summers adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, but has never sought or held political office. He is an honored member of the Christian Church at Rinehart.

On September 2, 1894, Mr. Summers married Miss Allie E. Boling, who was born in Montevalo, Vernon county, November 26, 1874, and is a daughter of Charles T. and Martha J. (William-

son) Boling, the former born in Virginia in 1825 and the latter in Sangamon county, Illinois, August 23, 1833. After their marriage in Illinois they, the Bolings, settled on a farm near Montevalo, on March 18, 1874, the father buying and selling several different farms in Vernon county. Since his decease his widow has made her home with their son, Mr. Frank S. W. Boling, in Nevada.

Mr. and Mrs. Summers have five surviving children, whose names and dates of birth are: Paul T., born June 21, 1895; Emmett A., born September 14, 1896; Edward C., born April 23, 1899; Edna May, born August 14, 1903, and Cecil, born April 27, 1906. One child died in infancy.

Moses M. Summers* was born in Arkansas, November 18, 1827, and was a son of Allen and Elizabeth (Wright) Summers, both natives of Kentucky. The parents were married in Osage county, Missouri, and removed thence to Arkansas. In 1830 they returned to Missouri and, settling on a farm of one hundred and ninety-five acres in Metz township, Vernon county, passed the remainder of their days there, the father dying in 1849 at the age of about fifty years and the mother passing away in 1857. They had a family of eleven children, Moses M. being their first born. He received his schooling in a log school house in Metz township and lived with his parents till their deaths, then bought the homestead of the other heirs and lived there till his decease in 1904. He was a successful farmer and an upright citizen, and a kind husband and father. He was a Democrat in politics, and in religious fellowship was affiliated with the Christian Church, in which he served as an elder some forty years.

On October 24, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Welch, who was born May 21, 1831, in White county, Tennessee, the daughter of William and Mary A. Welch, who were natives of the Carolinas. Mrs. Summers' father died in Tennessee, and her mother, with her two children—Mrs. Summers being the younger—settled in Metz township, Vernon county, in 1849, and the mother passed her life there.

Of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Summers, Sarah E., the eldest, is married to Joseph Rynard, of Metz township; William A. lives on the family homestead; Mary A. is the wife of Samuel C. Foraker, of Bronson, Kansas; Marion M. lives in Amos, Mis-

souri; John is deceased; Tabitha is deceased; Mary C. is married to Isaac N. White and lives on the home farm in Metz township; Garrett H. lives in Metz, and M. M. passed away November 30, 1905.

Mrs. Summers moved from the family homestead in 1906 and since then has made her home with her son, Garrett H. Summers. He is the youngest of the family and was born October 31, 1875. He was educated in the Whitefield district school, in Metz township, and lived on the home farm till March 9, 1906, since which time he has been engaged in buying and shipping grain at Metz. On September 19, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Pearl Harts, who was born in Metz township, in 1877, to Barnhart and Elizabeth (Foraker) Harts, both natives of Vernon county. Mrs. Summers passed away February 15, 1906, and left surviving three children, viz., Carinne E., born July 11, 1896; Frances M., born September 10, 1898, and Alta L., born March 9, 1901.

Mr. Summers is a Democrat and is now (1911) serving his second term as township collector. He is active in fraternal orders, being a member of Metz Lodge, No. 694, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been secretary since 1906; a member of Lodge No. 3387, Modern Woodmen of America, and a member of M. B. of A.

Mr. Summers has served four years as clerk of the Metz Christian Church and for ten years has been one of its board of deacons, and since January, 1910, has served as superintendent of its Sunday school.

Dennis S. Swart,* one of the substantial farmers of Harrison township, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Pennsylvania, January 31, 1836, his parents both being natives of that state.

On April 30, 1857, Mr. Swart was united in marriage with Miss Lida Huffman, and the same year moved to Clark county, Missouri, where he lived thirteen years. In 1870 he moved with his family to Vernon county and settled on three hundred and twenty acres, which he bought in section six, Harrison township, and there established the family home, where he now resides, engaging in farming, giving particular attention to raising corn and hay. He is a practical and up-to-date farmer and a progressive man of affairs, and is the founder of the town of Swart, in Vernon

county. He now (1911) owns four hundred and ninety acres of land. In politics he is a Republican.

Mrs. Swart passed away in 1911. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Swart twelve children, named, respectively, James, Elizabeth, now deceased; Ellsworth, Franklin, Annie, Sherman, Sarah, George, William, Henry, now deceased, Alice and Lida.

John W. Taylor, a resident of Montevallo township, Vernon county, is a native of Pettis county, Missouri, and was born August 27, 1859, the younger of two children born to Louis and Mischa (Hill) Taylor, the father a native of Henderson county, Kentucky, and the mother born, in 1840, in Pettis county, Missouri. The father came to Pettis county with his parents when young, and grew to manhood and married there. He entered the Confederate Army after the opening of the Civil War, and was killed at the Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas. After his death, his widow, with her two children, Ida, now the wife of Mr. Buidine Shelton, of Nodaway county, Missouri, and our subject, returned to Warren county, Illinois, her and her parent's native state, and lived there till about 1867. Returning thence, to Vernon county, she settled near Sandstone, in Badger township, and in 1872, was married to Mr. J. S. Baker, a pioneer resident of Barton county, where the family lived till 1875. The mother died in Vernon county in 1877, leaving one child by her second marriage, viz.: Elmeda, now the wife of Mr. F. M. Kerr, of Le Veta, Colo. After his mother's decease, John W. lived with his step-father, who now resides at Minden City, Mo., till his marriage in 1882. He then bought forty acres of land in Dover township, but sold it in 1884, and bought eighty acres, which he cultivated till the spring of 1886 when he disposed of it and settled on his present farm in Montevallo township, where he has given his attention to general farming operations with gratifying success. Mr. Taylor is a Democrat in political opinion, but has never cared for official position. He is identified with the Masonic Lodge, No. 490, at Montevallo, also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America; and in religious faith and fellowship is affiliated with the Montevallo Baptist Church.

On January 8, 1882, he was united in marriage with Miss Mollie E. Nippert, a native of Freeport, Ill., born April 4, 1859,

the daughter of Charles and Eveline (Hathaway) Nippert. The father, who was born in Germany, in 1829, was brought to this country when he was six months old, by his parents, who settled first in Ohio, thence moved to Illinois, and later to Wisconsin. He was raised on a farm and also learned the blacksmith's trade of his father. His wife—Evaline—whose parents were natives of Ohio, was born at Freeport, Illinois, in 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Nippert moved with their family to Vernon county, Missouri, in 1870, and until they could build and settle in their own home, lived with Mrs. Nippert's father, Thomas Hathaway, who owned 800 acres of land in Montevallo township. Mr. Nippert bought and settled with his family on a quarter section of land in section 3, and there made his home till his decease, October 21, 1878. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Church. His widow, who still survives, makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, and her other children. Mr. and Mrs. Nippert had, besides Mrs. Taylor, four children, viz.: Lizzie, the wife of Mr. W. B. Burr, of Selby, S. D.; Nellie, who is married to Mr. Albert Duemcke, of Oklahoma City; Louis Nippert, who lives at Long Branch, Calif., and Harriet, the wife of Mr. D. L. Balderson, of Santa Barbara, Calif.

Mr. Taylor leased the Nippert homestead for several years after 1886, after which he purchased, from time to time, the interests of the several heirs of the estate, except that of Mrs. Nippert, and now, with her, owns the entire farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have nine children, viz.: Nellie E., the wife of Mr. Wesley Hanson, of Palo Alto, Calif; Ida Beatrice, the wife of Mr. O. B. Owens, of Oklahoma City; Neil W. Taylor, of Palo Alto, Calif.; Louis U. Taylor, of Topeka, Kan.; Frank K. Taylor, of Palo Alto, Calif., and Quimby W., Albert W, Harriet Zoe, and Esley Taylor, all of whom live at home with their parents.

William H. Taylor was one of the bravest soldiers who enlisted for service during the late war, on the side of the Confederacy. Entering the Southern army at the first call for troops to suppress invasion, he was subsequently commissioned captain, and in 1862 was taken prisoner near Montevallo, on the old Bangs' farm. He was removed to Fort Scott, and then sent to

Fort Leavenworth, from whence he was released on parole September 6, 1862, remaining on parole until in 1863. In 1865, he surrendered at Nevada. Away back in 1849 he had settled in this county, and in 1858 was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of James Fergus, the county sheriff, a position to which he was elected in 1860, and one that he held until his enlistment. Mr. Taylor came originally from Boyle county, Kentucky, where he was born October 20, 1831. Jesse Taylor, his father, and Elizabeth (Anson) Taylor, his mother, were also Kentuckians by birth, and the parents of six children, of whom William H. was the third, though the eldest son. When quite young he accompanied his parents to Missouri, stopping first at St. Louis, from there going to Warren county, where he grew up on a farm, and then coming here as stated. After the close of the war he went to Illinois for a short time, visiting Nebraska the following fall, but in 1868 he returned again to Nevada. In 1872 he was a second time elected sheriff of the county, a compliment which plainly indicated his worth and fitness for political preferment. His term expired in 1875, and in 1876 he went to Dodge county, and after awhile to Arkansas, where remained two and a half years. During this time he was engaged in a survey of the town of Eureka Springs. In November, 1883, Vernon county again became his home, and in September, 1885, he received the appointment as postmaster of Monteville, by President Cleveland. In 1853, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Emaline Gresham, who died in 1884, leaving one son, Willie S. In 1861, Miss Sarah E. Potterill, of Barry county, Illinois, became his wife, and one son blessed this union, Willis H. Mr. Taylor was a Knight Templar in the Masonic Order. His death occurred in March, 1888.

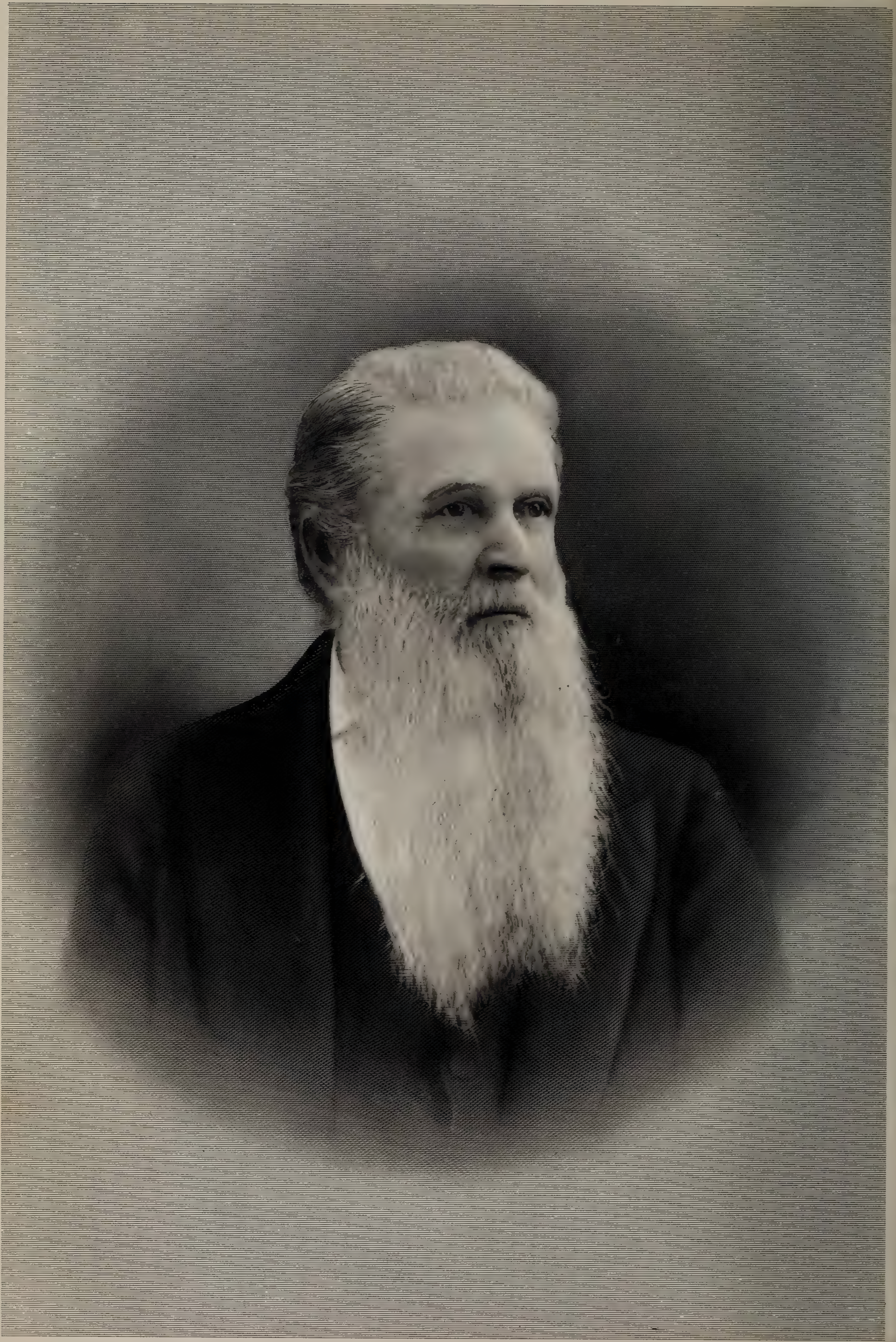
Peter Teel, of Drywood township, was a pioneer settler. Leonard Teel, his grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier under Gen. Anthony Wayne and participated in the capture of Stony Point and also the capture of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown. David Teel, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German parentage, while his mother, whose maiden name was Mary McCartney, came of Irish origin. They had a family of nine children and the eldest of these children was Peter, whose birth occurred in Richland county, Ohio, May 18, 1826. The year following the Black Hawk War the father moved to Knox county,

Illinois, going thence in 1841 to Clay county, Missouri, from whence in about a year, or in July, 1842, he started for what was then Bates county, settling south of Nevada, where he made for his family a home. A claim was purchased from Nick Gauthier, the land having been surveyed by the Government. Here David Teel died in 1850, his widow surviving him until 1873, when she, too, passed away. In March, 1859, Peter Teel went to Kansas on account of war troubles, and while there enlisted as a staunch Union man in the three months' service in the 2d Kansas, but afterwards became a member of Company A, 6th Kansas, serving for seven months. A third time he enlisted, becoming associated with the 2d Kansas Light Artillery, and for two years and nine months he was actively engaged in service, participating in the battles of Drywood, Sherwood, where he was wounded May 18, 1863; the battle of Cane Hill, and also Newtonia, besides numerous skirmishes. The war closing, Mr. Teel returned to Kansas, but in 1867 again came to this county and resumed his former occupation of farming. He held the position of postmaster a number of years at Drywood, and was also constable a number of years of this township. In 1847 Mr. Teel married Miss Elizabeth Griffith, of Vermillion county, Illinois, who died in 1856, leaving three children: William J., Andrew M. and Stephen A. In 1857 Miss Amanda M. Grace became his wife, and a family of five children were given them: James J., Pleasanton O., Sherman, Rosa Maud, Edward M. and Chester E. Mrs. Teel was born in Ray county, Missouri, her father being James Grace, of Tennessee, who came to this county before its organization, serving as one of its first judges.

Hiram L. Tillotson, whose decease at Nevada, Mo., in 1902, after an honored and eventful career, was mourned as a great public loss, was a native of Terre Haute, Ind., and was born September 24, 1829. He was one of a family of three children who grew to maturity, all of whom are now deceased, born to Elijah and Sarah (Hickox) Tillotson, who were natives of New York and Connecticut, respectively, and who settled in Indiana in the early twenties and passed their lives there. He was a jeweler by trade and also filled the office of judge.

Our subject passed his boyhood in his native state, acquiring his education in the public schools, serving an apprenticeship

of four years learning the saddle and harness maker's trade, and then spending four years in business for himself. He next carried on a successful business at Middleton, Ind., some eight years until about the time of the opening of the Civil War, when he entered the Union Army, leaving his business in charge of his wife, who closed out the business. He entered the service as a first lieutenant in the Eighty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, Infantry, at the beginning of the war, and was made adjutant, and served in that capacity three years. At the Battle of Thompson's Station, he was taken prisoner and confined two months in Libby Prison. After being exchanged, he rejoined his regiment, and was on guard duty on the Nashville Railroad during 1863, but in the spring of 1864 joined the army at Chattanooga under command of the famous general "Fighting Joe Hooker," and was under him till his discharge at the close of the war. In 1866, Mr. Tillotson settled at Nevada, and opened a saddle and harness shop in a small frame building on the site now occupied by the Thornton Bank. This building was also occupied by the postoffice, the first post master after the war being Mr. F. P. Anderson, who was succeeded a little later by Mr. A. A. Pitcher, under whom Mr. Tillotson served one year as deputy. He was then appointed post master by President Johnson, and disposing of his saddle and harness business, he opened a book and stationery store, which he carried on in connection with his official duties. Mr. Tillotson served as post master under successive ministrations for a period of eighteen years to the entire satisfaction of the community and with credit to himself. His high standing as an honored citizen and successful business man, was aptly shown by his election to the state legislature for the term of 1886-7, by a handsome majority, in an overwhelmingly Democratic county, which was the only county in the state to honor a Republican by electing him to that body. After his retirement from the postoffice, Mr. Tillotson, having gained a competency, abstained from active business till 1890, when he was elected president of the First National Bank of Nevada, an office which he continued to fill to the time of his decease, June 7, 1902. Mr. Tillotson was a worthy member of the First Baptist Church, of Nevada. He had been connected with the Masonic Order ever since he attained his majority, and was also a member of Gen'l Joe Bailey, No. 15, Post, Grand Army of the Republic.



H. L. Tillotson



Mildred G. Gillotson

On June 12, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Mildred J. Tichenor, daughter of Byron and Eunice (Kester) Tichenor, who moved from Kentucky, their native state, in 1816, and settled on a farm in Vigo county, Indiana, where they passed their lives. They had a family of nine children, of whom Mrs. Tillotson is the only survivor, and the seventh in order of birth. She was born in Vigo county, February 1, 1833. She was a devoted wife, and a worthy companion and helpmeet of her worthy husband, and is universally loved and honored for her noble, womanly qualities of mind and heart. She is a woman of deep religious instincts, and the only surviving charter member of the First Baptist Church of Nevada, into whose history and growth her very life is wrought. Not only has she always been generous and liberal in its financial support, but also in its spiritual growth has she contributed her best in unstinted measure. For thirty-three years she has had charge of the primary class in the Sunday school, and the influence of her devoted and consecrated service in that work abides to bless the lives of scores of men and women whose early religious training was gained under her teaching.

Charles Thom, a leading banker and influential citizen of Nevada, Mo., is in the best sense of the term a self-made man, who has risen from comparative obscurity to his present position of trust, by conscientious and persistently following a fixed and determined purpose to make the most and best of himself. He is a native of Scotland, and was born in Aberdeenshire, April 5, 1859. He acquired his early education in the parochial schools of his native place, and began his career as a penniless boy, so that whatever he has achieved is the result of his own persevering work. He came to this country in 1872 and settled at Indianapolis, Ind., equipped himself for business by pursuing a course of study in a commercial college there. In 1878, he took up his residence in Nevada, and found employment as bookkeeper in the hardware establishment of Mr. John A. Tyler, with whom he remained till September 1, 1887. He then accepted a similar position with the Thornton National Bank of Nevada, a time honored institution that was established in 1869, and that has grown to be one of the strong financial institutions of southwest-

ern Missouri. A little later, in 1899, he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier, and on January 1, 1909, was elected cashier of the bank, an office which his abilities eminently fit him as evidenced by the masterly manner in which he has conducted its affairs. Mr. Thom is a thorough man of affairs, and interested in all that relates to the welfare of his city, and ready to do his part for the betterment of the community. He stands high in Masonic circles, and holds membership in both the chapter and commandery.

In religious faith and fellowship he is identified with the First Presbyterian Church of Nevada.

In April, 1884, Mr. Thom married Miss Nellie F., daughter of Mr. John A. Tyler, of Nevada.

Martin L. Thompkins, for many years a prosperous farmer of Richland township, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Bureau county, Illinois, April 4, 1859, and is a son of John C. and Laura E. (Heathman) Thompkins, the former born in Tennessee in 1838, and the latter, in Summit county, Ohio, April 7, 1839. Their respective families moved to Bureau county, Illinois, the former's, when he was a young lad, and the latter's, about 1855; and they married there in 1856 and settled on a farm.

In 1862 John C. Thompkins enlisted and entered the Union Army, as a corporal, in the Ninety-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, Infantry, and the following March died of swamp fever in the hospital at Memphis, and his body is interred in the National Cemetery of that city. Besides his widow and our subject, he left two other children, viz.: Andrew J. Thompkins, who was born May 22, 1857, and now lives in Richland township, and John G. Thompkins, who was born August 26, 1862, and resides in Naravica district, New Mexico. Accompanied by her brother, Stephen Heathman, her mother, and several other families, Mrs. Thompkins, with her children, in September, 1869, moved from Illinois, overland, to Vernon county, Missouri, where she bought and settled on fifty-five acres of land in Richland township. The journey was long and tedious, and our subject walked the whole distance, and drove the cattle. Mrs. Thompkins afterwards added other acres to her original purchase, and owned at the time of her decease, which occurred on February 7, 1905 a quarter section, finely improved. Martin L. grew up and

acquired his education in Richland township, and made his home with his mother until he was thirty-six years of age, when he leased for eight years, and moved onto a farm of 320 acres, in section 13. In 1880 he bought sixty acres in section 24, eighty acres in section 23, in 1899, and in 1903, eighty acres in section 14, moving onto the tract last named, in 1903. In 1907 he bought a quarter section in section 23, and another eighty acres in the same section, in 1910; and thirty acres timber land in section 34, and now owns, all told, 490 acres.

He is a Republican in politics, but has been too much occupied with his farming operations to hold political positions, except some minor township offices.

On December 6, 1893, Mr. Thompkins was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Myers, who was born in Clark county, Ohio, on June 29, 1859. Her parents, Joseph and Eliza Myers, settled in Lake township, Vernon county, in 1870, and soon afterward moved to Ft. Scott, Kan., where Mrs. Myers died in 1870.

Mrs. Thompkins lived in Richland township with relatives till 1890, and from that time till her marriage, resided with her brother, Mr. John Myers, at Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompkins have one son, John A. Thompkins, who was born December 16, 1894, and who lives with his parents.

D. C. Thompson* is a prosperous farmer and highly respected citizen of Harrison township, Vernon county, Missouri. He was born in eastern Tennessee, October 19, 1835, and is the second of a family of ten children born to Absolom and Susan (West) Thompson. The father in 1836 came with his parents from Tennessee and settled in Berry county, Missouri, where at the time of his decease he owned six hundred and forty acres of land.

Our subject grew to manhood on his father's farm in Berry county, and there attended the district schools till he was twenty years of age. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate Army, in what was known as the "Nichols Regiment," under General Shelby, and participated in the Price and Shelby raid and among others was in the battles of Newlands, Arkansas, and Pine Grove; his regiment operated in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. After the close of the war, in April, 1866, Mr. Thompson settled with his wife and three children in Vernon county. He bought at first forty acres in section five, to which he added one hundred acres

in the same section at a later date. The place is highly cultivated and improved with a fine farm house, barn and other buildings, with all the facilities required in conducting a modern, model farm.

Mr. Thompson stands high in the community and is counted among the substantial men of the county.

In 1857 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Edwards, whose father was one of the pioneer settlers of Berry county, Missouri.

They had three children born to them, viz., Doethula, born April 17, 1859; Francis C., born April 13, 1860, and Walter, born January 10, 1863.

Joel Q. Thomson, who was born in Clark county, Kentucky, May 10, 1843, is one of two surviving children born to W. N. and Nancy (Quisenberry) Thomson, both natives of Kentucky, whither the grandfather, Mathew Thomson, came from Virginia in the early days. The other surviving child is Dr. B. F. Thomson, of Mt. Sterling, Ky. The mother died when our subject was but nine days old, and the father afterwards married Cathrine Hoff, who bore him two children, viz.: Mathew G., now president of the Female College, at Paris, Ky., and Mrs. Thomas Shirley, of Ft. Scott, Kan.

The father passed away about 1890 in Kentucky. Joel Q. remained at home till he was twenty-four years old, and in 1867 went to Cass county, Missouri, whence, two years later, he moved to Vernon county, where he bought 240 acres of wild land in sections 7, 8 and 18, Walker township, which he subdued and has brought to a high state of cultivation, and improved it till it ranks with the best farms in the district. Mr. Thomson gives particular attention to breeding and raising high-grade cattle, sheep and hogs, and also is noted far and near as a raiser of fine jacks and jennies.

Mr. Thomson has given close attention to his farming operations, never seeking or caring for political office. In national politics he has always supported the Democratic candidate, but in local elections is independent and supports the candidate whom he deems best qualified to fill the office sought, regardless of party affiliations. He is a member of the Christian Church, and served six years as superintendent of the Berea Sunday School.

On December 29, 1869, Mr. Thomson was united in marriage with Miss Docia Combs, a native of Cass county, Missouri, who died in 1887, leaving two children, viz.: Mrs. Susie Roach, of Sedalia, Mo., and Mrs. Horace Taul, of Needles, Calif.

In 1888 Mr. Thomson married Mrs. Sadie (Hall) Weatherby, a native of Franklin county, Missouri, and they have three children, viz.: Mrs. Opal Spendiff, of Nevada; Mrs. Josie Gordon, of Walker; and Benjamin F., who lives with his parents.

Paul F. Thornton is a man of recognized worth wherever known. His father, Dr. William T. Thornton, was a native of Caroline county, Virginia, but after growing up in Oldham county, Kentucky, he left there in 1832 and moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, from whence he located in Henry county, Missouri, in 1839. In December, 1874, his death occurred. The wife of Dr. Thornton was formerly Miss Caroline Taylor, of Oldham county, Kentucky, and she died in 1847, leaving four children: William T., James J., Caroline, wife of William S. Stone, and Paul F., whose name appears above. The latter was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, March 16, 1839, and having been taken to Henry county, Missouri, when very young he grew to manhood in that locality, obtaining a thorough knowledge of farm life. In 1856 he went to New Mexico in the employ of Waddle, Russell & Majors, but on his return in 1857 he entered Miami University, of Ohio, and spent three years. Later on he entered upon a course of reading preparatory to following the legal profession as his calling, and during the session of 1860-61 he was a student at the law school in Louisville, Kentucky. The outburst of war which had so long threatened the country led him to forego everything of a private nature, and in May, 1861, he joined General Price as an escort, in which capacity he served two years, afterwards commanding a company in Woods' battalion. He was with Price in each serious engagement participated in by that gallant commander, and finally surrendered with him at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1865. Returning to Clinton, Missouri, Mr. Thornton entered the law office of R. Allen and was associated with him until 1869. In June, 1869, he came to Vernon county and organized what is now the Thornton National Bank. Since his settlement in this county various positions of responsibility and honor have been thrust upon him, for he has never been a political

aspirant, though always willing to serve those whose interests have placed him in official life. For eight years he discharged the duties of county judge, and for six years he was chairman of the congressional committee of the Democratic party of this district, with which party he has always been identified. Judge Thornton was married in 1872, Miss Medora Rogers, daughter of the late Dr. John A. Rogers, of Clinton, becoming his wife. Six children have blessed their union: Fitzhugh, Katie, Harry, William, Lucy and John Rogers.

After years of activity in Nevada, Mr. Thornton removed to Austin, Texas.

Ezra Madison Towner is one of the prosperous farmers of Moundville township, Vernon county, Missouri. A native of La Salle county, Illinois, he was born April 12, 1853, and is a son of Nathaniel H. and Angelina (Osborn) Towner, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. His paternal grandparents moved from Ohio, with their family to La Salle county, Illinois, when Nathaniel H. was seven years old, and he grew up and married there, and lived there till 1876 when he moved to Vernon county, Missouri. He settled on a farm in Harrison township, and established the family home where he lived till his decease, July 4, 1898, the day the Spanish fleet was destroyed in Santiago Bay, Cuba.

Ezra M. acquired a good common school education and grew up on his father's farm, and lived on the family homestead till the time of his marriage. At the age of twenty-five, on June 5, 1878, he went to La Salle county, Illinois, and was there united in marriage with Miss Maggie Murray, daughter of Mrs. Ann Murray, a widow. Returning to Vernon county in the autumn of 1881, Mr. Towner bought a farm of 320 acres in section 36, Harrison township, which he afterwards sold, and bought the same number of acres in section 31, Moundville township, which he has cultivated and improved and transformed into one of the model farms of the township. His commodious farmhouse stands in the midst of numerous maple trees, and with the charming environment, presents a most pleasing picture of rural beauty. Mr. Towner has his place well stocked with a good grade of cattle, horses and hogs, and thoroughly equipped with every needed facility of an up-to-date farm. He is a wide-awake

citizen, alive to what is going on about him, and keeps himself in touch with the trend of events. He is a firm believer in and is an advocate of Socialistic principles.

Of four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Towner, Melvin, was born June 2, 1879; Mabel, who was born September 23, 1880, died January 7, 1892; Roy was born May 26, 1882, and Maude was born April 29, 1887.

W. C. Thrasher is a native Missourian and a farmer by occupation. He was born in Lewis county, April 12, 1854, and is a son of Eli and Ann (Fretwell) Thrasher, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Virginia. The father moved from Pendleton county, Kentucky, in 1821, and settled near Palmyra, whence he moved to Pike county and lived some years, and then settled in Lewis county, where he died in 1900; his widow surviving and occupying the family homestead till 1909, when she passed away. They had a family of nine children, six of whom are now living, and our subject being the third in order of birth. The father was a mechanic and wheelwright, and followed his trade all his life. He was a kind-hearted, sympathetic man, generous and charitable, and gave liberally to worthy causes that appealed to him. He was active in religious work, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), and for many years served as superintendent of the Sunday school, held in a log schoolhouse; and was held in high esteem as an upright, honorable and devoted Christian man.

Our subject acquired a common school education in his native county and lived with his parents until he attained his majority. Starting on March 2, 1875, he went to California, but returned in January of the following year to Lewis county, and engaged in farming, working leased land, till 1883. In 1884 Mr. Thrasher settled in Vernon county on eighty acres of rich prairie land, in section 15, Drywood township, which he bought, and to which he afterwards added a forty-acre tract, and where he has since made his home with his family.

On first settling in Vernon county, he worked for a time for the railroad company, having charge of the pumping station; but when the watering station was removed he resumed farming and has carried it on with good success since.

On first coming to southwestern Missouri, and after purchas-

ing a piece of prairie land, it was necessary to make such improvements as his limited means would permit, hauling part of the material for framing from a sawmill four miles northwest of Nevada, he built a small house, which was the beginning of the home-making on the then big open prairie, and as soon as the frost went out of the ground, breaking prairie sod was the order of the day, and killing snakes was part of his task, as they were everywhere. Sometimes they even came into the house and the good wife, scared if by accident she should step on one in attending to the poultry or while working in the garden, when she would call loudly for help, drop the hoe and run for shelter. We raised corn which we sold for fifteen to eighteen cents per bushel, and fat hogs sold for \$2.60 per hundred, and fine big chickens sold for \$1.50 per dozen at the market in trade. Not a cent in money could be coaxed out of any of the merchants for any farm produce, not even enough to buy a postage stamp with which to send a letter to the folks at home. Plenty of help was to be had at fifty cents per day from sun up to sun set, and good hands at that.

Mr. Thrasher is a Democrat in his political opinions, and takes an active part in the local affairs of his party. He is also a member of Sheldon Lodge, No. 438, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On March 27, 1878, Mr. Thrasher married Miss Susan Alexander Smith, of Lewis county, and they have two children, named, respectively, Earl and Elbert. They, both having attended the high school at Sheldon, and graduated with high honors. Earl has built, and is operating a garage and auto livery in Sheldon, with good and thorough training in his line, and has the confidence of all. Elbert has entered the same high school for a second term with bright prospects and stands high in his class with every hope of success.

Dr. James Lewis Truex, a native Missourian, is a public spirited citizen of Milo, Vernon county. He comes of French lineage on both the paternal and maternal sides, and was born in Benton county, January 15, 1862, to Jonathan and Aramenta A. (D'Spain) Truex, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. They had two children, one of whom is deceased.

Jonathan Truex came to this country with his parents some-

time in the fifties and settled in DeKalb county, Missouri, whence they moved to Benton county, in 1860, where the father made his home twenty-four years. In his early life, he learned the carpenter's trade and followed it in Benton county, at Sedalia, Mo., and in Denver, Colo., where he spent four years. On his return he lived for a time at Rich Hill, in Bates county, then settled at Milo, where he now resides, at the age of seventy-four years. He is a Democrat in politics, and in religious faith a Baptist.

James L. attended the common schools in Benton county till he was seventeen years old, and also attended the Warsaw High School, and lived with his parents until his twenty-seventh year. In 1886 he turned his attention to the study of pharmacy, and after a satisfactory examination was duly licensed to practice in Missouri, and for some time was in the drug business at Sedalia, and also at Kansas City. Disposing of his business, Mr. Truex took up the study of medicine with Dr. J. T. Craig, of Kansas City, and after three year's study entered the medical department of the University of Kansas, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1891. During the next two years Dr. Truex practiced his profession at Denver, and returning in 1893, he served six months by appointment, as assistant surgeon of the University Hospital. He was afterwards appointed surgeon and physician of the Rich Hill Coal Company, and served in that capacity some ten years. In 1903 Dr. Truex opened a drug business at Milo, and carried it on in connection with his practice, some three years; then, in 1906, being elected coroner of Vernon county, he moved to Nevada; but after serving in that office one year he resigned and returning to Milo, in 1907, he opened a general store for buying and selling everything in the line of merchandise. To meet the needs of the large and growing trade, he erected a commodious brick building, which he now occupies with an immense stock of goods, comprising every variety of merchandise, agricultural implements, hardware, etc., and is doing an extensive and prosperous business. Dr. Truex is a thorough business man, energetic and progressive in his ideas and methods, and justly regarded as one of the leading men of his town. He is identified with the Masonic Order and belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Dr. Truex also holds membership in the State Medical Association, the Vernon County

Medical Society, and the Hodgen Medical Society. In politics he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party with progressive ideas.

Lewis Hawkins Turpin, whose death occurred in September, 1906, was for many years a prominent business man and honored citizen of Nevada, Mo. He was of English lineage, and was born in Lewis county, Missouri, in 1858, to Hezekiah and Octavia (Hawkins) Turpin. The former moved from Kentucky, his native state, and settled on a farm in Lewistown, Lewis county, Missouri, where he died; the mother was a daughter of the late Judge Hawkins, of Canton, Mo.

Our subject supplemented his preliminary education with a course of study at Canton University, after which he spent three and a half years teaching in Butte, Mont., whither he went to recuperate his health, and thence went to Ogden, Utah, where he was employed three years as a traveling express auditor. In 1886 Mr. Turpin took up his residence at Nevada, and for several years thereafter was engaged in the grocery trade. Selling this business, he next turned his attention to the furniture trade, buying one-half interest in the house of Messrs. Penn and Beagles; thereafter conducted under the firm name of Penn & Turpin until Mr. Penn withdrew, selling his interest to Mr. Frank H. Glenn, who came into the business which was carried on under the name of Turpin & Glenn, till the latter sold his interest to Mr. James D. Ingram, when the firm name changed to Turpin & Ingram. After Mr. Turpin's decease, Mr. Ingram retired, and the business was incorporated and has since been conducted as the Turpin Furniture Company, with Mrs. A. M. Turpin as president. Mrs. Loyd Turpin, vice-president, and Mr. Loyd H. Turpin, as secretary and treasurer; the company being organized with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Mr. Turpin was an active man of affairs and keenly alive to whatever related to the development and betterment of his city and community, and was always ready to do his part in forwarding any worthy movement; he was for several years an active member of the school board of Nevada, and the Ward Schools were established largely through his efforts; he was kind-hearted and true, and withal, modest, quiet and unassuming, never caring for political office or honors, but was chairman of the Demo-

cratic County committee, and his influence was felt everywhere in shaping political affairs. He stood high in Woodmen of the World, and Knights of Pythias circles, and also was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights and Ladies of Security, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On June 17, 1882, Mr. Turpin was united in marriage with Miss Anna Mabel Wright, daughter of John W. and Emily (Crutcher) Wright, the former a native of northern Missouri, and the latter of Kentucky; their family lineage running back to Zachary Taylor and Robert E. Lee, respectively. She settled in Missouri while the Indians were yet numerous, her family being among the early pioneer settlers of Boone county.

Mr. and Mrs. Turpin's son, Loyd Hawkins Turpin, has the management of the Turpin Furniture Company, and their daughter Mabel Lee Turpin, an alumnae of the Missouri State University, is instructor in Latin at Nevada High School.

Mrs. Turpin, who is at the head of the Turpin Furniture Company, is a woman of superior qualities and fine attainments and admirably fitted and qualified for the responsible position she fills. Under the conservative and wise management of its officers the company's volume of business has shown a marked increase each succeeding year since it was incorporated, in 1909.

John A. Tyler was born at Worcester, Worcester county, Massachusetts, October 24, 1832, and was the son of George W. and Clara (Patch) Tyler, themselves natives of Massachusetts. The father died in 1842 at Natchez, Mississippi; his wife, as intimated, had preceded him to the grave some years before. John A. remained in the state of his birth until 1850, growing up with a mercantile experience. In 1854 he came west as far as Chicago, and from there went to Bloomington, Illinois, thence to St. Louis for a short time and later to New Orleans. Afterwards, owing to ill health, he went to Bell county, Texas, where he became interested in the horse and mule and cattle trade. He continued this business some twelve years with good success, and upon the cessation of hostilities which had existed between the North and South he settled at Pleasant Hill, Cass county, Missouri, from whence he came to this county in 1869. He at once embarked in the hardware business, and from his first settlement

here he took an active part in everything tending to the interest of Nevada and Vernon county; especially in educational matters he was quite prominent. In 1860 Mr. Tyler married Addie A. Smith, a native of New York City. She died in Texas in 1863, leaving one daughter, Nellie, who married Charles Thom. In 1867 he was married to Miss Maggie Thomas, who was born and reared in Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Mr. Tyler was a Knights Templar in the Masonic Order.

John Ulch was born in Perry county, of the Keystone State, June 1, 1839, his parents being Jacob and Elizabeth (Charles) Ulch, both natives also of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer by occupation and naturally brought up his son to that calling, teaching him at first the rudiments of farm life and later the more advanced ideas of that occupation. In 1859 young Ulch removed to Illinois, where in 1862 he enlisted in the 93d Wisconsin Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, serving nearly three years. During this term of service he took part in the battles of Baker's Creek, Champion's Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Altoona Pass and many others. After the close of the war Mr. Ulch returned to Illinois. In 1866 he came to Vernon county, Missouri, and entered at once upon the career destined to be both an honorable and successful one, and by industry and good management met with more than ordinary returns. In March, 1871, Mr. Ulch was married to Miss Rebecca M. Rhea, a native of this county.

James W. Underwood was born in Cass county, Missouri, May 7, 1838, and was connected by birth with a family whose reputation is not confined alone to this part of Vernon county. Jackman K. Underwood, his father, was a son of Joel Underwood, who was born March 12, 1776, in the state of North Carolina, and died September 19, 1840, near Lone Jack, Missouri. His wife, whose maiden name was Susannah Cunningham, was of Scotch-Irish extraction and was born January 28, 1782; she died May 25, 1839, leaving the following children: Jackman K., Wesley, Narcissa, John H., William H., Grizella, James F., Sally, Susan, Rebecca, Eliza and Martha. The first named child, Jackman K., was born in Surry county, North Carolina, on January 4, 1805. He grew up in his native state, taught school in Virginia, and while in the

Old Dominion married Miss Amanda Leonard. In 1837 Mr. Underwood moved westward, taking up a location in what is now Cass county, Missouri, during the following fall. In 1868 he came to Vernon county and made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Frank Lawrence, until his widely mourned death occurred, January 18, 1880. Perhaps no man had a stronger hold upon the affections of the people in this community than Mr. Underwood. Plain, honest and honorable in all his dealings, his life was above reproach; for over forty years he was connected with the M. E. Church South, lived a faithful, earnest Christian career, and was devoted to the church. He was the father of five children: William C., now deceased; James W., Rossy A., Mrs. F. M. Lawrence, Susan M. and Henry H. James W. Underwood, a worthy member of the family whose name he bears, was reared to a farm experience and always followed that calling, and with uniform good success. In March, 1869, he settled in this county. During the war he enlisted in Company A, 16th Missouri Infantry, serving actively in the siege of Lexington, battle of Lone Jack, Jenkin's Ferry, Pleasant Hill and others of severe importance, returning after the close of the war to his home in Cass county. March 27, 1872, Miss Mary Bowman, of Fremont county, Iowa, became his wife. She was born in 1852.

William Vail was born on the 7th of October, 1829, a Canadian by birth, as was also his father, Isaac Vail, but his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Campbell, came originally from Scotland. Isaac Vail died in that country in 1857, his widow surviving until 1883, when she, too, passed away. Their children were: William, Susan, John, Betsy, George and Isaac. The subject of this sketch was brought up on his father's farm and early identified himself with agricultural pursuits. In April, 1857, he came to the United States, locating in Kansas, where some years later he joined the army, becoming a member of the 6th Kansas Cavalry. With this command he served for three years, two months and twenty days, obtaining an extensive military experience. In July, 1863, his health having been impaired, he was assigned to duty in the ordnance department at Fort Scott as issuing clerk, a position in which he continued during the remainder of his term of service. On the 30th of September, 1865, Mr. Vail located upon his farm,

and on February 7, 1862, he was married to Mrs. Ellen Farwell (Manlove), of Illinois.

Cornelius C. Van Arsdale,* who has been a prominent man in Osage township, Vernon county, Missouri, for more than a quarter of a century, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, November 7, 1842. His parents, Abram M. and Dovinda (Bohon) Van Arsdale, both natives of Mercer county, Kentucky, are at this time deceased, the mother dying in 1875.

Cornelius C. acquired his preliminary education in "subscription schools" in his native county and later attended Harodsburg University at Harodsburg, Kentucky. He ran away from school in the early part of 1861 and enlisted in Company H, Third Regiment, Arkansas Infantry, and entered the Confederate Army, serving till June, 1864, when he was taken prisoner and sent to the military prison at Rock Island, Illinois, where he was held till the close of the war in 1865. Returning to Kentucky in the fall of that year, he took a course of study in the Commercial College at Louisville and in 1866 engaged in mercantile business at McAfee, in Mercer county. After three years of mercantile life he turned his attention to farming and continued it with good success till March, 1882, when he moved to Vernon county, Missouri, and settled in Ballstown, Osage township, where he has since made his home. Mr. Van Arsdale bought twenty acres and leased other land, and since that time has devoted himself to farming in connection with other matters. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster at Ballstown by President Cleveland and filled that office until the spring of 1891. He was also at the same time elected justice of the peace and, with the exception of two terms, served in that office from the spring of 1887 till 1909. He also served on the township board some eight or ten years, and for eight years was township tax collector. In politics Mr. Van Arsdale has always adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. On November 3, 1874, he was united in marriage at Louisville, Kentucky, with Miss Mary T. Burford, who was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, January 17, 1852, the daughter of Dr. John A. and Mary A. (Wallace) Burford, who moved about 1861 to Louisville, where the mother passed away in 1907 at the age of eighty-seven, and where Dr. Burford celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of his birth on January 2, 1911. They had a family

of seven children, of whom Mrs. Van Arsdale is the second in order of birth, Stonewall J. Burford, who was a member of the Rhodes-Burford Furniture Company, being a younger brother.

Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Van Arsdale, Edna E., born January 24, 1875, resides with her parents; Lulu B., born September 24, 1879, is married to John E. Hobart, of Webster Grove, Missouri; Robert H., born March, 1881, lives in St. Louis, Missouri; Addie A., born March 28, 1893, resides at home; Fannie L., born in March, 1888, died March 31, 1911, and two passed away in infancy.

Thomas W. Vandiver is one of the substantial and well-known business men of Nevada, and a native Missourian. He comes of Holland ancestry on his paternal side, and was born in Chariton county, October 14, 1850, and is one of a family of six children born to Thomas L. and Elizabeth (Heryford) Vandiver, natives of Virginia and Missouri, respectively; the father settling in Missouri, in 1818, and the mother spending her life there. Their other children were: Jacob O., a twin brother of our subject, now deceased; Eliza, who is married to Mr. Allen Taylor, of Salisbury, Mo.; Della, the wife of Mr. Charles Landrum, of Linn county, Missouri, and Susan and William, both now deceased. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Jacob Vandiver, moved from Virginia, his native state, in the pioneer days, and spent his life as a farmer in Shelby and Marion counties, Missouri. His maternal grandfather, Capt. James Heryford, settled in north-central Missouri about the year 1808, and experienced numerous thrilling encounters with the Indians and other perils incident to those early pioneer days; he commanded a company in the Black Hawk War.

Thomas W. acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native county and supplemented this with a course of study in the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo. He began his business career as deputy county clerk of Chariton county, and then, after clerking for a time in a general store at Salisbury, engaged in mercantile business at Clinton, Mo. He was afterwards employed as a traveling salesman till 1893, when he took up his residence at Nevada, where he has since made his home. Here Mr. Vandiver joined with others in organizing the Farm and Home Savings Association of Missouri, which has grown to

be one of the strongest financial institutions in the southwestern section of the state, and from its beginning has filled the offices of manager of agents and vice-president of the organization, which last office he now holds.

Colonel Vandiver, as he is familiarly called, is widely known as an active and leading man of affairs throughout his section of the state, and is alive to all that relates to the development and betterment of his community. In 1880 he married Miss Mary A., daughter of Thomas and Janet Fleming, of Clinton, Mo., and they have one child, Earl F. Vandiver. "Tom," as Mr. Vandiver is more generally known, is an ardent devotee of hook and line, and there is not a more thorough and enthusiastic fisherman in the state than he is. He renders good assistance in the support and enforcement of the game and fish laws.

Isaac J. Veatch was born in Washington county, Illinois, October 7, 1845. He was the sixth child and is one of five survivors of a family of fifteen children born to William and Lucy (Larkin) Veatch, both natives of Kentucky. Our subject's grandfather, Elias Veatch, settled in Washington county, Illinois, with his family when William, our subject's father, was eight years old, and died there. William Veatch moved to Davis county, Iowa, soon after the birth of our subject, and lived there twenty-one years. In the fall of 1866 he moved with his family to Vernon county, Missouri, and bought and settled on a quarter section of land in section 1, Harrison township, and built the first house erected between Big Drywood and Little Drywood rivers west of Branough. Here he was a successful general farmer and cattle dealer. He died in Vernon county, Mo., in 1886. He was a member of the Masonic order, and in political opinion held to Democratic principles. His widow passed away at the age of seventy-three, February 20, 1898.

Our subject attended the common schools in Davis county, Iowa, till he was eighteen years old, and in his twentieth year was there united in marriage with Miss Mary King, a daughter of Mr. Solomon King, a native of Virginia.

Mr. Veatch has devoted his life to farming, with gratifying success, and owns one of the choice farms of Harrison township, being in section 15, well stocked, thoroughly equipped and handsomely improved. He is esteemed among his neighbors and by

all who know him as an upright and worthy citizen, and as a farmer ranks with the best.

He is a Democrat in political opinion and takes a somewhat active part in the local affairs of his party. Mr. Veatch has a comfortable home and with his wife lives happily in the enjoyment of the fruits of their busy lives.

Of four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Veatch the only survivor, Jasper Lee Veatch, was born July 17, 1873, is a farmer and lives in Harrison township, Vernon county, Missouri.

Orange T. Vedder is one of the prosperous and successful merchants of Nevada, Mo., whose success is the result of tireless effort and good judgment. A native of Carrollton, Ill., he was born November 7, 1850, to Francis P. and Wilhelmina (Terhune) Vedder, whose parents were natives of Holland. On coming to this country the grandparents first settled at Coney Island, whence the father followed his trade as a cabinetmaker until his removal to Carrollton, Ill., in the early thirties, being among the pioneers of that place. He served seventeen years as county clerk of Green county, Illinois, and lived there till 1865. He then removed to Carrollton, Ill., where he died in 1872, at the age of sixty-three years, his death having been preceded by that of his wife, who passed away when she was forty years of age. Of eight children born to them, one daughter, Sarah, who is married to Dr. J. M. Davis, of Carrollton, Ill., and our subject, who is next to the youngest of the family, are the only survivors.

Orange T. acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place and supplemented it by a course of study at a college in Syracuse, N. Y.

After leaving college he clerked five years in a dry goods store at Syracuse, and then for a time was similarly employed at Carrollton, after which he was employed three years as manager of a store at Washington, Kan., owned by his uncle, James S. Vedder. Returning to Carrollton at the end of this engagement he spent five years clerking and then engaged in business on his own account, opening a large dry goods store at Carrollton and conducting it with marked success from 1872 to 1889.

On the 15th of May of that year Mr. Vedder settled at Nevada and associated with Messrs. J. H. Jackson, of Nevada, and William H. Sturgis, of St. Louis, under the firm name of Sturgis-

Jackson Dry Goods Company, purchased the business formerly owned by Mr. J. F. Harber and began the development of a dry goods trade that has grown to large proportions. The business is managed by Mr. Vedder, whose long experience admirably fits him for the work; and the fact that the house ranks among the leading and most prosperous mercantile establishments of the city speaks more eloquently than words of Mr. Vedder's able, wise and progressive management of its large affairs.

Mr. Vedder is an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1884 he was united in marriage with Miss Mollie G. Jackson, daughter of H. V. and Louise (Hinton) Jackson, of Carrollton, Ill. Mrs. Vedder is a woman of rare attainments with great executive ability and fine accomplishments, and is a recognized leader in social and club circles in Nevada. Mr. and Mrs. Vedder have two children, viz.: Vena, who is married to Mr. Irving C. Brower, of Chicago, and Louise, who lives at home.

Joseph M. Waddell was born June 26, 1826, in Gallia county, Ohio. His father, James Waddell, and also his mother, formerly a Miss Cunningham, were Virginians by birth, but when Joseph was six years old they removed to Michigan City, Indiana, and thence in 1840 to Freeport, Illinois. Accompanying the family on these moves he was reared, as it were, on the frontier, becoming thoroughly familiar with agricultural life in a pioneer country. In 1859 he removed to Wisconsin, from which state in 1861 he enlisted in the 12th Wisconsin Infantry, serving eight months, when he was discharged on account of sickness. After recovering he enlisted as a recruit in Company F, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, as private, and when mustered out held the rank of orderly sergeant. It was while a soldier that he first came to this county in 1862, and he remained in this vicinity until mustered out of the service in 1865, when he returned to his home in Wisconsin for the winter. In 1866 he located here permanently and engaged in farming up to 1872, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Deerfield.

William J. Wainscott, one of the enterprising and hustling business men of Nevada, is a native of Kentucky and was born in Richmond, Lafayette county, April 23, 1855. He began his

business career when 18 years of age as a traveling salesman for Messrs. Phillips, Grant & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers of boots and shoes, at St. Louis, and continued in that relation ten years. In 1883 he moved to Nevada and bought an interest in the Tyler Hardware & Furniture Company, of which he became sole owner after the death of Mr. Tyler, May 3, 1894, but immediately disposed of a part of the business of the house, retaining only the furniture and undertaking business, which was organized and merged into the Wainscott Furniture Company, with Mr. Wainscott as president. Mr. Wainscott is a practical undertaker, thoroughly posted in all the minutiae of the business and holds the highest grade certificate as an embalmer.

The business, under his splendid management, has grown to large proportions and is the most extensive in its line in the city of Nevada or Vernon county, and its trade extends over a wide territory in every direction. Mr. Wainscott stands high in Masonic circles, being a Shriner and a member of Ararat Temple, of Kansas City. On April 17, 1884, he married Miss Mittie E. Sparks, of Lexington, Mo., and they have one son, named Richard S. Mr. Wainscott is a worthy example of the up-to-date, progressive, wideawake business man, and his various activities have accomplished results of which he may justly be proud.

Daniel Ward was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, February 22, 1829. He was the son of Charles Ward, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1818, here embarking in agricultural pursuits, his occupation previous to this having been that of a sailor. To himself and wife, formerly Miss Grace Fury, also of Irish nativity, fifteen children were born, twelve of whom grew to maturity. Daniel was the sixth child, and he grew up in the Buckeye State until ten years old, then accompanying his father to Ray county, Missouri, and later to Livingston county, from whence some time after, in 1841, he turned towards southwest Missouri, settling in Cedar county. There his home continued to be for many years, and in that locality he gave close attention to the details of agricultural life. In 1853 Mr. Ward was united in marriage with Miss Maria Ellis, of Montgomery county, Missouri, daughter of Spencer and Mary (Hudson) Ellis, the former of Richmond, Virginia, and the latter of Tennessee. Mrs. Ward was the eldest of eleven children in her parents' family. She

has borne her husband a family of seven children: Alice, wife of William Rinehart; Hamilton, Florence, Benjamin Davenport. Laura, wife of William Hudson; Patrick, Emmet and Eva, who married William Osborne. Mr. Ward located in this county in 1863. Mrs. Ward's father came to Vernon county as early as 1845, settling near Avola.

William H. Ward, who has been a resident of Harrison township, Vernon county, Missouri, since 1875, is a prosperous and substantial farmer. He was born in Bourbon county, Kansas, December 13, 1866, and is the third child and one of four survivors of a family of six children born to A. G. and Mrs. (Wilson) Ward, both natives of Indiana. The father went to Bourbon county, Kansas, in 1859, and moved thence to Vernon county, Missouri, with his wife and four children, in 1875. He settled on a tract of 200 acres in section 4, Harrison township, and there established the family home and passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring February 22, 1902. His widow, who was born in 1842, now lives on the old homestead.

William H. has always been engaged in farming operations, and is a man who keeps pace with modern improvements, and in his ideas and methods is thoroughly practical and up to date. He is a general farmer, but gives particular attention to raising wheat and oats and breeding fine horses. In political matters he supports the Republican party, and takes a live interest in its affairs. He is a member of Garland Lodge, No. 603, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On January 17, 1899, Mr. Ward was united in marriage with Miss Cora Pippin, and there has been born to them one child. Ertie, by name, who was born September 22, 1901.

Henry J. Webber, late an honored citizens of Deerfield township, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Germany March 30, 1841, and came to this country with his parents when he was 10 years of age. The family settled in Pennsylvania, and here our subject learned the carpenters' trade and worked at it till his marriage, in 1864. He also owned and carried on a saw mill in Pennsylvania. In 1872 he moved to Atchison county, Missouri, and the same year removed to Vernon county and purchased and settled on 180 acres of land in section 35, Deerfield township. He

afterwards sold this farm and bought eighty acres in section 1, where he made his home till his decease, which occurred February 23, 1911.

Mr. Webber acquired his schooling for the most part in Germany. He was fond of books and kept himself posted on current literature, and in touch with the trend of modern movement and affairs. But of all books, the Bible was his favorite, and by constant and careful reading and study of it he was well versed in its teachings and precepts.

In religious faith he was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and took an earnest and devout interest in church and Sunday School matters. In politics he adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. On August 24, 1864, Mr. Webber married Miss Elizabeth Schwalp, who was born September 15, 1841. Five children were born to them, named, respectively, John E., born June 5, 1865, deceased; Mary L., born January 30, 1867, who is now deceased; Christina, born October 18, 1868, married to J. S. McAllister, of Oklahoma; Lewis J., born May 20, 1870, lives at home, married Ora Haines, a native of Vernon county; Ruben M., born January 30, 1867, deceased.

Burton Welch, a prosperous farmer of Vernon county, Missouri, was born on the farm he now owns, in section 36, Richland township, on December 14, 1873. He is the fourth child of a family of six children, born to Moses H. and Amilda Susan (Amos) Welch. Their other children are Alice, born August 20, 1868, who is married to Mr. William Wheeler and lives in Colorado; Alfred, who was born March 17, 1870, and lives in Oklahoma; Linna, who was born April 9, 1871, and is now the wife of Mr. E. I. Pottorf, of Nevada; Charles, who was born April 20, 1875, and is now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Exeter, Mo., and Ida S., who was born March 21, 1879, and now lives in Oregon, the wife of Mr. Robert Fryoer.

Moses H. Welch, our subject's father, was born September 8, 1840, in Warren county, Missouri. William J. Welch, father of Moses H. Welch and grandfather of Burton Welch, was born August 1, 1809, in Kentucky, and died in 1872. His wife, Frances S. Welch, was born in Canada December 1, 1815, died in 1862. William J. Welch located in Warren county, Missouri, in 1855, and later settled on 160 acres of land in section 36, Richland town-

ship, which they secured as a grant from the United States Government. Moses H. Welch lived there with his parents till 1868, when he purchased land at the juncture of Lake Coal and Richland township, 316 acres in all, 80 acres being in Richland township, on which he built and established the family home, and where he died February 16, 1880. His wife, our subject's mother, whom he married September 7, 1867, was born May 9, 1845, and passed away April 30, 1879. At the time of his father's death, Burton Welch went to live with his aunt, Mrs. Laura L. Dale, in Box township, Cedar county, Missouri, and grew to manhood there, attending the district schools and working on the farm. In 1894, he left his adopted home and settled on a tract of land of little more than forty-six acres, which he inherited from his father's estate, in Lake township, which he improved, and on which he built a house. Three years later he bought forty acres in Richland township and twenty-six acres in Coal township, being portions of his father's former homestead, and moved his house onto the Richland township tract, north of which he had previously bought a forty-acre tract, so that his present farm comprises 154 acres of the land formerly owned by his father.

Mr. Welch is a practical, up-to-date farmer, progressive in his ideas and methods, and a man highly esteemed in the community. He is a Democrat, politically, but has found no time to give to political affairs, more than to perform his duties as a good citizen. He is a member of Deerfield Lodge, No. 790, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also belongs to Camp No. 3303, at Deerfield, Modern Woodmen of America. On March 26, 1875, Mr. Welch was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Repass, who was born in Springfield, Mo., in May, 1876, to David and Sarah (Roberts) Repass, natives of West Virginia and Missouri, respectively.

Mrs. Repass died in 1886, when thirty years of age, and Mr. Repass now—1911—resides in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Welch have a family of four children, named respectively, Richard L., born February 5, 1900; Linna Marie, born March 30, 1902; Hubert V., born July 17, 1906, and Mildred May, born October 5, 1909.

Levi Welch, deceased. The parents of the subject of this sketch, Thomas and Nancy (Pryor) Welch, were both natives of Tennessee, though their ancestry can be traced back to Irish and

English families who became located in this country in an early day. His father, Thomas Welch, was an old Revolutionary soldier and came to this continent during that struggle. He and all the family were murdered by the Indians, the son only escaping by secreting himself in a hollow log while the others were being horribly butchered; afterwards he joined Washington's army. He lived to be 110 years of age. Thomas Welch (Levi's father) died in 1849, and his widow in 1876. To them were born a family of seven children, four boys and three girls. Levi, whose name appears above first saw the light in White county, Tennessee, December 28, 1832. A son of a farmer, he early learned the details of an agricultural life and to know what hard work meant; consequently his educational advantages were somewhat limited, though by no means neglected, as later years proved. In 1854 he went across the plains to California with a large drove of cattle, reaching his destination five months after starting, and remaining there from October until the following August, when he returned. In 1864 he took his family to California, but came from there to Vernon county, Missouri, in 1868, and this county was his home the balance of his life. Here he was numbered among the well-to-do, respected citizens of the county. His valuable farm of 326 acres was improved, evidence, as seen in its surroundings, of being the place of a progressive, intelligent agriculturist. In 1856 Mr. Welch was married to Miss Rachel Pryor, who bore him eight children. In January, 1878, Miss Lydia Smith became Mr. W.'s second wife. In politics he was known as a stanch Democrat.

Sidney Abram Weltmer, Nevada, Mo. Founder and president of the "Weltmer Institute of Suggestive Therapeutics."

When a man acquires notoriety and gets in the public eye we naturally become curious, if not interested, in knowing his antecedents—his early history and boy-hood life, that we may, in our own mind, pass judgment on the man. Therefore, the following sketch of Prof. Weltmer will no doubt be gratifying and interesting to most readers.

His father, Abraham Weltmer, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1813, of pure Holland ancestry.

He was educated in the University of Pennsylvania and in the Heidelberg University of Germany. He took a post-graduate

course in Amsterdam College. He was a linguist, speaking, reading and writing several languages.

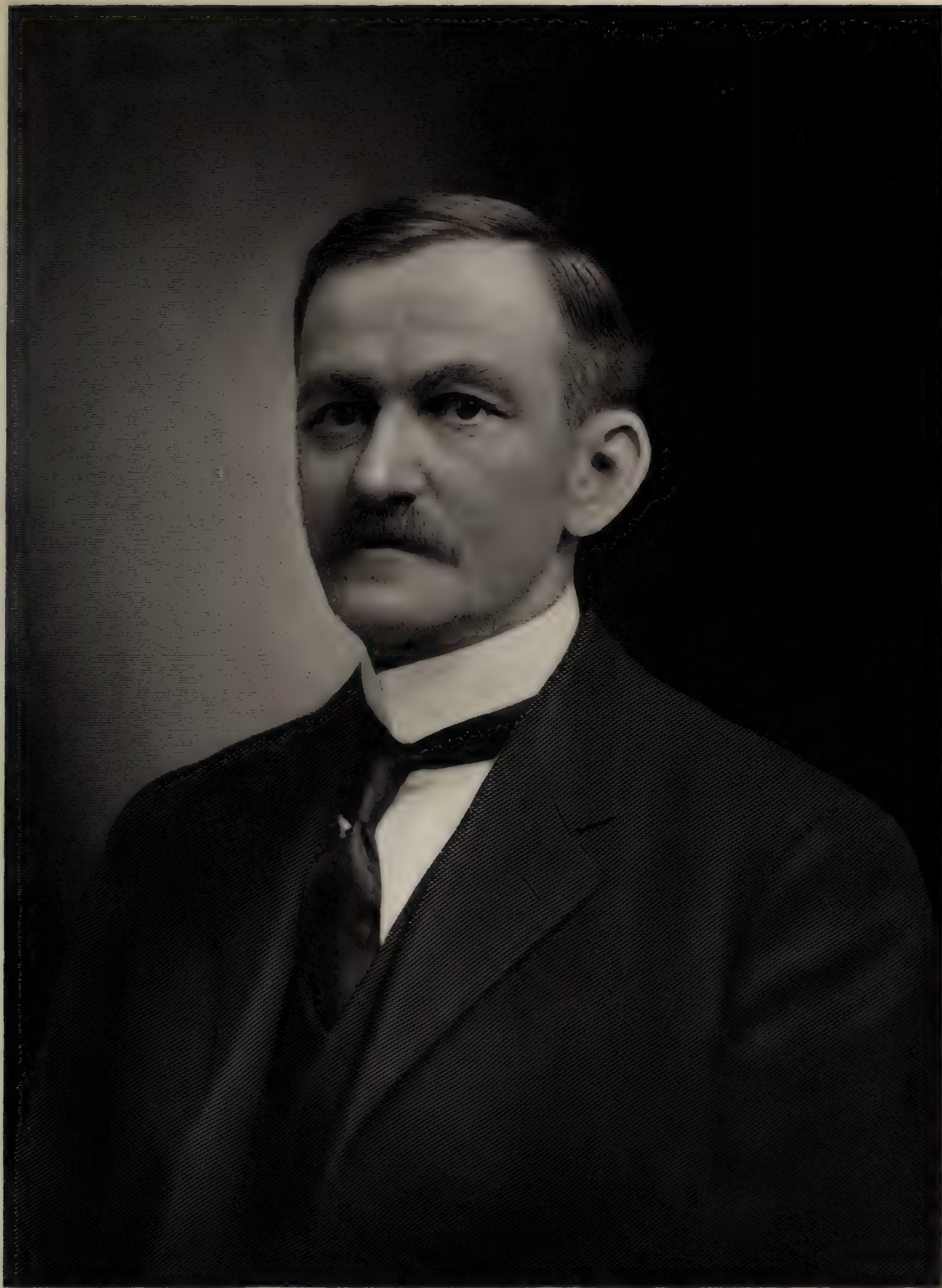
He came of a wealthy and prominent family, and as a young man was wealthy in his right, both by way of patrimony and acquirement. In the beginning of his married life he met with financial reverses, brought about by endorsing papers for friends. From these reverses he never recovered, seeming to have lost the ambition to become rich, and centered his entire force in studious pursuits.

He was married to Catherine Hull at Wooster, O. Catherine Hull was the daughter of George and Catherine (Kirkendall) Hull. Her father was born in Ireland, her mother in Wales. They moved to Virginia in 1810. They moved to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1819, her father being one of the first settlers of that county. She was born on August 19, 1819. She was educated in the common schools of her county, and finished her collegiate education in Denison University, being the first woman to graduate from a collegiate course in the state of Ohio.

Abraham Weltmer removed from Pennsylvania to Wayne county about the year 1849. Shortly after he was married to Catherine Hull. To this union was born Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Sarah E., February 29, 1855, who married Jacob Arison, and now resides at Snohomish, Wash.; Sidney Abram, the subject of this sketch, born July 7, 1858, and John Edwin, born April 7, 1861, who married Jennie Noble, of Atchison county, Missouri, and now resides in Nevada, where he is associated with the subject of this sketch as a professor and teacher of Suggestive Therapeutics.

The parents removed from Ohio to Missouri, landing in Tipton, where they remained one year. In the following April they removed to a farm purchased in Morgan county, six miles southwest of Tipton. Here the parents, with other pioneers, took up the work of rehabilitating the country from the ravages of the war. General Fremont's army was still camped at Tipton when they arrived there.

They remained on that place until 1880, when the parents removed with the younger son, John E., to Fairfax, in Atchison county. The farm on which they settled in Morgan county had been partially cleared before the war. After the settlement of



Sidney A. Welton

the family there about fifty acres additional were cleared of the timber standing there and the soil cultivated.

Here the subject of this sketch and the other children grew to manhood and womanhood, sharing, outside the home, all things common to the country at that time as to educational, social and religious privileges. The educational advantages in that district at that time were very meagre and it was fortunate for the family that both the father and mother were college-bred people, else the impetus which they have since manifested might have been lacking.

The family remained intact until 1879, when Sidney married Mary Genoa Stone, and removed to an adjoining farm. The same year the sister married and moved to Atchison county, where she was followed the next year by the parents and the youngest son, John Edwin.

In Atchison county, in 1882, Abraham Weltmer died. In 1892 or 1893 the daughter, Mrs. Arison, removed to Snohomish, Wash., accompanied by Catherine Weltmer, the mother, who died there in January, 1900. The subject of this sketch brought her body from the state of Washington to Atchison county, Missouri, and laid her beside her husband.

As intimated above, the subject of this sketch settled with his parents in Morgan county, Missouri, in April, 1866, being then eight years of age. There were no school houses within reach of them, all having been destroyed during the Civil War. One church was left standing, situated a mile and a quarter east of the parents' home.

In 1867 a subscription school was started by a traveling school teacher, who was passing through the country, and the school was conducted in this church. Sidney Abram Weltmer attended this school, but at the beginning of the fourth week of this term the teacher was wanted on some charge connected with the guerilla warfare of preceding years, and was escorted out of the country by an armed posse.

This terminated the public opportunities for an education for three years. However, from the very beginning of the family's residence in Morgan county, the mother assumed the role of teacher and began the systematic education of her children. This was continued uninterruptedly as long as the family held together, until Sidney was twenty-one years old and all public schooling

received thereafter was merely auxiliary to the instruction given by the mother.

In his fourteenth year Sidney formed the acquaintance of Dr. J. W. Brent, of Tipton, Mo., who, having observed the studious habits of the boy, offered to lend him books from his medical library. This offer was eagerly accepted, with the result that he became an ardent student of the subject of medicine. This he continued until his twentieth year, at which time he discontinued his study on account of failing health. The story of this period of his life is best told by his oldest son, Ernest Weltmer, in a book entitled "Realization."

When twelve years of age he was superintendent of a Sunday School; with his mother's help, and that of Mrs. Campbell, a little nucleus of a library was secured. That year a union Sunday School picnic was held and he was chosen as representative of all. He prepared a speech on Robert Raikes, the founder of the Sunday School, in which work he had the assistance of Dr. J. H. McLean, of St. Louis.

On this occasion, Prof. Simpson, the county school commissioner, was to give the address of the day, but something prevented him from attending and Sidney Weltmer was left to fill the gap made by his absence.

Sidney had prepared his speech very carefully, giving a careful history of the Sunday School work, so acceptably filling the place for an hour that they dubbed him "Professor," which appellation has clung to him through all the years of his work, and thus his public career began in his thirteenth year at a Sunday School picnic. That religious interest increased until in his fifteenth year, through communication with an aunt in Ohio, who was wealthy, she, in appreciation of what he had written her, sent him a religious library of several hundred books, which he at first assembled in the Sunday School of which he was superintendent and a regular attendant. Afterwards he divided it up among the four other Sunday Schools which constituted the union. It was through his activity in Sunday School work as a public speaker that he was voted a license to preach in the Baptist Church, of which he was a member.

After the recovery of his health he devoted his time to educational work. On October 8, 1879, he was married to Mary Genoa Stone, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy E. (Adair) Stone.

To this union were born eight children, three of whom died in infancy, the remaining five being Cyrus, Silas Woodson, Stella Truman, Tracy Carleton and Beulah Ethel, all of whom live in Nevada, the sons being associated in the conducting of the business of the Weltmer Institute of Suggestive Therapeutics Company with their father, Silas Woodson being the only one married.

During his study of medicine he became acquainted with the editors of the "Tipton Times," and was induced by them to learn the art of printing, which he did, studying half the day in the printing office, reading medicine the other half and attending to the chores on the farm morning and evening, riding six miles between.

In 1880 he began his work as a teacher in the public schools. Having had no experience in the school room his ideas were naturally original and his methods differed from those then in use, he having gleaned his knowledge of the subject of pedagogy from school journals and current literature relating to the history of education in the actual spirit of the newer things, and he found himself antagonized by the teachers of the county. This, however, did not injure his standing in the district where he taught.

He taught the fall term of the same school for five consecutive years, teaching several years in other schools in the spring, in between.

In 1885 he built a private school at Akinsville and named it the Akinsville Normal School. This was for the purpose of obtaining and applying his broader ideas of what was then known as the new education. This school was conducted for five years, when he sold it to other parties and returned to the farm, teaching winter terms of school and farming and traveling for school book houses between times.

One of the principal reforms which he introduced in the schools of his county was the establishment of school libraries in most of the districts. Having a distinctly library spirit cultivated, he found very attractive a proposition submitted to him by a library company in Des Moines, Ia. In November, 1892, he took employment with this library company and went to the city of Sedalia and organized a public library.

This organization was a corporation whose constitution and by-laws were made to conform to the public library law of 1885,

which provided for the support and maintenance of a public library by taxation.

The capital stock of this library was \$5,000, all of which was expended for books furnished by the library company. He was then elected librarian. This library was established in July, 1893.

Mr. Weltmer at once began his duties as librarian and secured the donation of all the books held by various societies and former libraries, to the public library, establishing the institution in the basement of the Court House, where some rooms were furnished by the County Court for that purpose.

He remained as nominal librarian until in 1895, by a vote of the people, it was given public support. He retained the key as librarian until in 1900, when Andrew Carnegie gave the city a public library building.

During the latter part of 1893 and in 1894, while nominally public librarian, he took a position with the Central Business College of Sedalia as teacher of mathematics and English and general solicitor for the school. It was during the periods of the organization and establishment of this library that he became interested in the study of the occult sciences by hypnotism, suggestion and kindred subjects, and in February, 1897, came to Nevada and laid the foundations for the establishment of the Institute of Suggestive Therapeutics.

David F. Welton,* one of the prosperous and substantial farmers of Coal township, in Vernon county, Missouri, is a native of Vernon, Indiana, and was born June 10, 1864, the son of Archibald S. and Elizabeth Welton. The father, who was a native of Ohio, moved to Vernon county and was a prosperous farmer and stockman, and at the time of his decease, January 2, 1901, owned three hundred acres of land. He was a Republican in political opinion and in religious faith a Baptist. The mother passed away May 30, 1908. David F. grew up on the family homestead, acquired a common school education, and had such experiences as commonly fall to the lot of the farmer boy.

On October 6, 1893, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Besonceny, whose family came from Tennessee and who passed away August 29, 1898, without issue. Mr. Welton now owns the family homestead, which is situated in sections twelve and thirteen, Coal township, and devotes himself to general farming, giv-

ing particular attention to breeding and feeding hogs for the market. He has his place handsomely improved and well stocked and equipped, and is justly counted among the progressive farmers of the community.

Enoch B. Weyand, who has been a resident of Vernon county, Missouri, thirty-four years, is a native of Marion county, Ohio, and was born September 11, 1834, to Daniel and Eliza (Beckley) Weyand. The parents were born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; the father on May 11, 1807, and the mother on March 16, 1810. Their respective families moved to Marion county, Ohio, where they soon afterward married and settled on a farm. Four years later, in 1836, they moved with a yoke of black oxen to Cass county, Indiana (making the journey in twenty-one days, on nineteen of which it rained), and settled on a claim of 160 acres, which they purchased from the government a year or two later when it was put on the market at a \$1.25 per acre. The father was a thrifty farmer and owned at the time of his decease 500 acres of land.

Both were worthy members of the Christian Church, and he was many years an elder in that body. They both passed their lives on this Indiana homestead, where the mother died in 1889, and the father on March 16, 1895. They had a family of seven sons, all of whom grew to mature manhood, the first to pass away being the second, who died at the age of 46 years. Our subject and the youngest son, George W. Weyand, of Royal Center, Ind., are now (1911) the only survivors.

Enoch B. attended "subscription schools" in Indiana and lived on the home farm till he attained his majority, when he married and settled on forty acres of wild land given him by his father. This he cleared and grubbed and improved with a frame house and other buildings, and brought under a good state of cultivation, adding to it at a later date another forty-acre tract.

In February, 1865, Mr. Weyand enlisted in Company "F," One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Union army till September of that year, when he was honorably discharged, the war being over.

On February 10, 1877, Mr. Weyand, on account of his wife's failing health, with his household effects and two teams, started

for Missouri, and arrived at the home of his cousin, Judge E. S. Weyand, on March 12 following. Here he remained one year and then leased and moved on to a tract of land on the Osage river, in Metz township. In 1882 he purchased eighty acres in section 30, Metz township, adding to it a forty-acre tract at a later date, and here made his home with his family, engaged in general farming, till February 22, 1902, when he retired from active work and moved to his present home in Metz.

Mr. Weyand has been an elder in the Christian Church more than fifty years, and is active in the Sunday School of the local body. He is widely known as a singer, and in early life taught vocal music, and ever since he was 17 years of age has led the choir in the Sunday School.

On May 12, 1855, Mr. Weyand was united in marriage with Miss Phoebe J. Grant, born August 22, 1840, the daughter of William and Mary (Martin) Grant, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Grant passed away January 25, 1879, leaving a family of eight children as follows: Hattie, who is married to Mr. R. H. Tremain, of Iuka, Kan., and has four children, viz.: Minnie, Jay, Stella and Alice, the last named being married to Mr. Edgar Smith; Eliza, the wife of Mr. J. R. Quinn, of Beaver City, Okla., who has seven children, viz.: Nora, wife of Wallace Quinn; Arthur, Jennie, wife of Harmon Fox; Enoch, Martin, Orvil and Orvetá. Lottie, a widow, who was married to Mr. William Brewer, and who died about 1886, leaving one son, Charles P. Hultz, by name; Leonard, who lives in Colorado Springs, and who married Miss Emma Weir, of Kansas, and has one child, viz.: Ella, who is married to Mr. Simpson; Alice, the wife of Mr. John McFeeley, of Kansas City, Mo., who has four children, viz.: Grace, Henry and Harry, twins, and Hyle; Ella, who was married to Mr. John W. Coats, and who died February 26, 1910; Emma, who is married to Mr. Henry Kinney, of Horton, Vernon county, has two children, viz.: Mattie, wife of George Robinson, and Hattie; and Nettie, who is the wife of Mr. Richard T. Cox, of Richards, Vernon county, and has four children, named, respectively, Essie, Glessie, Rex and Grace Reola Richards.

On March 14, 1886, Mr. Weyand married Mrs. Martha (McKee) Humble, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, May 28, 1840, and came to this country with her parents in 1842. She passed away April 16, 1908, and on February 28, 1911, Mr. Weyand

married Mrs. Josephine (Smith) Ramsey, his present wife. She was born in Nodaway county, Missouri, October 10, 1862, and is a daughter of Gustavis and Mary A. (Riley) Smith, natives of California and Louisville, Ky., respectively. Both Mr. and Mrs. Weyand are members of the Modern Brotherhood of America, and he belongs to Mount McGregor Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Enoch S. Weyand* was born in Richland township, Vernon county, Missouri, February 15, 1860, and is the fourth child of a family of six children born to Judge Enoch S. and Caroline (Dickinson) Weyand, their other children being Washington P., now a resident of Richards, Vernon county; Milicent, who is married to L. B. White, of Weiner, Arkansas; Archibald B., of Golden City, Missouri; Tillman H., who died September 14, 1878, and Marion L., who passed away February 8, 1864.

The Weyand family is of German-English lineage. Peter Weyand, our subject's grandfather, was born November 29, 1798, in Pennsylvania, and there learned the hatter's trade and later engaged in mercantile business. He moved to Ohio in 1834 and in 1838 settled in what became Vernon county, Missouri, where he died January 7, 1847. He married July 12, 1821, Rebecca Yocum, who was born November 21, 1801, on a farm included in the present site of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and who passed away April 3, 1860, leaving three children, viz., William Henry, who was born in Pennsylvania, March 29, 1832; Enoch S., our subject's father, who was born October 4, 1824, in Perry county, Pennsylvania, and Jane, who is married to Elijah Rhea, of Vernon county.

Our subject's father was fourteen years old when his parents removed to Missouri and settled in Vernon county, and he grew to manhood here, and it was his pride and claim that he was a thorough Missourian in all that the name implies.

At the close of the Civil War he was appointed county judge of Vernon county and helped in its reorganization; was subsequently elected to the same office and then re-elected, but resigned before the expiration of this last term. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and in 1858 was licensed to preach. In the fall of the following year he began traveling as a supply preacher, and for a year and a half was on the Fort

Scott circuit, in Bourbon county, Kansas, and then spent a year supplying on the Nevada circuit. He had an extensive acquaintance throughout southwestern Missouri and was universally esteemed and beloved as an upright citizen and a man of the highest ideals of Christian manhood. After 1880 Judge Weyand, on account of impaired and failing health, made his home at Eureka Springs and passed away there in 1888, leaving to his family and a wide circle of friends the memory of a well-spent life and the heritage of an honored name. His wife, our subject's mother, a native of Licking county, Ohio, and a daughter of Humphrey Dickenson, once a resident of Vernon county, died at the family home in Richland township, Vernon county, January 19, 1877. Enoch S., our subject, acquired a common school education and grew to manhood on the family homestead, and from the time he attained his majority till 1910, when he sold his farm and moved into Nevada, was a successful and prosperous farmer. He was a man of influence in his community, served on the school board, was a member of the town board and a number of years served as justice of the peace. He is a Democrat in political sentiment and action, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in religious faith and fellowship is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On February 27, 1881, Mr. Weyand was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Jane Young, a daughter of John Adam and Catherine (Terryberry) Young, and they have one child, Lulu Grace, who is married to William Crowley, of Richland township, Vernon county.

Mrs. Weyand's father settled in Richland township in 1876 and was one of the largest and most prosperous land owners and stockmen in that section, owning six hundred acres, finely improved and highly cultivated.

He was born in Canada, April 15, 1829, and was a son of Adam and ——— (Frainor) Young, the former being an extensive lumber manufacturer in Canada.

John Adam Young went to California in 1850 and after six years of financial success returned east and lived in Bourbon county, Kansas, till his settlement in Vernon county in 1858. He first settled on Chaslow Creek in 1859 and lived there till 1876, when he moved to section thirty in Richland township, where he established the family homestead and where he died, July 25,

1895, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, Catherine, who was born in 1833, died July 14, 1900. They had a family of six children, Mrs. Weyand being the third in order of birth. Of the others William T. was born in 1851 and died in 1901; Charles K. resides in Marceline, Missouri; Joseph lives in Richland township; Frank A. died in 1881, and John Adam, Jr., who is also deceased.

Hon. Enoch S. Weyand. There are but few, if any, persons living within the boundaries of Vernon county to whom the name of Judge E. S. Weyand is not as familiar almost as a household word. It is proper, therefore, that mention should be made of him in this connection. He was of German-English origin, ancestors of his parents having been natives of Germany and England. Peter Weyand, his father, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, born November 29, 1798. He was brought up in that state, learned the trade of hatter, and afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits, subsequently going to Ohio in 1834, where he lived until removing to Missouri in 1838. His location was made in what is now Vernon county, and here he lived until his death, January 7, 1847. The maiden name of his wife (to whom he was married July 12, 1821) was Rebecca Yocum, and her birth occurred November 21, 1801, upon a farm now included in the site of Philadelphia. She died April 3, 1860, leaving three children: William Henry, born in Pennsylvania, March 29, 1832; Enoch S., and Jane, now Mrs. Elijah Rhea, of this county. Enoch S. Weyand first saw the light October 4, 1824, in Perry county, Pennsylvania. He lived in his native state until eleven years of age, then accompanying his father to Ohio, from whence he came to (the present) Vernon county, Missouri, in 1838. He was principally reared in Missouri. Immediately after the war he was appointed county judge and afterwards helped in its reorganization; subsequently he was elected and later re-elected to the same position, but resigned before his term expired. In July, 1858, he was licensed to preach in the M. E. Church South and in the fall of 1859 commenced traveling, preaching as a supply one and a half years on the Fort Scott circuit, in Bourbon county, Kansas. In the fall of 1865 and for a year after he traveled as a supply on the Nevada City circuit. October 14, 1845, Judge Weyand was married to Miss Carolina Dickinson, of Licking county, Ohio, daughter of Humphrey Dickinson, once a resident of this county.

She died January 19, 1877, leaving six children: Washington P., Tillman H., died September 14, 1878; Milicent, Mrs. L. B. White, Marion L., died February 8, 1864; Archibald A., and Enoch S. Archibald A. Weyand was born in this county May 6, 1857, and both he and his brother, Enoch, were reared to a farm experience. The former was married in 1884 to Miss Rosa Williams, of Pennsylvania. E. S. Weyand, also a native of Vernon county, born February 15, 1860, married Miss Lydia Jane Young, of Bourbon county, Kansas, February 27, 1881.

Washington P. Weyand, who was born in Metz township, Vernon county, Missouri, December 6, 1846, and is the eldest child of Enoch S. and Caroline (Dickison) Weyand, the former born October 4, 1824, in Perry county, Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Licking county, Ohio. They were married October 14, 1845, and the mother passed away January 19, 1877.

Washington P. acquired his education in "subscription schools" of Metz township and in the private school of Mr. J. H. Wardin, at Ballstown, and lived on the home farm with his parents until he attained his majority, teaching school one year. In 1868 he was put in charge of the county and circuit clerks' and recorders' office at the court house in Nevada, and in the fall of 1870 was elected clerk of Vernon county, taking his office on January 1 following, and serving four years. Prior to this Mr. Weyand had bought a quarter section of land in Coal township, whither he moved in the spring of 1875. He improved this farm with a substantial farm house, barns and other buildings and lived here, engaged in farming operations till 1902, when he removed to his present home in Richland township. Mr. Weyand has always been an influential man in the community and has filled numerous local offices, having been justice of the peace and notary public since 1875, and also having served many years as township trustee. In politics he has always adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. He became a stockholder of the Richards Bank in 1903, and since that date has served as secretary of its board of directors. In religious faith and fellowship he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Richards, in which he has been steward, recording steward and trustee for twenty-five years last past.

Mr. Weyand has the distinction of being the second oldest

native male resident of Vernon county. On June 25, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Harris, who was born in Tennessee in 1849, a daughter of John G. and Caroline (Shropshire) Harris, both natives of that state. They moved to Fort Scott, Kan., about 1853, and in 1868 came to Vernon county, settling first in Richland township and later removing to Coal township, where the mother passed away in 1877, and the father about 1882. Mrs. Weyand died December 25, 1908. Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Weyand, Fannie C., born May 16, 1875, is married to Mr. Albert Pettibon, of Deerfield, Mo., and has four children, viz.: Hulda, Alva, Herbert and Gaylord Pettibon; Harry L., born March 16, 1880, lives on the home farm; he married Miss Hester J. Russell, a daughter of Charles C. Russell, of Richards. Mary L., born February 22, 1883, is the wife of Mr. Emmett M. Vetter, of Richards, and has three children, viz.: Mildred, Ralph and Rachael, twins; Gertrude, born June 11, 1885, is married to Ezra U. Hoobler, of Newton county, Missouri, and has four children, viz.: Oscar, Marcellus, Glenna and Ella; Nettie J., born April 16, 1888, is the wife of Mr. Jay Simmons, of Green River, Utah, and has three children, viz.: Powell, Wayne and Gladys; and Janie, born August 6, 1890, is married to Mr. Walter E. Wright and resides at Heavner, Okla.

Charles Franklin White was born in Dade county, Missouri, in 1842, and died in Nevada, Mo., November 26, 1911. He was the youngest son of Eber E. and Frances L. (Smith) White. His parents were married in Tennessee, their native state, and moved to Dade county in an early day, where they entered a large tract of government land near Greenfield, Mo., and reared their family and passed their lives. The farm is now owned by C. F. White's youngest son, Paul Thomas White, now fifteen years old.

C. F. White attended the public school in Dade county and later the academy at Springfield, Mo., and at Bonham, Texas. The school at Bonham being under the supervision of Robert Graham and Charles Carlton, whose memories he loved and cherished as long as he lived. The Civil War broke out before his school days were over, and he enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of eighteen, joining Company B, of Col. D. C. Hunter's regiment, where he served as a brave soldier until its close, and was ever active in ex-Confederate organizations as

long as he lived. After returning from the war, he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, farming and stock raising, being for a time at Greenfield, Dadeville and Arcola, Mo. Was also engaged in the mercantile business with his son, Clyde C. White, at Nevada, Mo., in 1892 and 1893, and being quite successful, had accumulated considerable of this world's goods.

Mr. White was twice married. Elmer R. White (deceased), Clyde C. White and Thee H. White are sons by his first marriage.

He was married to Miss Mary J. Ewell, a daughter of Pleasant D. and Julia A. (Young) Ewell, who settled on a farm in Virgil township, Vernon county, Missouri, in 1865, when Mrs. White was eight years old. Her father was a native of Tennessee and her mother of Kentucky. Her father now resides at Garfield, Wash., being eighty-four years of age.

There was born to C. F. and Mary J. White, two sons, Homer F. White and Paul Thomas White.

Jacob Ditzler White was born forty-two years ago on May 8, 1868, on the farm he now occupies in Richland township, Vernon county, Missouri. He is the eldest of two surviving children of Henry and Sarah J. (Fry) White, the other being Mary H., who was born February 26, 1872, and is married to Mr. T. J. McCord, of Henry township, Vernon county; the other child, Sarah E. White, born December 30, 1877, died August 20, 1900.

Our subject's father, Henry White, at one time owned about 120 acres of land near the center of Richland township, where he lived two years, making his home the remainder of the time on his father's farm, now owned by Jacob D. He was an influential man in the community, a Royal Arch Mason, and many years an active and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He passed away September 13, 1901. His widow, Sarah J., is a native of Richland township and was born November 21, 1847, and since the fall of 1849 has had her home in Vernon county. Her father was a soldier and a member of the Company of Dragoons who were stationed at Ft. Scott, Kans., in the early 40's. About that time she, who afterwards became his wife, moved with her family from Tennessee, her native state, to Harrisonville, Cass county, Missouri. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, about 1845, settled on a farm in Vernon county, whence they moved to Harrisonville, Mrs. Fry's early home, in the

spring of 1849, and she died there soon afterwards. Upon her decease, Mr. Fry joined the United States Army and was sent to Independence, Mo., where he died of cholera, a month after the death of his wife. Their only child, our subject's mother, was taken after their decease and reared by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, of Vernon county, and since her husband's death, has made her home with her son.

Jacob D. acquired his education in the district schools of Richland township and the high school at Nevada and lived on the family homestead till his father's decease. In 1893 he bought the farm of 265 acres in sections 28 and 33, formerly owned by his grandmother, Mrs. E. J. White, and on which he was born, and has since bought 190 acres in section 22, making in all 455 acres in Richland township. Mr. White carries on general farming, but for many years has given special attention to breeding and raising high grade stock, especially Poland-China swine.

Mr. White adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, but has never sought or cared for office. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a Master in his lodge, and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Order of Eastern Star.

On March 6, 1888, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary D. Collins, who was born in Mason county, Illinois, May 21, 1868. Her parents, James and Mary (Stufflebeam) Collins, the former born near Memphis, Tenn., in February, 1839, and the latter in Indiana, 1849, after their marriage lived in Illinois till 1871, when they moved to Kansas, whence they returned in 1881 and settled on a farm in Richland township; they went to Colorado in 1889, returned in 1893 to Vernon county, their present home.

Of two surviving children born to Mr. and Mrs. White, Harry Alton was born November 25, 1894, and Henry Edward was born February 6, 1897.

In religious faith and fellowship the several members of the family are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. White's mother has been a devoted member since 1858.

Sheldon A. Wight, a prominent lawyer and influential business man of Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri, is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and a son of Alexander and Anna

(Sheldon) Wight, both natives of New York. The father was a prosperous farmer, and in 1867 moved with his family to Vernon county, Missouri, where he passed away in 1877. Sheldon A. grew up as a farmer boy and attended the common schools at Gouverneur, and later studied at Fairfield Academy. His ambition was to fit himself for the legal profession, and with this purpose in view he became a student in the law office of Mr. E. B. Winn., at Watertown, N. Y. In 1861 he enlisted in the army and, as a member of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, took part in numerous battles, notably those of Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and proved himself a brave soldier. After his honorable discharge Mr. Wight resumed his legal studies at the Albany Law School, where he was graduated with the class of 1864. Soon thereafter he went to Fort Scott, Kan., with a view to locating, but, in 1865, took up his residence in Nevada and began his legal practice, in which he has been eminently successful, being recognized as one of the ablest men of the profession in the state. Mr. Wight also, in connection with his professional work, became extensively engaged in real estate operations and acquired a vast amount of land and other property, owning at that time some 2,000 or more acres, and it was he who laid out the town of Sheldon, which bears his name.

Mr. Wight has never sought political office, but in 1870, without solicitation on his part, he was sent to the state legislature and, in 1874, was elected to the state senate. Here he served on the committee on banks and corporations and on the judiciary committee, and discharged his duties in a way to win popular and well deserved approval. Mr. Wight was elected mayor of Nevada in 1900 and re-elected in 1902, therefore serving four years.

Mr. Wight is known for his executive and financial abilities, and for years served as financial agent of Vernon county. For more than a quarter of a century he has been connected with Thornton Bank of Nevada as legal adviser or director, and at the present time (1911) is president of that strong financial institution, which ranks with the most substantial banks in Missouri. Mr. Wight stands high in Masonic circles and is a member of the Knights Templar.

In October, 1869, Mr. Wight was united in marriage with Miss Mary V. Douglass, of Vernon county, who passed away in 1882,

leaving three children, named, respectively, Katie, Douglass and Frances H. Wight. On January 13, 1886, he married Miss Agnes Barr, a native of Illinois.

John Wiley is a successful farmer and substantial citizen of Moundville township, Vernon county, Missouri. He was born in North Carolina, November 27, 1845, the third child of a family of five children, born to Norwood and Alice (Gossip) Wiley, both natives of that state. The mother passed away in 1863 and the father, a carpenter by trade, died in 1894.

John attended the common schools till he was fifteen years old and remained with his parents till he attained his majority. A little later, on October 1, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Neff, and there have been born to them four children, viz.: Robert W., who was born March 27, 1870; Edward F., born October 30, 1872; Nannie Belle, born January 12, 1876, and Franklin Norwood, who was born September 8, 1878.

Mr. Wiley is a thoroughly practical and systematic farmer, a public-spirited citizen and stands high in the esteem of his friends and neighbors.

He takes a commendable interest in political matters, adhering to Democratic principles as expounded by William Jennings Bryan.

Hamite A. Wilhoit, of Richland township, Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, September 22, 1838, the second child of a family of eleven children born to Gibson and Amanda (Hardin) Wilhoit, both natives of that state. They moved from Kentucky with five children to Lafayette county, Missouri, in 1839, and lived on land which is the site of the present town of Odessa, till 1868, when they settled in Vernon county, their home being in section 1, Richland township, where they passed their lives. Their eldest child was drowned while traveling across the plains on his way to California. Their two surviving children, besides our subject, are: Dennison Wilhoit, who lives near Charleston, Ark., and Mary Eliza, the wife of Mr. Benjamin F. Potter, of Metz, Vernon county.

Hamite A. lived with his parents till he reached manhood, and in 1861 enlisted in an infantry regiment of the Confederate Army, which was disbanded after three months, after which he

joined a cavalry regiment and served till the end of the war. In 1865 he went to New Mexico, but returned at the end of four months and lived with his parents till the fall of 1866. After his marriage he cultivated leased land for a time and in the fall of 1868 moved with his family to Vernon county and bought and settled on forty acres of land in section 1 Richland township, where he has since had his home. He now owns 160 acres in that section, besides 260 acres in section 6, Lake township, and 43 acres of timber land in Metz township. Mr. Wilhoit, in his farming operations, has given particular attention to buying, raising and feeding for the market, cattle, hogs and mules, with marked success, and is counted among the well-to-do citizens of his community. He is a Democrat in political opinion, but has never held office.

On September 16, 1867, Mr. Wilhoit was united in marriage with Miss Martha Potter, who was born in Indiana in 1846. Mrs. Wilhoit died August 14, 1876.

Of two children born to them, Allie, who was married to Mr. Ira McConnayhey, died December 23, 1884, and Julia passed away, at the age of fourteen years, March 18, 1890.

In 1879 Mr. Wilhoit married Mary E. Bradley, a native of Jackson county, Missouri, and they have four children, viz.: Ella, who lives with her parents; James, who lives in Lake township; Lulu, the wife of Mr. James Potter, of Nevada; and Jessie, who lives in Richland township.

Charles Wilker, who has lived in Vernon county, Missouri, since he was a young lad, is a native of St. Charles county, Missouri, and was born October 27, 1863. He comes of German ancestry, his parents being John H. and Mary (Lambrock) Wilker. The father came to this country from Germany, his native land, and settled in St. Charles county, Missouri, in the early days, and lived there till 1858, when he moved to Bates county, but returned to St. Charles county in 1863. Soon afterwards he came to Vernon county and in the fall of 1869 bought 105 acres of land in section 11, Moundville township, and there established the family home. He was a prosperous and thrifty farmer, and dealt extensively in cattle, and owned, at the time of his decease, in 1884, 360 acres of land. He was an upright citizen and in political opinion a Democrat.

Charles acquired his early education in the district school of Vernon county, which he attended till he was nineteen years old. He lived at home till he attained his majority and after his father's death, worked the home farm for his mother. At the age of twenty-three, on February 8, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Alver Thornhill, and after his marriage settled with his wife on an eighty-acre tract in section 10, Moundville township, which he inherited from his father's estate. He has since purchased other land and now owns 300 acres of highly productive, fertile land, well stocked and finely improved. Mr. Wilker has given particular attention to breeding and feeding for the market, cattle and hogs, and has been eminently successful in his operations.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilker have two children, viz.: Francis Elmer, who was born September 10, 1888, and Genevieve Pearl, who was born October 2, 1890.

John R. Wilkerson, a native of Badger township, Vernon county, was born January 30, 1855, and is the second of six survivors of a family of twelve children born to Thomas W. and Orrie Ann (Bradford) Wilkerson, natives of Smith county, Tennessee, where the father was born September 25, 1825. The other surviving children are James, who lives in Montevallo township; Thomas D. and Jefferson D., of Hill county, Texas; Mrs. J. B. Grimsley, of Stamford, Texas, and Mrs. W. C. Caldwell, of Hillsboro, Texas. The parents settled in Badger township, Vernon county, Missouri, where the father located a claim in 1854. After the opening of the Civil War he enlisted under Colonel Hunter in the Missouri Home Guards, and when General Price came through the county, joined the Confederate Army and served till the close of the war, after which he joined his family in Arkansas, whither they moved about 1863, taking with them their slaves, also those belonging to Dr. Badger and three other families. Dr. Badger's slave returned to him in the spring of 1866 and in the fall of that year Mr. Wilkerson's family returned to their home. In 1870 they sold their farm to Mr. Ewell, of Bentonville, Arkansas, and moved to Benton county, Arkansas, where the mother died in 1873. The father then made his home with his children till 1894. when, in company with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Caldwell, he went to Hill county,

Texas, where he passed away July 5, 1910, aged eighty-four years, nine months and ten days. Mr. Wilkerson was a man of upright, sterling character, a devoted husband and indulgent father, and after his wife's death took the place of both father and mother to his younger children and left his family the best and most cherished of all heritages, the influence and example of a noble, manly life. He was a Democrat in political affairs and at the time of his decease was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he united after moving to Hillsboro, Texas.

John R. acquired his early education in Vernon county, and in Benton county, Arkansas, and grew up on the farm in the last named place; returning to Vernon county in 1873, he made his home with his uncle, Mr. Dick Butler, of Badger township, and attended school that and the following year at the old Badger school house. On January 13, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Emily A. Badger, who was born April 15, 1854, in Badger township, to Dr. Albert and Sarah E. (Halley) Badger, of that place.

Mrs. Wilkerson's father was born near Hadlyme, Connecticut, in 1817, and died March 14, 1911. Her mother passed away in 1865, at the age of fifty-seven years. They had a family of eight children, Mrs. Wilkerson being their first born. The other five survivors are: Mrs. T. J. Myers, of Nevada, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth Barrows, of Rich Hill; Mrs. Harry Rhodes, of Blue Mound township; Albert H. Badger, of Nampa, Idaho, and Mrs. J. K. Hill, of Nevada.

After his marriage, Mr. Wilkerson moved to Benton county, Arkansas, and gave his attention to farming till the fall of 1880. Returning then to Vernon county, he settled on a farm of eighty acres in section 16, Virgil township, a gift from Dr. Badger, and there the family have since made their home.

Mr. Wilkerson is a man of domestic tastes, devoted to his family and home and among his neighbors and friends is esteemed for his genuine, manly worth. He is a Democrat in political matters, but has never held or desired political office.

Of the twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilkerson, eight are now—1911—living; these are: Alberta and Jessie twins, who live in Virgil township, the former the wife of Mr. O. M. Palmer, and the latter of Mr. George Zaring; Kate, the wife of Mr. Ed. Eshinger, of Virgil township; Nellie, who is married to Mr. L. A.

Leuty, of Nevada; Oscar, who resides in Livingston, Mon.; Sadie, the wife of Mr. Frank Doubet, of Nevada, and Ernest and Lelah A., who reside with their parents.

E. P. Williams, who was born in North Wales, January 1, 1849, is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Prichett) Williams, both natives of that country. He spent his boyhood in his native country and when nineteen years old came to this country. He first found employment in Kansas City, Mo., and spent six months as a street laborer there. Then going to Fort Scott, he worked two years in the coal mines, and, in 1886, came to Vernon county and bought and settled with his wife and eight children on 120 acres of land in section 31, Harrison township. Mr. Williams is a thoroughly practical farmer, and has his place well stocked and finely improved and gives particular attention to raising cattle and growing hay.

In August, 1873, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Winnie Hughes, of Fort Scott. Of eight children born to them, the six who are now living are: Mary, born September 4, 1879; Robert L., born August 17, 1881; Jennie, born March 4, 1883; Ellen, born February 18, 1885; Winnie, born March 20, 1888, and Frances, who was born December 25, 1889.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Williams are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Arcadia, Kansas. The whole family are consistent members of the same church.

He is known as an enterprising citizen, and in his political opinions holds to the principles of the Republican party.

Hugh E. Williams, a native of Missouri, was born in Johnson county, March 1, 1866, and is the second child of a family of six children born to Hugh L. and Margaret E. (Baker) Williams, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. Of the early history of this branch of the Williams family little is known except that members of the family three generations back, immigrating from Wales, settled in North Carolina. Our subject's maternal grandfather, James H. Baker, was a pioneer Baptist minister in Missouri and served a number of years as pastor of different churches in Johnson and Camden counties, and spent his last days in Vernon county, where he died in 1880. Our subject's parents settled in Missouri more than fifty years

ago, and are still living at Nevada, the father having led a busy life, variously engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits. Of their six children Dora, the eldest, is married to James E. McGrew, of Wheatland, Wyo.; Sallie M. is the wife of D. F. Jordon and lives at Sheldon, Mo.; Emma C. is the wife of Dr. O. D. Sharpe and lives at Neodesha, Kans.; Ida M. is married to Mr. A. S. Dyer and their home is in St. Joseph, Mo., and Mary Ethel, the youngest, is married to Mr. A. G. Trinder, and they live in Moberly, Mo.

Our subject's parents moved to Vernon county when he was six months old and he grew up on his father's farm there and acquired his education in the public schools. When twenty years old he engaged in mercantile business with his father at Sheldon, under the firm name of Williams & Son, and so continued seven years with good success. Mr. Williams then spent four years clerking in the mercantile house of Col. H. C. Moore, at Nevada, after which he spent three years with the Goss & Glenn Clothing Company. He next associated himself with Mr. Albert W. Jones in the abstract business, and so continued one year, when Mr. Jones sold his interest to Mr. Edric L. Pottorf, and the present firm of Williams & Pottorf was formed. This was in 1902. Besides a large abstract business, the firm deals extensively in buying and selling real estate, negotiates farm loans and places insurance, and is widely known as one of the leading business concerns of Nevada. Mr. Williams is a thorough man of affairs and is interested in whatever relates to the welfare of his city and community. He is actively identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. On December 21, 1897, he married Miss Ruby B., daughter of Joseph H. and Martha C. (Bradshaw) Stearnes, of Nevada, and they have four children, named respectively, Roger S., Edwin P., Herbert L. and Eugene B.

Mr. Williams is an active member of the Baptist Church and it may be said of the Williams family that their loyalty to and work for the Baptist Church is a source of pardonable pride to them. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Williams, Christopher Bradshaw, was an old-school Presbyterian minister and was identified with the work of Harmony Mission. He is buried at Ball Town.

Mr. Williams, in politics, is a straight Democrat.

J. D. Williams, editor and publisher of the Metz "Times," was born in Linn county, Kansas, December 25, 1868. His first schooling was in a rude log school house on the bank of the Osage river. His parents removing to Walnut, Kan., he there finished his studies in the public schools, and at the age of 16 became an apprentice in the office of the Walnut "Journal." After working there three years he was able to "hold cases" on the morning dailies, and worked in different cities in Missouri and Kansas. In 1895 he established the "Star" at Sallissaw, I. T. (now Oklahoma), sold it and, after working at Kansas City a few years, went to Texas and established the "Herald" at La Porte. After publishing that paper some four years he sold it and, returning to Missouri in May, 1904, bought of Mr. W. A. Logan the Metz "Times." Besides numerous other improvements he made the paper an "all home product," and the subscription list, which then numbered 150, at once began to increase and grew to many times that number. The first issue of the Metz "Times" was printed in November, 1901, and the paper was first admitted at the postoffice as second-class matter January 2, 1902. The paper was established by Mr. M. S. Brady, of Richards. It was put in charge of Mr. W. A. Logan, who afterwards bought it and published it some two years, and then sold it to the present proprietor, who issued his first number May 26, 1904, since which date the paper has made its appearance every week. On March 21, 1905, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Lillie M. Baze, and with their adopted child, Baby Dryden Baze, a nephew, whom they took in December, 1909, theirs is one of the happy homes of Metz.

Though not wealthy Mr. Williams owns his paper, has a comfortable home and is rightly counted among the thrifty, enterprising and prosperous citizens of the town, interested in and ready and able to do his part to further all worthy projects for its betterment.

Thomas E. Williams is a prominent and influential citizen of Metz township, Vernon county, Missouri. He was born in Trumbull county, Kentucky, May 4, 1844, to Josiah and Annie (Morgan) Williams, the former born in Trumbull county, Kentucky, May 8, 1808, and the latter in Maryland on April 11, 1808. The father owned some 200 acres of land and six slaves in Ken-

tucky, but in 1850 sold his farm there and moved to Macon county, Missouri, going by boat from Louisville to Hannibal, and from there by team and wagon. He bought a quarter section of land and added adjoining government land, owning in all 400 acres, and lived in Macon county till 1860, when he traded his farm for 400 acres at Metz, in Vernon county, then owned by his eldest son, Morgan Williams. He lived here with his family till 1878, then sold and bought a small farm of forty acres in the same township and lived there till the death of his wife, June 5, 1884. He then made his home with their son, John J. Williams, in Nevada, Vernon county, and passed away there December 24, 1899. They had a family of six children, named in the order of their births, respectively, Morgan, who was born in Trumbull county, Kentucky, and now lives in Macon county, Missouri; Martha, who was married to Major Padgett, of Knox county, Missouri, and is now deceased; Newton, who lives in Kirksville, Mo.; Jasper, now deceased; Thomas E., our subject, and his twin brother, John J. Williams, a resident of Nevada.

Thomas E. was 16 years old when the family settled in Vernon county, and he attended the district schools in a log school house and studied the "blue covered speller" and worked on the farm.

In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army and served two years under Captain Stone, of General Price's brigade, and was then sent home on account of illness, and there taken prisoner by the Union forces and compelled to take an oath of alligiance to the United States government.

Remaining on the home farm till 1871 he then went to La Plata, Mo., and studied pharmacy two years under Dr. Keif, bought a drug store and moved it to Balltown, in Osage township, and there conducted a drug business till 1880. Selling that store he established and operated a drug business at Sprague, in Bates county, till he was burned out in 1896, and then settled on his present farm in Metz township. Prior to this, between the close of the Civil War and 1871, Mr. Williams, associated with his brother, John J., began buying land in Metz township, and owned at one time about 1,000 acres; they also dealt extensively raising, buying, selling and shipping cattle to St. Louis, and did a thriving business. Since resuming farming in Metz township, where he owns 320 acres in section 10, Mr. Williams, in connection with his other farming operations, deals largely in cattle, buying, feeding

and shipping. He also, in August, 1906, joined with others in organizing the Metz Banking Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000, and bought the Metz Bank, which had a capital of \$5,000 and had been conducted by J. M. Downing, president; T. E. Williams, vice-president, and B. H. Peck, cashier. The present officers are O. W. M. McAllister, president; T. E. Williams, vice-president, and F. I. Rucker, cashier. Mr. Williams is also a director of this bank.

Mr. Williams has never sought or held political office, but is a Democrat in political sentiment and action. He stands high in Masonic circles, being a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Rich Hill, of the Commandary at Butler, and of the Mystic Shrine at Kansas City, Mo.

On December 4, 1873, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Cora Amanda Hedden, of Anderson county, Kentucky, and a daughter of James and Jane (Naylor) Hedden, natives of that state. Mrs. Williams passed away April 15, 1875. In 1877 he married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Madison, a native of Hickory county, Missouri, and a daughter of Thomas and Ella (Favis) Madison, both natives of Missouri. Mrs. Williams was born in 1861 and died October 4, 1910.

Vincil O. Williams, a wideawake, progressive and successful physician of Nevada, Mo., was born at Versailles, in Morgan county, March 16, 1880, and is a son of Dr. O. A. and Alpha (Davis) Williams, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Missouri. The father was for fifty years a practicing physician in Morgan county, Missouri, whither he came with his parents when he was 10 years old, and where he died in 1905 at the age of 69 years, and where his widow still lives. His parents, Daniel and Mary (McLaughlin) Williams, were natives of Wales.

Our subject's maternal grandparents were Porter and Addie (Stevens) Davis. He was a native of Mississippi. Our subject, after thorough preliminary education, entered the medical department of the St. Louis University, where he was graduated with the class of 1904. After his graduation Dr. Williams served, during 1905, as interne at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, at St. Louis, Mo., and in 1906-07 served as assistant physician at State Hospital, No. 3, at Nevada. Dr. Williams began his general practice at Nevada in 1908, devoting himself to his professional

work, with which he is thoroughly in love. Dr. Williams is interested in several fraternal organizations, being identified with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

William H. Wilson, who has made his own way in the world, rising from obscurity to a place among the substantial citizens of Vernon county, Missouri, was born in Fulton county, Illinois, October 18, 1846, to Harvey J. and Elizabeth (Nolan) Wilson, natives of Kentucky. The father moved with three children to Vernon county, Missouri, in 1858, after the death of the mother, January, 1857, and settled in Harrison township. A short time before the Civil War he located a claim in Kansas, but before he could realize any benefit from it he was warned by the Kansas "Jayhawkers" to leave the state within twenty-four hours; and knowing that he would remain at the risk of his life he at once set out on horseback to join General Price, but met his death by being thrown from his horse. This calamity was the cause of the family being scattered, each having to care for himself. William H., who was then 13 years old, went to work as a farm laborer for Mr. Reynolds, an early settler of Vernon county, for \$8 per month and his board. After being thus employed for a few years in Vernon county he went to Illinois and worked there till 1882. During this time, on January 12, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Ella M. Porter, in McDonough county, Illinois. In 1882 he returned to Vernon county with his family and settled on a tract of 200 acres, which he bought in Harrison township, and where he has since made his home, having added 85 acres to his original purchase.

Mr. Wilson is a thoroughly practical general farmer, progressive in his ideas and up to date in his methods. Hay, corn and horses being his special products. He is a member of Garland Lodge, No. 108, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his political opinions adheres to the principles of the Democratic party as expounded by William Jennings Bryan.

Mrs. Wilson is a member of the "Eastern Star." Of twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson the five survivors are Clara, who was born January 10, 1876; Sussie, born July 8, 1882; Nora,

born December 18, 1884; Thomas, born March 1, 1888, and Minnie, who was born February 3, 1891.

Charles Wesley Wise, one of the substantial farmers of Vernon county, Missouri, has lived in Harrison township since his father's family settled there in 1868. He was born in Ohio, March 16, 1852, to Daniel and Eliza Wise, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. They moved from their Ohio home to Lake county, Indiana, and after a residence of fifteen years, thence, in 1868, with their family of eleven children (six of whom are now living, 1911) to Vernon county, Missouri, where the father died in 1871. He was a man of limited education but a successful farmer, and owned, at the time of his decease, 221 acres of land in section 5, Coal township. He was a man of sterling worth and noble character and devoted to the interests of the church. His widow, who was endowed with splendid womanly qualities, passed away in 1901. Charles Wesley has devoted his life to farming with marked success, and owns a beautiful farm of 450 acres in section 5, Harrison township, where he makes his home with his family. In political opinion and actions Mr. Wise is a Republican.

On February 28, 1877, Mr. Wise was united in marriage with Miss Pauline Heuser, in Vernon county, and there have been born to them ten children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Anna, who was born January 24, 1880, and is now the wife of Mr. B. A. Brown and lives in Oklahoma; Clarence, born June 18, 1886; Ethel, who was born March 14, 1889, and is married to Mr. Bert Johnson, of Vernon county; Frank, born April 11, 1892; Lorain, born October 24, 1894; Ruth, born August 4, 1898; Lloyd, born March 23, 1902, and Russell, who was born October 18, 1904.

Mr. Wise's great-grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and Mrs. Wise's great-grandfather served under General Washington in the Revolutionary War.

David Woods. One of the early settlers of Moundville township, and one who commanded sincere respect during the entire time of his residence here, was David Woods, now deceased, whose children are still citizens of this community. By birth Mr. Woods was a Virginian, born in 1809. He continued to live in his native state until some twenty years of age, passing his youth, boyhood and early manhood in a manner not very different from the boys

of the present day, occupied principally in agricultural pursuits. But about the year 1829 he moved across the river to Ohio, living there and in Kentucky for ten years, at the expiration of which time he removed to Knox county, Illinois. There his home continued to be for quite a period, but finally, possessed of a restless spirit and desiring to locate still further west, he settled in Missouri—in Clay county, where he was numbered among the pioneer settlers. In 1844, however, he became attracted to Vernon county and accordingly moved here, making it his home for between thirty-five and forty years. On the 26th of February, 1880, he was called away from earth, following to the grave his worthy companion, formerly Miss Jane Lynd, whom he married in 1832 and who died December 31, 1874. Their family embraced eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity: William, Harmon, John L., James W., Eliza J., who married L. C. Jones, George W. and David L.

Edgar Lyle Wood* is a successful business man of Nevada and a native Missourian. He was born at Metz, in Vernon county, March 25, 1874, and is a son of C. M. and Amanda (Hewitt) Wood, natives of Virginia and Indiana, respectively. In 1868 they settled at Metz, in Vernon county, where the father was engaged in mercantile business several years and where he died in 1887. When they came to Metz the country was but sparsely settled, there being but two houses on the route to Fort Scott, Kansas, then the nearest shipping point, and which was reached after a tiresome journey over an obscure trail. The incidents of these early days and experiences are still fresh in the recollection of the mother, who is still living at Nevada and who fondly recalls and recounts the experiences of the pioneer times. Another son, Anson Lynn Wood, is a prosperous jeweler at Denver, Colorado.

Edgar Lyle after leaving the public school was graduated from the high school of Nevada with the class of 1895, and began his business career as a bookkeeper for Messrs. Conklin Brothers. After one year's service there he filled a similar position with the Clark & Bates Lumber Company, of Nevada, one year, and then for five years was employed as bookkeeper with the Badger Lumber Company and another year with the Logan & Moore Lumber Company, its successor. During the next two years Mr. Wood

was manager of the Sheldon Lumber Company, at Sheldon, Missouri, and in 1894 returned to Nevada and there during the past seventeen years has had the management of the Clark & Bates lumber plant, which under his wise and energetic control has steadily increased in volume and extent, keeping pace with the growth and development of the city and the constantly growing demands of the trade. Mr. Wood is recognized wherever known as a thorough business man, and his fair dealing and straight-daughter of J. N. and Ada (Knowles) Parks, of Vernon county,

On February 18, 1900, Mr. Wood married Miss Inez Z., a dence and esteem in the community.

forward, manly demeanor have gained for him universal confidence and two children, Leah Madeline and Hall Anson, have been born to them.

George W. Woods, a native Missourian, was born in Clay county, November 11, 1843, and is the youngest surviving child of a family of six children born to David and Jane (Lynd) Woods. The parents were married in Ohio and moved from there to Illinois, thence to Iowa, and in the early forties went to Clay county, Missouri, whence, about 1857, they moved to Vernon county and settled on a farm in Moundville township. In 1864, on account of the disturbance incident to the Civil War, the father moved his family back to Clay county, but returned the following year and continued to cultivate and improve the homestead in Moundville township till his decease. He was born in Virginia in 1806, and died in 1880. The mother was born in Ohio in 1803, and passed away at the family home in 1874.

George W. had meager educational privileges in the rural schools of the early days and grew to manhood on the home farm, doing his part toward the support of the family. On attaining his majority he farmed on his own account and, in 1867, bought a tract of land in Center township, which he cultivated and improved, making it one of the choicest farms in the township, and where he lived continuously thirty-five years. Mr. Woods was a model farmer, progressive and thrifty, and always kept abreast of the times in the matter of modern improvements and methods and withal, was financially successful, so that in 1902, having acquired an ample competence, he sold his farm and moved into Nevada, where he has since lived retired from active work.

On July 7, 1867, Mr. Woods was united in marriage with Miss Margaret A. Jones, a daughter of Mr. W. P. Jones, of Carroll county, Missouri. Mrs. Woods was born on April 8, 1853, and passed away on January 16, 1878, leaving five children, to-wit: Artie J., who is married to Mr. R. L. Caton, of Davenport, Iowa; Addie A., wife of Mr. C. B. Brooks, of Nevada; Mary Ellen, wife of Mr. J. L. Lantrim, of Butte, Neb.; Nettie E., the wife of Mr. E. U. Goddard, of Kansas City, Mo., and Louisa Florence, now deceased, who had intermarried with Mr. Elmer Zaring about 1897. On December 4, 1892, Mr. Woods married Mrs. Mary J. Killian who was born in 1855, and who departed this life December 7, 1899.

Of Mr. Woods' brothers and sisters James W lives in Center township, and David L. lives on the family homestead in Moundville township, while William H., John L. and Matilda, who was married to Mr. Lewis Jones, of Carroll county, Missouri, and Eliza J. are deceased.

James W. Woods is a native of Lawrence county, Ohio. He was born January 7, 1837, and is a son of David and Jane (Lynd) Woods, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. His grandmother's uncle, William, by name, was killed in battle during the Revolutionary War, being shot in the thigh, but he continued in the fight until exhausted from loss of blood, and his last words to his comrades were, "Go on; I cannot go farther." His maternal grandfather settled in Vernon county, Missouri, in 1841, and there acquired a large quantity of land, some of which is now owned by our subject. He died in 1856. David Woods, a farmer by occupation, in 1844 settled on a farm in Drywood township, Vernon county, and died there in 1869. His widow passed away in 1875. James W. had but meager educational privileges in early life, attending a school that was supported by subscriptions and held in a rude log school house with hewn rails for seats. This same building is still standing in sight of Mr. Woods' home, having been remodeled and converted into a dwelling. On leaving home when he was 20 years old Mr. Woods worked as a farm laborer, receiving \$13 per month the first three years and the next two years \$18 per month. With his savings from the money thus earned he bought forty acres of land in Center township when about 20 years old and sold it for \$100, being a profit of \$25.

After the war he purchased land in Center township until his entire holding amounted to 232½ acres, which he has apportioned among his children, leaving him the modest holding of ten acres. Mr. Woods is a practical up-to-date farmer and well known as an excellent judge of stock, and for a number of years was in the employ of Mr. A. G. Andrews, of Nevada, selecting, herding and driving cattle. Mr. Woods has always been an earnest advocate of good schools, and has devoted much time and energy in securing them, and organized the first school and built the first school house in his school district. Although he was deprived of educational privileges in his early life he has supplied that lack by close observation of men and affairs by reading and study and, keeping himself in touch with the trend of current events, is thoroughly posted on what is transpiring in the world about him.

Mr. Woods has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Martha E. Boland, whom he married April 1, 1860, passed away November 2, 1873. Four children were born to them, of whom Frank I., born June 10, 1864, James L., born February 6, 1866, and Warren B., born September 24, 1870, are now living (1911).

His second wife was Miss Minerva J. Brown, whom he married February 22, 1877. They have had five children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are Charles H., born March 4, 1877, Ledora E., born November 15, 1879, and Curtis J., born June 16, 1885.

John W. Wright, who was born in Metz township, Vernon county, Missouri, December 15, 1837, is a son of Hardin and Elizabeth (Johnson) Wright. The father was born in Virginia in 1801 and when he was a young lad his parents, who were wealthy planters, owning many slaves, moved from Virginia, their native state, to Kentucky, where the husband died. His widow afterward married a Mr. Merchant, and they, with her four children, of whom our subject's father was the eldest, moved to Warren county, Missouri, where Hardin Wright married Elizabeth Johnson, who was born in that county in 1811. They moved to Vernon county about 1831 and settled on a claim southwest from Balltown in Metz township. Some years before the Civil War he entered eighty acres of this claim, which was all the land he actually owned, and here they made their home till their decease, he passing away January 3, 1856, and she January 6,

1865. They were worthy members of the Christian Church. They had a family of nine children, of whom our subject is the only survivor, six of the others dying at ages ranging from 16 to 25 years.

John W. attended a school in his native place supported by subscriptions and grew to manhood on the home farm, remaining there with his mother after his father's death till 1863. Going then to Leavenworth, Kan., he found employment in the government service as a freighter, driving six yokes of oxen from that city to Salt Lake, Utah, and thence to Denver, Colo. Near Denver he found employment on a farm on the Platte river, and after two months leased the farm and carried it on about a year. Returning home in 1866 Mr. Wright bought the interests of the other heirs in the home farm, then sold it and purchased eighty acres in Osage township, which, in turn, he sold in March, 1868, and bought 120 acres in Metz township, where he has since made his home. Mr. Wright has prospered in his farming operations and has added to his landed possessions from time to time, and now, 1911, owns 250 acres in section 8 and eighty acres in section 5, all adjoining his original purchase. Mr. Wright is a thorough and practical farmer and, taking these lands in a wild state, has improved and transformed them into one of the model farms of Vernon county, erecting a fine class of buildings and supplying everything in the way of modern machinery and equipment required in conducting an up-to-date farm. Mr. Wright has devoted his attention closely to his farming operations and has lived on his farm continuously, except during the year 1910, when, with his wife, he went to Hot Springs, Ark., and lived there and at Rich Hill, Mo., till February, 1911, when they returned home.

On May 9, 1867, Mr. Wright was united in marriage with Miss Rachael Fickle, who was born August 16, 1847, the daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Bryant) Fickle, who, in 1848, moved to Lafayette county, Missouri, and thence, ten years later, to Bates county near Rich Hill, where they passed the remainder of their lives. They had a family of eleven children, of whom Mrs. Wright is the eighth in order of births. Mr. and Mrs. Wright had one child, Joseph H. Wright, who was born July 15, 1868. He was a physician by profession and died April 3, 1895, leaving a widow, Laura (Dinwitty) Wright, and one child, Sarah R. Wright, born March 2, 1894, who reside in Columbia, Mo.



J. W. WRIGHT.



MRS. J. W. WRIGHT.



JOSEPH H. WRIGHT.

William H. Yeates, a Kentuckian by birth, was born on the home farm, on the line dividing Anderson and Shelby counties, October 14, 1833. He is the eldest of three children born to Enoch and Mathilda (Watts) Yeates, the former born in 1812, and the latter on July 3, 1811. The parents moved from their farm in Kentucky to Vernon county, Missouri, in 1866, and settled on a farm of 320 acres in sections 26, 27, 34 and 35, Metz township, and there passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying February 28, 1878, and the mother on July 4, 1881. They were worthy members of the Baptist Church, in which the father was an honored deacon many years. He was a Democrat in political opinions.

Of their other children, Richard W. died in 1856 and Mary E., born in 1843, is married to Mr. William C. Hedden, of Bates county, Missouri.

William H. acquired his early education in the schools of Anderson county, Kentucky, supported by subscriptions, and remained on the home farm till 1853, when he came to Shelby county, Missouri, and settled on a farm owned by his wife. Four years later he moved onto a small farm he bought in Macon county, and lived there ten years.

In 1867 Mr. Yeates settled in Vernon county on a tract of 120 acres in Metz township and lived there till after the death of his parents, inheriting one-third of the family homestead, he moved onto it in 1883 and has since made his home there, engaged in farming operations with eminent success. He has added to his landed possessions from time to time and now owns in Metz township, in all, 810 acres.

He is a Democrat in political sentiment and action, but has never held any political office. In religious faith and fellowship, he is affiliated with the local Baptist Church and has been an honored deacon for some forty years. Mr. Yeates is a man of inventive genius and has invented and put into operation a road scraper and grader. It is built on wheels, and operated by one man and a span of horses and is of great practical utility.

Mr. Yeates is highly esteemed in the community and each succeeding year the anniversary of his birth is celebrated by a family reunion at his home, which is looked forward to with high anticipation by those honored with invitations to participate in it.

On November 15, 1853, Mr. Yeates was united in marriage with Miss Mildred Medley, who was born in Randolph county, Missouri, February 2, 1833, to Ambross and Malinda (Settles) Medley, the marriage being celebrated on the family homestead where Mrs. Yeates was born.

Of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Yeates, Enoch M., born December 28, 1854, died September 8, 1899; Susan Emma, born February 7, 1856, was married to Mr. Norman Falor, now deceased, and lives in Metz township; Richard F., born February 6, 1858, lives in Metz township; Mary E., born December 28, 1860, is the wife of Mr. N. S. Brown, of Metz township; Harriet R., born October 15, 1862, is married to Mr. N. C. Brown, and lives in her parent's home; William L., born September 26, 1864, is a resident of Jerico Springs, Mo.; Ida M., born September 20, 1866, passed away July 31, 1887; Laura M., born December 19, 1868, is the wife of Mr. Marion A. Sheddric, of Metz township, and John A., who was born September 13, 1871, lives at Wapiti, Wyo. There are now in the family thirty-nine grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren living.

Mrs. Yeates died November 30, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Yeates' daughter, Harriet R., was united in marriage with Mr. Nelson C. Brown February 14, 1888. Mr. Brown was born in Kentucky in 1853; his parents, Nelson and Nancy Brown moved to Monroe county, Missouri, and the father died there. He settled in Vernon county in 1884, and after his marriage with Harriet R. they lived three years with her parents, then went to Eureka Springs, and spent one year, after which they lived on a farm in Osage township twelve years, then returned to the home farm, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have a family of five children, the names and dates of whose births are: Frank E., who was born November 21, 1888, and lives on the farm in Osage township; Bruce J., who was born November 24, 1889; Truda M., who was born September 11, 1893; Max B., born July 23, 1897, and Archie, born April 4, 1899, all of whom live at home.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat in political sentiment.

Mr. and Mrs. Yeates' daughter, Laura M., was married July 5, 1884, and her husband, Marion A. Sheddric, was born in Kentucky December 8, 1861, to Thomas D. and Mary A. (Hedden) Sheddric, who settled on a farm in Metz township in 1866, where

Marion R., the eldest of two children, grew to manhood. He is a Democrat in politics, but has held no office except that of township assessor.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Sheddric are Baptists in religious faith. They have ten surviving children, viz.: Mildred A., the wife of Mr. Merrill Skillings, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Hattie A., who is married to Mr. Ray Munson, of Goshen, Cal., and has one child, named Alice; Alice Mabel, the wife of Mr. Luther Porter, of Sprague, Bates county, who has one child named Elmer, and Lena May, Louis A., George A., Ray A. and Roy F., twins; Doris I., and Paul Y., all of whom live with their parents; and James W., who died in infancy.

Jacob W. Yokley is a son of John and Elizabeth (Mulcey) Yokley, and was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, November 2, 1858. His parents moved from North Carolina, their native state, to Lafayette county, Indiana, in 1854, and lived there eighteen years. In 1872 they moved to Vernon county, Missouri, where the father bought 280 acres of land in section 33 and 34, Harrison township, where he made his home, and where he died in 1890, his death being followed by that of his wife in 1893. They were both Baptists in religious belief. He was a member of the Masonic Order and in politics a Democrat. He served in the Confederate Army under Generals Price and Shelby through the Civil War. He fought in the battles of Pea Ridge, Newtonia and Wilson Creek; at Hartsville, Ark., was severely wounded and left on the battlefield for dead. On his return home, he brought with him his cavalry horse, known as "Old Bally," who lived to the age of thirty-three years, and in whose body, after his death, were found a number of bullets. A photograph, preserved in the family, representing the horse and a store, bears this legend, "Old Bally, rode by John Yokley through the war."

Mr. Yokley was a man of wide experience, and who had traveled extensively and acquired a large fund of information. While visiting Spain he purchased and imported forty-five jacks and ten thorough-bred stallions. He was widely known as a thorough and systematic farmer, and at the time of his decease owned 280 acres of land. Jacob W. grew up on his father's farm and attended the common schools till he was twenty years old and also studied one year at the State Normal School and

three years at the University of Missouri. On September 11, 1891, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura Cline, at Bronaugh, Mo., and five children have been born to them. Of these, one is deceased, and the others are: John, who was born April 20, 1898; Roy E., born April 2, 1893; Georgia, October 9, 1895; Boyd L., born April 20, 1898, and Clarence, who was born September 25, 1900—all at home.

Mr. Yokley's farm is in section 14, Harrison township, is thoroughly equipped, well-stocked with a fine grade of horses, cattle and hogs, and splendidly improved and ranks with the model farms of the district.

Mr. Yokley is a wide-awake man, energetic and enterprising, and alive to the best interests of the community in which he lives. In politics he is a Democrat.

Henry Yoos is a native of Crawford county, Kansas, and was born September 3, 1875, to Jacob and Caroline (Phyfer) Yoos. His parents immigrated from Germany, their native land, in 1866, with a family of three children, settling in Wisconsin, where they lived eighteen months, and removing thence to Crawford county, Kansas, where they now live.

Henry attended school in his native place till he was eighteen years old, and remained with his parents till he was twenty-three. He then, on May 3, 1898, married Miss Lena Trautwein, of Crawford county, and soon afterward settled on a tract of 365 acres, in section 31, Harrison township, Vernon county. He was obliged to go in debt for the land, but set to work with a will and in seven years paid the indebtedness and besides made permanent and valuable improvements, comprising a handsome farm house, substantial barn and other convenient and commodious buildings for the sheltering of stock, etc., and transformed the place into a productive model farm, well stocked with cattle and fine horses, to which he gives special attention. Mr. Yoos is a hard worker and has faced and overcome many obstacles, and in a comparatively few years, by persistent effort, achieved marked success, and placed himself in comfortable circumstances. He is thoroughly up-to-date in his ideas and methods, and systematic and practical in all his operations. He takes a lively interest in what is going on in the world of affairs, and in matters relating to the welfare of his community takes a comendable interest. Both

he and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to the Fraternal Aid and Home Builders.

In politics he is a Republican and deeply interested in the affairs and success of his party.

Mr. and Mrs. Yoos have had five children, of whom the four now living are: May, who was born February 19, 1899; Ralph, born September 4, 1905; Charles, born August 19, 1907, and Elbert, who was born June 10, 1910. Carl, the second child, born February 23, 1902, died January 23, 1904.

James H. Zilliox is a well-to-do farmer of Vernon county, Missouri, where he has lived since he was five years of age. He was born in Pennsylvania June 25, 1866, and is a son of John J. and Charlotte (Marshall) Zilliox. The parents moved from Pennsylvania, their native state, to Vernon county, Missouri, in 1871, settling with their family of six children, on eighty acres of land, which the father bought in Harrison township and where he established the family homestead and now resides.

James H. spent his boyhood on the home farm, and attended school until he was sixteen years old in a common school held in McKill chapel. He began life for himself working as a farm laborer, by the month, and accumulated enough money to buy one tract of sixty and another of eighty acres in Harrison township, the last named piece being in section 7, which he now owns and which he has improved and transformed into one of the model farms of the county. He has a beautiful residence, surrounded with massive shade trees, a large barn and other substantial and commodious out-buildings, while the place is well stocked with cattle, horses and hogs, and in every way thoroughly equipped with all the facilities required in conducting up-to-date farming operations.

On January 30, 1898, Mr. Zilliox was united in marriage with Miss Cora Dumas, of Harrison township, and they have two children, viz.: Arthur G., born January 22, 1900, and Marion Eugene, who was born May 11, 1910.

Mr. Zilliox is a member of Garland Lodge, No. 603, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in political opinions holds to the principles of the Democratic party as propounded by William Jennings Bryan.

Will C. Davis, proprietor of one of the popular mercantile houses of Nevada, Missouri, is a native of Vernon county, and was born in Nevada August 17, 1871, and is the second child of a family of three children born to Colonel William F. and Julia A. (Emison) Davis, who settled in Nevada in 1870. The father was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and spent his boyhood there. The mother is a native of Callaway county, Missouri.

Will C. acquired his education in the public schools of Nevada and began his business career as a clerk in the shoe store of Mr. H. H. Brady, where he continued ten years, acquiring a thorough and practical knowledge of the shoe trade. He then spent five years as traveling salesman for the well known shoe house of the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Company of St. Louis, and in May, 1904, established the retail shoe business at Nevada to which he has since devoted his attention with eminent success.

Mr. Davis is a wide-awake and thorough tradesman who keeps abreast of the times, making a study of his business and sparing neither time nor expense to meet the needs and demands of his constantly growing trade, and to gratify the taste of his discriminating class of patrons. Aside from his business, he takes an active interest in affairs, and is especially active in fraternal and benevolent organizations, being identified with the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Union and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

On December 30, 1903, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Rose E. Brady, a daughter of H—— H. and Minerva Ann Brady, of Nevada, who is a woman of admirable qualities and a worthy companion of her worthy husband.

James S. Davis, who ranks among the leaders in his line of trade at Nevada, Missouri, is a native of Taylorstown, Pennsylvania, and was born December 13, 1868, to William P. and Lucy M. (Tapp) Davis. In 1881 the parents moved from West Virginia, their native state to Taylorstown, Pennsylvania, and thence to Clay Center, Kansas, where they lived to 1900. They then moved to Colorado, and the father, a carriage maker, followed his trade there and later in Kansas, where he died in 1909 at the age of sixty-nine years, and the mother passed away in February of the same year while on a visit at her son's in Nevada. William Davis, paternal grandfather of our subject, also moved

from West Virginia, his native state, to Kansas, and passed away there.

James S. acquired a common school education in his native place, and after the family moved to Clay Center, Kansas, there learned the bakers' trade. In 1889 he went to Centralia, Washington, and two years later moved to Carthage, Missouri, and worked two years at his trade.

Mr. Davis settled in Nevada in 1893, and after working some three years at his trade, in the employ of Mr. Frank Harris, became the proprietor of that business, then a small concern, and by hard work and good management has developed and extended it until it has become the leading business in its line in the city. The store which has been thoroughly remodeled, is located on the east side of the public square and is furnished and equipped with every facility and convenience required in an up-to-date establishment. Connected with this original store, Mr. Davis also conducts a branch store at No. 123 East Cherry street, which he opened in June 1910. Mr. Davis is a wide-awake, practical and thorough business man and his standing among the successful business men of Nevada well illustrates what may be accomplished by persistent effort and fair dealing along the lines of an honorable, well-chosen calling.

Mr. Davis is somewhat active in fraternal circles, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the M—B—A.

In October 1892 Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Ida V. Bronson, of Deerfield, Missouri, and there have been born to them three children, named, respectively, William Kelley, Ethel May and Edna Eloise Davis.

INDEX

- Admission Into the Union, 54.
 After the War, 310.
 Albright, Frank, 679.
 American Fur Co., 183.
 Anderson, Frank P., 680.
 Armory, The, 507.
 Armstrong, James T., 682.
 Arthur, —, 614.
 Arthur, —, 658.
 Ashbaugh, Dr. T. L., 684.
 Assessed Valuation, 608.
 Ashmead, Chas. R., 685.
 A Tribute to Missouri, 121.
 Attorneys, The Local, 392.
 Austin, Daniel H., 346.
 Austin, Thomas H., 686.
 Avola, 576.
- Bacon Township, 508.
 Badger, Dr. Albert, 350, 687.
 Badger Township, 536.
 Bailey, Jabe W., 690.
 Baker, Morris C., 690.
 Ball, Cecil D., 345.
 Ballagh, Wilfred T., 691.
 Bank, Farmers Sheldon, 582.
 Bank, First National, 480.
 Bank of Nevada, 480.
 Bank, Sheldon State, 583.
 Bank, Thornton National, 478.
 Bar, The, of Vernon County, 388.
 Barrows, Freeman, 349.
 Baze, Mary D., 692.
 Beagles, Ransom H., 693.
 Bean, Jack Hardin, 694.
 Beeny, G. B., 695.
 Beginning of Civil War, 263.
 Bellamy City, 569.
 Belvoir, 535.
 Bench and Bar, 377.
 Benedict Bros., 697.
 Benjamin, E., 792.
 Berghauser, John H., 697.
 Birdseye, Henry Fred, 700.
 Birdseye, John T., 699.
 Blackberries, 105.
 Blanton, Horace H., 700.
 Blue Mound Township, 525.
 Boards of Education, 414.
 Bobbett, Edward C., 701.
- Border Troubles, 222.
 Boughan, James E., 702.
 Boughan, Richard A., 703.
 Bowker, Wm. M., 704.
 Boys' Corn Growing Club, 423.
 Brand, Dr. James L., 705.
 Brandt, Fred, 706.
 Broeker, Robert, 706.
 Brokaw, Benjamin, 707.
 Bronaugh, 644.
 Brooks, Chas. B., 708.
 Brooks, J. F., 709.
 Brophy, Patrick F., 709.
 Buchanan, J. Robert, 710.
 Building Stone, 528.
 Building Stone and Marble, 41.
 Burgner Bowman Lumber Co., 583.
 Burton, Charles G., 711.
 Bush, Theodore Douglas, 713.
 Butts, W. E., 714.
- Callaway, Dr. Larkin, 715.
 Camp, "Independence," 162.
 Campbell, Le Roy, 715.
 Campbell & Sons, 582.
 Carborn Center, 658.
 Carter, Chas. L., 716.
 Caton, Hugh M., 717.
 Caton, Hugh William, 352.
 Caton, James H., 718.
 Caton, Noah, 349.
 Cement, 107.
 Center Township, 544.
 Chouteau's Fort, 157.
 Churchell, Dr. Albert, 718.
 Church, Arbor Grove M. E., 625.
 Church, Avola Baptist, 586.
 Church, Avola Christian, 587.
 Church, Avola M. E. South, 586.
 Church, Baptist, Bluemound, 534.
 Church, Baptist, Schell City, 522.
 Churches of Badger Township, 542.
 Churches Bluemound Township, 534.
 Churches Bronaugh, 645.
 Church, Bronaugh, Christian, 646.
 Church, Christian, Badger, 542.
 Church, Christian, Berea, 535.
 Church, Christian, Clear Creek, 557.
 Church, Christian, Schell City, 522.
 Church, Christian, Walker, 675.

- Church, Cumberland Presbyterian, Schell City, 522.
 Church, Ellis Cumberland Presbyterian, 603.
 Church, L. D. S., Walker, 675.
 Churches, of Nevada, 457.
 Church, Baptist, and Reminiscences, 460.
 Church, First Baptist, 463.
 Church, East Nevada Baptist, 466.
 Church, Liberty Baptist, 623.
 Church, Pine Street Baptist, 465.
 Church, All Saints' 474.
 Church, Catholic, 468.
 Church, Christian, 470.
 Church, Christian Science, 467.
 Church, Cumberland Presbyterian, 474.
 Church of Latter Day Saints, 470.
 Church, Centenary M. E., 457.
 Church, M. E., South Schell City, 522.
 Church, Metz Baptist, 612.
 Church, Metz Christian, 611.
 Church, Metz M. E., 611.
 Church, Milo Baptist, 586.
 Church, Milo M. E., 586.
 Church, M. E., South Badger, 542.
 Church, M. E., Schell City, 521.
 Church, M. E. South, 535.
 Church, M. E., Clear Creek, 557.
 Church, Montevallo M. E., 624.
 Church, Moundville Christian, 646.
 Church, Mt. Hebron Baptist, 671.
 Church, Mt. Vernon M. E., 552.
 Church, First M. E., 459.
 Church, Prairie Dell M. E., 460.
 Church, Presbyterian, 473.
 Church, Seventh Day Adventist, 472.
 Church, United Brethren, 472.
 Church, Oak Grove Baptist, 553.
 Church, Olive Branch Baptist, 570.
 Churches, Osage, 651.
 Church, Osage Valley Baptist, 612.
 Church, Dunnogin's Grove Christian, 570.
 Church, Presbyterian, Bluemound, 534.
 Church, Presbyterian, Schell City, 522.
 Church, Richards M. E., 665.
 Church, Richards Presbyterian, 665.
 Church, Rinehart Christian, 613.
 Churches of Schell City, 521.
 Church, Sheldon M. E. South, 585.
 Church, Sheldon Baptist, 585.
 Church, Sheldon M. E., 585.
 Church, Sulphur Springs Baptist, 671.
 Church, Union Baptist, 585.
 Church, United Presbyterian, 586.
 Church, Veve Latter Day Saints, 553.
 Church, Warwick Baptist, 569.
 Church, West Fork Christian, 542.
 Circuit Court, 213.
 Circuit Court Bench, 377.
 Clack, James M., 719.
 Clark, Harvey C., 720.
 Clays and Paints, 41.
 Clear Creek Township, 547.
 Cleland, John W., 722.
 Cleveland, Eli, 723.
 Climate, 33.
 Closing Years of the War, 300.
 Coal, 39, 554, 528, 566.
 Coal, Missouri, 95.
 Coal Township, 553.
 Cobalt, 108.
 Cogswell, Mrs. Maria, 724.
 Cole, Samuel S., 724.
 Colin, Victor, 726.
 Collen's Ford, Arrival at, 174.
 Collin, Peter, 345.
 Collier, Harry J., 725.
 Colored School, 428.
 Comparative Analyses, Asphaltum, 369.
 Comstock, Albert, 730.
 Compton, Chas. H., 727.
 Compton, P. A., 729.
 Conflagration, Schell City, 515.
 Conkling, I. W., 731.
 Cooper College, 643.
 Copper and Zinc, 41.
 Corn Cob Pipes, 113.
 Corrections Made to Brown's History, 128.
 Cottey College, 433.
 Cotton in Missouri, 90.
 Cotton Mills Needed, 91.
 Couch, S. G., 732.
 County Courts, 209.
 County Court Bench, 385.
 County Institute, 407.
 County Organization, 204.
 County Superintendent's Office, 401.
 County Superintendents, 405.
 County Supervision, 416.
 Court Houses, 393.
 Cox, Eliakim, 732.
 Cox, J. J., 733.
 Creek, Christopher C., 734.
 Creel, Hon. Woods S., 737.
 Crigler, Wm. F., 736.
 Crockett, Wm. R., 738.
 Croly, G. H., 739.

- Crops, Annual, 85.
 Crop, Annual Corn, 86.
 Crops, Value of, 85.
 Cummins, Alfred, 739.
 Cummins, Marshall C., 740.
 Currie, George P., 741.
 Curtis, Jasper, 742.

 Dale, Charles B., 743.
 Darrow, David, 744.
 Daugherty, Jas. W., 745.
 Davenport, Wilson, 746.
 Davis, Christopher T., 747.
 Davis, Forest E., 747.
 Davis, George T., 749.
 Davis, James R., 750.
 Davis, J. Patterson, 751.
 Davis, Judge Peter C., 750.
 Davis, Will C., 1076.
 Davis, James S., 1076.
 Davis, Rudolphus, 752.
 Dean, John T., 753.
 Dean, Robert S., 754.
 Dean, George E., 754.
 Declamatory Contests, 423.
 Dedrick, —, 552.
 Deerfield Township, 557.
 Deerfield Village, 564.
 Dempsey, A. C., 756.
 Denton-Hardwick Feud, 214.
 Descriptive and Geographical, 32.
 Development Retarded, 189.
 Devills, Henri, 345.
 Devine, J. J., 758.
 Dickinson, Simon Charles Humphrey, 350.
 Diehr, August, 759.
 Dillman, Clarence A., 760.
 Dodson, Dr. James N. B., 761.
 Dodge, Rev. N. B., 342.
 Dorris, Francis A., 764.
 Doores, R. A., 763.
 Douglass, George, 347.
 Douglass, Joseph, 349.
 Dover Cemetery, 569.
 Dover Township, 564.
 Drywood Township, 570.
 Duren, Mannen, 765.
 During Civil War, 560, 670.
 Dye, Fauntleroy, 766.
 Dygard, Thomas, 767.

 Earhart, Geo. H., 768.
 Earl, Augustus J., 769.
 Early Explorers, 149.
 Early History, Blue Mound, 528.
 Early History Deerfield Township, 558.
 Early History Harrison Township, 590.

 Early History Metz Township, 609.
 Early History Montevallo, 615.
 Early History Osage Township, 647.
 Early History Schell City, 513.
 Early History Virgil Township, 667.
 Early Military Record, 61.
 Early Settlements, 45, 659.
 Early Settlers, 178, 600, 637.
 Early Settlers Drywood, 571.
 Early Settlers Washington, 676.
 Earp, William Lee, 770.
 Eaton, Geo. H., 772.
 Educational Interests, 401.
 Educational System, 117.
 Election of 1868, 319.
 Elliott, Augustus E., 775.
 Eliot, Daniel W., 772.
 Ellis, Dr. Lewis O., 773.
 Ellis, Robert T., 774.
 Ellis, Wm. B., 775.
 Ensley, Joseph W., 776.
 Eppenauer, Joseph P., 777.
 Ervin, George Z., 778.
 Ewing, Chas. M., 778.
 Ewing, Finis Young, 780.
 Ewing, George G., 782.
 Ewing, Lee B., 783.
 Ewing, Wm. H., 785.
 Exhibits of Written Work, 423.
 Exploring Company of the West, 152.

 Fair Haven Springs, 523.
 Fairview, 614.
 Faith, Jacob, 786.
 Falor, Charles, 787.
 Falor, Norman, 789.
 Farley, Emory, 790.
 Farm and Home Savings and Loan Association, 480.
 Farmer, O. C., 790.
 Fergus, Joseph, 791.
 Ferry, Benjamin, 792.
 Finley, Wm. J., 793.
 Fire Clay and Asphaltum, 366.
 First General Election, 312.
 First Postoffice, 185.
 First Settlers, 177, 566.
 First Settlers Badger, 536.
 First Settlements Center Township, 544.
 First Settlement Clear Creek, 550.
 First Settlement Coal Township, 554.
 Fisher, Wm. E., 794.
 Floods of 1844, 189.
 Foland, Columbus C., 794.
 Fonburg, John, 795.
 Fonburg, Pierce, 796.
 Food, Good Stock, 83.
 Ford, Judge Wm. F., 797.
 Fort Carondolet, 529.

- Fort Scott, Establishment of, 187.
 Foster, John B., 797.
 Foster, Wm. Y., 798.
 Fowler, Wm. H., 800.
 Fruit Growing, 363.
 Fryer, Joseph A., 801.
 Fuller, Sylvester, 802.
 Funderburk, Jacob, 803.

 Gadflies, 181.
 Garlock, Stephen N., 803.
 Gas and Oil, 372.
 Gathright, C. T., 582.
 Gehrean, James E., 804.
 Geology of Missouri, 35.
 George, Frank Byron, 804.
 Gilbert, Chas. E., 806.
 Gilmore, Stuart W., 807.
 Glenn, French H., 808.
 Golden, Robert M., 810.
 Good Roads, 118.
 Gordon, Walter M., 811.
 Gordon, Wm. F., 812.
 Goss, Wm. T., 813.
 Graham, John McNeal, 814.
 Grasshoppers, 324.
 Gray, Hampton P., 816.
 Gray, Wm. L., 818.
 Green, Edward N., 818.
 Gypsum and Lime, 41.

 Hagood, Lon N., 819.
 Hall, John J., 820.
 Hallett, Wm. H., 821.
 Halley, Col. Anselm, 350.
 Ham, George, 822.
 Hamilton, Wm. R., 823.
 Harbert, J. W., 584.
 Hardy, George C., 825.
 Harris, George W., 825.
 Harris, Pleasant R., 826.
 Harrison, George H., 827.
 Harrison Township, 590.
 Harwood, 524.
 Harwood Schools, 525.
 Hatfield, J. D., 828.
 Heathman, Stephen, 830.
 Heavisides, Thomas, 831.
 Henry Township, 599.
 Hensen, Alfred, 831.
 Herrick, Mark B., 832.
 Hickman, S. M., 582.
 High School, 430.
 Higgins, S. L., 833.
 Hildebrandt, Henry P., 834.
 Hill, Wm. W., 835.
 Hiller, William, 835.
 Historical Bacon Township, 509.
 History of Missouri, 25.
 History of Nevada, 437.

 History of Vernon County, 149.
 Hood, E. Seward, 836.
 Hoppenbrock, Samuel F., 838.
 Horn, John, 839.
 Hornback, Dr. Joseph T., 840.
 Honey, 96.
 Hoss, Oliver H., 841.
 Horton's Village, 614.
 Hotel Richards, 664.
 How Big is Missouri, 361.
 Huff, Wm. C., 842.
 Hughes, W. D., 584.
 Hull, James M., 842.
 Humble, James D., 843.
 Hunter, Dewitt Clinton, 844.
 Hyder, Wm. B., 846.

 Incorporations, 448.
 Incorporation of Schell City, 514.
 Indian Battle, 165.
 Indian Settlements, 167.
 Inglish, Martin Van Buren, 847.
 Institutes, List of, 411.
 Institutions, Charitable and Penal, 118.
 In the Civil War, Montevallo, 618.
 Introductory, 17.
 In War Times, Blue Mound, 533.
 Iron, 40.
 Iron Ore, Missouri, 94.

 Jackson, John A., 850.
 Janes, Chas. N., 848.
 January, Machir T., 849.
 Jarboe, Robert H., 852.
 Jarvis, Dr. H. C., 853.
 Jent, Benjamin F., 862.
 Johnson, James B., 863.
 Jones Drug Co., 583.
 Jones, Thomas, 865.
 Jones, Wm. J., 864.
 Jordan, Michael, 867.
 Journey, James B., 868.
 Judge Nelson's Speech, 191.
 Judgment for Plaintiff Court, 386.

 Kaupp, George A., 869.
 Keck, Charles W., 870.
 Keeling, Clyde E., 871.
 Kennedy, Lamoreux, N., 872.
 Kimball, Elbert E., 874.
 Kimbel, Washington T., 875.
 King, Andrew J., 876.
 King, Wm. M., 877.
 Klontz, John, 879.
 Koontz, Frank, 879.
 Kramer, J. William, 881.

 Lake Springs Park, 456.
 Langley, Richard W., 882.

- Lake Township, 602.
 Lawless Militia, 170.
 Lead, 40.
 Leonard, James F., 883.
 Letiembre, Henry, 346.
 Letton, Edwin T., 884.
 Lewis & Clark's Expedition, 158.
 Levens, Edward E., 886.
 Lime Stone and Lime, 528.
 Lindley, Edward P., 887.
 Linn, Hayden W., 888.
 Linn, John G., 889.
 Little Osage, Balltown, 652.
 Live Stock, 86.
 Lodges, Clubs, Societies, etc., 490.
 Brigade Headquarters, 500.
 Brotherhood of Trainmen & Firemen, 501.
 Cemetery Association, The Ladies', 499.
 Elk Lodge, No. 564, 498.
 Daughters of Rebekah, Metz, 614.
 Gen. Joe Baily Post 26, 498.
 Gen. Joe Baily Relief Corps, 499.
 Grand Army, 498.
 G. A. R., Metz, 614.
 G. A. R., Schell City, 523.
 Knights and Ladies of Security, 500.
 Knights of Pythias, 492.
 Knights Templar, 491.
 Locomotive Engineers, 501.
 Lodge, Argyle, A. F. A. M., No. 451, 491.
 Lodges, Bronaugh, 645.
 Lodge, Montevallo, A. F. A. M., 623.
 Lodge, Montevallo, I. O. O. F., 623.
 Lodge, Sheldon, A. F. A. M., 588.
 Lodge, Sheldon, I. O. O. F., 588.
 Lodge, The Osage, A. F. A. M., 490.
 Masonic Lodge, Schell City, 523.
 Mo. Div. 5, B. of L. E., 501.
 Modern Brotherhood, 501.
 Modern Brotherhood, Metz, 613.
 Modern Woodmen, Metz, 613.
 Modern Woodmen, Milo, 589.
 Modern Woodmen of America, 493.
 Nevada Camp 3142, M. W. A., 500.
 Nevada Chapter Eastern Star, 500.
 Nevada Pythian Sisters, 500.
 Nevada Rebekah, 500.
 Odd Fellows, Metz, 613.
 Odd Fellows, Nevada, 491.
 Odd Fellows, Schell City, 523.
 Owl's Nest, 501.
 Railway Conductors, 501.
 Railway Trainmen, 501.
 Royal Arch Chapter, 491.
 Royal Neighbors, 501.
 Royal Neighbors, Metz, 613.
 Secret Orders, Shell City, 523.
 Societies, Walker, 674.
 Triumph Lodge, K. of P., 500.
 United Daughters of Confederacy, 499.
 United Workmen, Schell City, 523.
 Vernon County Medical Society, 502.
 Vernon Lodge 490, 492.
 White Carnation, No. 65, 501.
 Woodmen Circle, 501.
 Woodmen of the World, 501.
 Logan Family, The, 890.
 Longacre, Andrew J., 894.
 Lost Cave of Silver, 102.
 Love, Dr. Joseph W., 891.
 Lowe, Wm. M., 892.
 Lyons, Henry C., 894.
 Mabry, Benjamin F., 895.
 Mackey, Oscar A., 896.
 Maddox, Dennis T., 897.
 Marchbanks, Capt. William, 306.
 Mann, Morris, 898.
 Marquis, John C., 900.
 Marion, 658.
 Markets, Lack of, 182.
 Marmaton League, 314.
 Massacre of Capt. Villazur, 155.
 Maus, Jacob H., 901.
 May, Wm. H., 902.
 Mayfield Brothers, 307.
 McAllister, Robert E., 903.
 McCrary, Jasper, 904.
 McDaniel, Lowry H., 905.
 McElwain, Wm. J., 906.
 McGuinn, Thomas L., 907.
 McKay, James F., 908.
 McKensie, Nelson, 351.
 McKill, Hon. James, 909.
 McKnight, Abraham, 346.
 McNeil, Col. R. W., 351, 910.
 McMasters, N. M., 909.
 McQueen, Samuel, 812.
 Meadows, Abraham, 913.
 Melick, Dr. Wesley, 913.
 Men of Early Days, 610.
 Metz Township, 603.
 Metz Village, 606.
 Miers, John H., 915.
 Military Affairs, 504.
 Miller, James Weaver, 915.
 Miller, Wm. J., 916.
 Milo School, 589.
 Milo Village, 588.

- Mission, Close of, 176.
 Mission, The First, 173.
 Missouri Wealth, 79.
 Missouri as a Silver State, 100.
 Mitchell, Harrison, 917.
 Mitchell, Robert Willis, 918.
 Mobley, George H., 919.
 Modrel, Martin L., 920.
 Montevallo, 623.
 Montevallo Schools, 626.
 Montevallo Reminiscences, 626.
 Montevallo Township, 615.
 Monument to Missouri, 84.
 Moore, Benjamin, 349.
 Moore, Harry C., 921.
 Moore, James H., 922.
 Moore, Robert Bruce, 931.
 Morerod, Dr. Eugene R., 923.
 Mormon Difficulties, 62.
 Morris, James Henry, 925.
 Morrison, Charles W., 927.
 Morrison, James, 928.
 Morrison, John O., 929.
 Mosher, Henry P., 932.
 Moss, Charles M., 933.
 Moss, Josephus, R., 934.
 Moundville, 641.
 Moundville Township, 636.
 Mounted Riflemen, 258.
 Municipal History of Montevallo, 618.
 Murder, \$3,000 Reward, 318.
 Myers, Samuel B., 935.

 Nanson, John, 936.
 Natural Features, Mounds', 526.
 Neff, Oliver W., 937.
 Nelson, Albert F., 351.
 Nelson, Isaac F. S., 938.
 Nevada City Times, 314.
 Nevada Has, 450.
 Nevada Library Association, 483.
 Nevada Public Schools, 425.
 Newland, John C., 939.
 Newport, Jobe, 940.
 Nipp, Joseph, 940.
 Nurseries, 105.
 Nyhart, Andy J., 941.

 O'Bryan, Daniel, 942.
 Oil, Cotton Seed, 92.
 Old Blakely Graveyard, 552.
 Old Montevallo, 621.
 Old "White Hair," 172.
 Organization Moundville Township, 640.
 Osages, The, 162.
 Osage Township, 646.
 Osage Treaty of 1825, 168.
 Osages, Treaties With, 166.

 Our Business Men, 518.
 Packard, Horatio Alonso Thomas, 350.
 Palmer, Dr. David L., 943.
 Palmer, William Landon, 945.
 Panama, 658.
 Parrish, Emmet B., 947.
 Parrish, George W., 948.
 Patterson, Maj. Alexander R., 949.
 Pearl Button Industry, 110.
 Pepper, William L., 950.
 Period of 1850-1860, 199.
 Permanent Settlement, 530, 574.
 Petty, Dr. George W., 951.
 Phelps, Joseph C., 952.
 Phillips, William T., 954.
 Phipps, John, 955.
 Piercey, Ernest D., 955.
 Pitcher, Albert A., 956.
 Poage, George W., 957.
 Poage, Homer M., 958.
 Pond, Henry, 958.
 Pop Corn Culture, 116, 117.
 Popplewell, Dr. William H., 960.
 Pottorf, Edric L., 961.
 Poultry Queen, 88.
 Prairies, 34.
 Press, The, 487.
 Herald, The, 488.
 Industrial Review, 488.
 Mail, The Daily, 488.
 Mail, The Southwest, 488.
 Post, The Evening, 488.
 Post, The Weekly, 487.
 Richards Progress, 665.
 Sheldon Enterprise, 489.
 Schell City News, 489.
 Walker Herald, 489.
 Prewitt, Charles H., 962.
 Prewitt, Samuel T., 963.
 Prewitt, William H., 964.
 Prewitt, William W., 965.
 Probate Court Bench, 383.
 Products, Manufactured, 83.
 Proffit, William Smith, 350.
 Proffit, William D., 967.
 Pryor, William Jonathan, 350.

 Rakestraw, William T., 967.
 Ransdell, Elijah W., 969.
 Raw Materials, 82.
 Redfield, Abraham, 345.
 Reign of Prosperity, 80.
 Reminiscences, 338.
 Reminiscences of Judge Correll, 358.
 Requa, Hon. James H., 970.
 Rhea, Ezekiel, 350.
 Rice, Thomas J., 971.
 Richards Schools, 664.
 Richards Secret Societies, 664.

- Richland Township, 658.
Richards Village, 661.
Ridgway, James B., 972.
Rinehart, 614.
Rinehart Hotel, 663.
Rinehart, Johiel H., 972.
Roads, Richland, 662.
Roberts, Leroy D., 974.
Robinson, Joseph Finis, 976.
Rockwood, Dr. Charles A., 980.
Roots and Herbs, 105.
Rousey, W. M., 982.
Rural School Rally Day, 424.
- Sailor, William P., 982.
Sand and Gravel, 103.
Satterlee, N., 984.
Scarcity of Money, 320.
Schell City, 511, 516.
Schell City Public Schools, 519.
Seitz, James B., 984.
Sellers, Melissa, 985.
Shanghai, 572.
Shanholtzer, Phil W., 986.
Shaw, George W., 987.
Shearer, Simeon, 988.
Sheep and Wool, 87.
Sheldon Business Houses, 581.
Sheldon Enterprise, 584.
Sheldon High School, 587.
Sheldon Roller Mills, 583.
Sheldon Village, 577.
Sickles, Isaac C., 989.
Shoemaker, Walter C., 988.
Smith, Isaac D., 351.
Smock, Albert M., 993.
Smith, James T., 990.
Smith, John E., 991.
Smith, Thomas J., 992.
Soil, 34.
Some First Things, 48.
Some Noted Criminals, 333.
Son John, 349.
Southwest Expedition, 240.
Speed, Richard B., 994.
Spelling Contests, 422.
Spring Waters, 98.
Stahler, Conrad, 995.
State Hospital No. 3, 453.
Staten, Hon. Jasper N., 996.
Stayton, John M., 997.
Sterett, August C., 998.
St. Francis Orphans' Home, 476.
Stockard, Mrs. V. A. C., 1000.
Stone, Hon. William J., 1004.
Storrs, Howard C., 1006.
Storms, James W., 1006.
Stotsburv Village, 601.
Strain, Mrs. Mary E., 1007.
Strold, Milton P., 1008.
- Strawberries, 104.
Strawberry Culture, 361.
Summers, Garrett H., 1011.
Summers, Jesse, 352.
Summers, Moses M., 1010.
Summers, Moses Allen Jesse, 344.
Summers, William A., 1009.
Summer Schools, 412.
Summer Schools, List of, 415.
Sunflower Seed, 115.
Surplus Products of Vernon County, 363.
Swart, Dennis S., 1011.
Syms, Maj. C. G., 504.
- Taylor, Capt. W. H., 304.
Taylor, John W., 1012.
Taylor, William H., 1013.
Teel, Peter, 1014.
Teritorial Organization, 49.
The Civil War, 638.
The Future, 424.
The Record, Sheldon, 584.
Thompson, D. C., 1019.
Thomson, Joel Q., 1020.
Thompkins, Martin L., 1018.
Thornton, Paul F., 1021.
Thom, Charles, 1017.
Thrasher, W. C., 1023.
Tillotson, Hiram L., 1015.
Timber, 33.
Title and Early Settlement, 43.
Tobacco Leaf, 99.
Towner, Ezra Madison, 1022.
Town in the Hay, 662.
Township Officers, 608.
Towns and Townships, 508.
Town Officials, 608.
Tragedies of Civil War, 568.
Truex, Dr. James Lewis, 1024.
Turpin, Lewis Hawkins, 1026.
Tyler, John A., 1027.
- Ulch, John, 1028.
Underwood, James W., 1028.
- Vail, William, 1029.
Vandiver, Thos. W., 1031.
Van Arsdale, Cornelius C., 1030.
Veatch, Isaac J., 1032.
Vedder, Orange T., 1033.
Vernon, Col. Miles, 208.
Village of Eve, 556.
Virgil City, 672.
Virgil Township, 666.
- Waddell, Joseph M., 1034.
Wainscott, Wm. J., 1034.
Waldo, William, 344.
Walker, John, 350.

- Walker, Town of, 673.
 Walker Township, 673.
 War, Civil, in Missouri, 67.
 War Continues, 383.
 War, Florida, 64.
 War, Mexican, 65.
 Ward, Daniel, 1035.
 Ward Schools, 427.
 Ward, Wm. H., 1036.
 Washington Township, 676.
 Watermelons, 106.
 Welch, Burton, 1037.
 Welch, Levi, 1038.
 Webber, Henry J., 1036.
 Welton, David F., 1044.
 Weltmer, Sidney Abram, 1039.
 Weyand, Enoch B., 1045.
 Weyand, Hon. Enoch S., 1049.
 Weyand, Enoch S., 1047.
 Weyand, Peter, 349.
 Weyand, Washington P., 1050.
 What Metz Has, 610.
 White, Charles Franklin, 1051.
 White, Jacob Ditzler, 1052.
 Wight, Sheldon A., 1053.
 Wiley, John, 1055.
 Wilhoit, Hamite A., 1055.
 Wilker, Charles, 1056.
 Wilkerson, John R., 1057.
 Williams, E. P., 1059.
 Williams, Hugh E., 1059.
 Williams, J. D., 1061.
 Williams, Thomas E., 1061.
 Williams, Dr. Vincil O., 1063.
 Wilson, Wm. H., 1064.
 Wise, Charles Wesley, 1065.
 Wood, Edgar Lyle, 1066.
 Woodruff, Alexander, 349.
 Woods, David, 1065.
 Woods, James W., 1068.
 Woods, George W., 1067.
 Wright, John W., 1069.
 Yeates, Wm. H., 1071.
 Yokley, Jacob W., 1073.
 Yoos, Henry, 1074.
 Zilliox, James H., 1075.
 Zodiac, 623.

